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BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I have read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Another Reason why the Black Man Should Seek a More Quiet Place for a "Home."

DEAR EDITOR—The first time I crave a space in your valuable columns it is to beg that you publish the cruel, heartless murder of my husband, Henry Blackman, at Crystal Springs, Miss., on the night of the 20th of November, by some party or parties unknown. The facts, so far as can be obtained, are but few. He was engaged in a festival for our church, went down town to purchase articles for the table, was known to have had a controversy with two of the chivalry of Mississippi, and when next seen 'twas as a bloody corpse with both the front and back of his head crushed in. Oh, God! Was not that a dreadful sight for the gaze of an affectionate wife? To see the companion of her youth, who had left her side but a few short hours before, in the vigor of manhood, with a smile on his face and a promise to soon return brought back to her a mangled, bleeding corpse—and for what? Because he dared to vindicate his good name, which you know is considered impertinence in a black man, punished by bulldozing and death, which is optional to the chivalric party insulted. Mr. Blackman had been a resident of Brookhaven, Miss., from his earliest youth, was a staunch Republican, tried and true, enjoyed the confidence and esteem of both white and black, having [illegible] of Brookhaven for [illegible]. We had been in Crystal [illegible] but two months, was [illegible] school and laboring for [illegible] of our down-trodden people. Mr. B. was a quiet, [illegible], and was not aware [illegible] in the world, [illegible] to have car[illegible] him. Oh, my [illegible] your boasted [illegible] the glorious [illegible] your weakest citizen [illegible] murdered, and [illegible] of these vile deeds [illegible] I read a few days [illegible] of [illegible] after the [illegible] Think you [illegible] of the [illegible] South [illegible] all the [illegible] will [illegible] Southern people: Can you blame us for leaving the South, where we were born and reared, and the associations which are endeared to us, and seeking a home in a more congenial, if a colder clime, where liberty is guaranteed and our manhood respected?

MRS. N. J. BLACKMAN.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Financial Tour Complete.

We lectured at Round Rock, Williamson county, Texas, Nov. 5, to a crowded house of Baptist, A. M. E. and M. E. people. The congregation seemed to be well pleased with my lecture, but a Baptist member said that "the people were not notified that a collection would be taken, and you will give us another call. We will aid you in your college enterprise." I promised to come back from Belton and preach for them Tuesday night, the 11th. On reaching the town I learned from a friend that a mass meeting had been held, and a committee of five appointed to investigate me. The examination was as severe as ignorance and bigotry could make it. On showing them my credendials they were astonished to find them signed by Bishop Andrews. Some strange questions were asked. I smilingly assessed each of them one dollar, as I had labored hard. On arriving at the church, nearly one mile out of town, we found quite a large audience assembled. I excused late arrival by telling them that I had just got loose from the investigating committee. We tried to preach from the text, "God so loved the world," while a part of this committee were busily engaged outside the house to raise a mob to mob me. After the sermon was over we invited the people to come forward and give us the promised collection. A member called for the committee's report. It read as follows: "We, your committee, having been appointed by a mass meeting held at this house on the 10th inst. to investigate Elder Mack Henson, beg leave to report that we have examined him and find him illegal, and not able to give us satisfaction." They refused to furnish me with a full copy of their proceedings. We don't know who their abettors were, but it has been whispered that a bug is under the chip. God speed the day when a better order of peace shall exist. We received $2.75 from our indignant friends. Bro. Wm. Simmons is our pastor at this place.

At Georgetown, Nov. 6, the pastor and people were wide awake and on the alert. Crops are short and money scarce, but the people responded as nobly as they could; they gave us $5. We received $4 from Mrs. Caroline Mucker, making $5 from her purse this year. Bro. Chas. Stephenson gave $1; Mrs. Doffenery Sansome gave $1, promising to give more before we finish. This dear sister's house is the traveler's home, especially the Methodist minister's.

At Belton I found the pastor absent, but his steward welcomed me, and did all he could to make my visit a success. The congregation turned out in full. They gave me $11.75. We met the Methodist and Baptist Sunday-schools, and lectured to them at our church Sunday morning. Fraternal feelings existed between the two societies. I received from them $3, and $2.50 from Mr. Jackson Johnson, who is not a member of any church, but favors the M. E. Church and all its enterprises. He has always been a liberal contributor to worthy enterprises.

On the 12th I was at Port Sullivan. Bro. D. Sapp was not present, and his people did not know much about the time of my coming. He had informed his people that he could not see how they could afford to give anything toward the school when they were not able to pay their pastor. Of course congregations should pay their pastors, but to say the least of the matter, it is very poor advice to be given by a M. E. preacher. They gave only $1. Bro. A. Dyson, local preacher, regretted the people could not be correctly informed.

At Milam Grove, on the 13th, Bro. J. W. Robinson had a protracted meeting in progress. His influence is great among this people. They gave $8.15. Some young white men were present, and contributed. In Milam county the white farmers care for the sanitary condition of their renters, and build comfortable houses, with conveniences, such as smoke-houses, corn cribs, horse lots, deep curbed wells, etc. If all who like to have our people's labor would do so, they would succeed in always having plenty of it.

At Calvert I found the people ready to receive me; but they were trying to raise the pastor's allowance. They collected nearly $30 for him while I was there. Bro. Robinson determined not to let me go away without something for our school, thought he would see what could be done among his white friends. Dr. Meade aided materially, and in less than three hours' canvass we raised $33.75 from the white citizens of Calvert. From the congregation we received $3.75, $1.25 from Mrs. A. Robinson, the affectionate wife of Rev. J. W. Robinson, who furnished us with comfortable lodging while we were in the city; $1.60 from the Sunday-school, which has decreased since my last visit; $1 from Mr. L Woods; $1 from Mr. Alexander. May the Lord prosper them in business, and increase their ability to give.

Nov. 19th I reached Bremond, accompanied by Bro. Robinson, he being well acquainted with the town and people, did me signal good. In the absence of Rev. Jos. Hall, the pastor, the people knew nothing of my visit until my arrival. We sent out notice, and met a small congregation at the church, gave them a fifty-cent talk, but got only thirty cents, and one dime of that fell through the open pulpit floor!

At Waco I met the same complaint of not knowing of my visit. I received $2 from the Sunday-school, $1.30 from the congregation, and $10.50 from the Sisters' and Pastors' Union. Sister E. Graves opened her purse and gave us a big silver dollar, which completed a donation of $6 from her this year.

Being hard run for time I did not stop at Marlin, but arranged through the pastor, assisted by Elder Madison, of Dallas District, to have a rousing time at Big Creek M. E. Church, in Falls county. Rev. Prince Wilson is an earnest Christian gentleman. His people love him, and were out in great number. They responded as nobly as they could, and promised to do better next time, giving $4.15.

While in Calvert and along the Central railroad, I saw many Kansas-bound wagons containing whole families.

At a station on the Central road the north-bound train sped by, having 41 on board bound for Kansas. Near by a group of white gentlemen seemed to be seriously conversing upon some important topic, the import of which I intended surreptitiously to obtain, and did. We distinctly caught the following: "I tell you, gentlemen, if you would converse with them niggers, and hear them tell in their own style, you could not blame them from going to Kansas, or anywhere else."

MACK HENSON.

Austin, Texas, Nov. 28, 1879.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Batesville.

BATESVILLE, Ark., Nov. 17, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR—In regard to our work in Independence Co., Ark., I was received as a probationer in conference held at Van Buren Feb. 20, 1879. Assigned to this work, I came here about one month after. I found our church in a bad condition, because they said they had not had a preacher for two years. I have the Africans and the Sabbath breakers to contend against. The people work here on the Sabbath the same as any other day. They haul cotton—ten or twelve wagons, from morning until night. Church members work, and will not be controled by the church. I have a hard time here. I was born in Charles county, Maryland, and have lived in Baltimore, Washington City and Little Rock, but this is the worst place for Sabbath-breaking I have ever seen. By hard work there has been 88 added to the church, 33 conversions, and 38 baptized. This is my first year in the ministry, and I ask the prayers of all your readers to assist me in convincing this people of their sins. We thank the S. S. Union for books donated. My salary was fixed at $250, but to date I have received only $76. You cannot tell how our people are oppressed. Some of them have not bread to eat, nor clothes to wear. I am doing all I can to raise the benevolent money. Yours truly,

WM. H. HIGGINS.

P. C. Batesville circuit, White River district.

President Guillermo of San Domingo has fled, and the revolutionary army entered the city Nov. 17th.

Published by request.

Letter from Liberia.

GRAND BASSA COUNTY, Sept. 18, 1879.

Mr. Henry Adams, New Orleans:

DEAR SIR—Yours of May 6th came duly to hand. It finds me and family in usual health. I trust, however, when this reaches you it will find you in God's blessings. I have attempted now to answer your interesting letter. I shall be brief, and shall tell you to take note of everything. I say, since you ask for information, in the first place as regards myself, I am not holding any Government position; in fact, I have nothing to say in connection with political affairs of this government, only as a preacher of the Gospel. True, I have a great deal to say about public affairs, and I believe, too, what I say has much influence with the people; but I say nothing officially, but as a private citizen you may rely upon what I say. I have looked much into the affairs of the Republic during the time I have been in the country, and I think I understand it. Our laws are good in the main, the Constitution I am quite sure is good. We have as good soil as any in the world. (This will not be denied us.) With five thousand intelligent men and women we would have the happiest little nation in the world. I say we have good laws. We only want good honest men to execute them. We have every natural facility here as any nation in the world, if it was only developed. We have hogs, cows, sheep, goats, geese, ducks, chickens, guinea fowls, horses,—the last are not in our settlement, but are not far away. All we want is men who believe they have something in the world to do, and can do something—men who believe that they ought to make a nation; men who believe that they are not the white man's inferior. Come to Liberia. We want statesmen in this country, and especially home manufacturing men. We are a free people here, make our own laws, not subject to any class of men, north or south; we are a Sovereign and Independent Nation.

You ask me to send you books, papers, charts, and everything of the kind relating to this country. I am disposed now to give information only to those people who intend to come to this country. I will give you all the necessary information in half a dozen words. This is a new country, only fifty-four years from the commencement of the colony unto the present time. If you know any nation which has made itself in fifty-four years time, mention which one it is. There is no parallel with this country in the history of man. If there is, I call on historians and learned men to prove it. What I mean to say is this: What people that went to any country without learning and money, and without men, established them a Free Sovereign Independent Nation, in the same given time from commencement? We have a well organized Government, and we are in treaty with all civilized powers of the earth. What is more, the country is new. Everything is to do. If you are a statesman, and believe that you can do as much as a white man, come to Liberia. Do not expect to see the country before you get here.

Henry, I am perfectly willing to give you information, but do not ask me to write to you if you do not intend to come to this country, for time is precious with me. We have an abundance of fine fruit in this country, that grows of itself. You need not expect to come to this country and find everything as you find and leave in America. I gave you information enough, I thought, last year. I wrote to Mrs. Mary Jane Garrett, on Perdido street, to the pastor in charge of St. Paul's Church, to the ex-members of the House of Representatives, of Baton Rouge. If it is an honor to a man to be Senator, or anything else in a State, why don't you men who want to be presidents, judges, members of the House of Representatives, come to this country and help us? Where is Pinchback, John Birch, James Lewis? You come to this country, and should you be elected to an office, you will get it. Let me ask you how many black men you have in the United States Senate now? And how many black men have you in the United States House of Representatives? Publish this letter in the papers when you get through with it. Write to me soon. My regards to Hon. Gov. Pinchback, Hon. Henry Birch, and all the friends. From your friend,

CHAS. W. BRYANT.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Winona.

WINONA, Miss., Dec. 11, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR—Since I wrote you last there have been five more accessions to the church, making a total to date of 152; 62 converts baptized, 21 children. My people are laboring to raise the conference claims.

On the subscription to build the new church at Vaiden, the following amounts have been paid:

J. H. Young	$4 00	Mrs. P. Davis	$1 00
S. M. Cain	2 00	Mrs. A. Cain	1 75
Draw Fullove	1 75	Peter Davis	1 00
Sam Harris	1 00	Mrs. N. Harper	1 00
Fred Houghton	1 00	Mrs. E. Earve	1 00
Mark Johnson	1 50	Miss K. Avery	1 00
Mrs. M. Davis	1 00	C. Wadein	50
Mrs. S. Herring	1 00	Mrs. A. Harrell	50
Mrs. E. Stutemeir	1 00	E. Thompson	50
Buck Davis	1 00	W. Robberson	50
Miss S. A. Young	2 00	Mrs. L. Wells	25
Mrs. M. C. Flake	1 50	Miss E. Fullove	50
Miss M. Wilson	1 00	Mrs. J. Cain	50
Miss S. Y. Young	1 50	Mrs. F. Field	50
Mrs. N. Harvey	1 00	L. Tanner	50
Mrs. H. Wilson	1 00	Mrs. J. Williams	75
Mrs. E. Young	1 00	Miss F. Sims	50
Mrs. A. Fullove	1 00	H. Williams	50
Ned Fullove	1 00	Miss R. Lee	50
Mrs. T. Fullove	1 00		

The amount raised is as follows:

Sunday-school	$5 00
Collections	18 23
Subscriptions	40 00
Total	$53 23

H. L KENNEDY.

That Bishop.

Our Southern brethren, white and colored, continue to be a good deal exercised about the election of a Bishop of orthodox hue. Various arguments are offered in favor of the measure. All appear to be good. We give it our hearty sanction, and know of only one other requisite to insure success, that is, a majority of the votes in the General Conference. To secure an incumbent by any kind of ciphering without this, would be a calamity to all parties to the transaction. Hence, as much as we desire to see our episcopacy colored up a little, we prefer to wait until the result can be attained without pressure. The majority will favor a colored Bishop so soon as they see a colored preacher of pre-eminent qualifications for that high office. That is, they will allow him to occupy a common platform with all his brethren; they will elect him, not because he is colored, but because he is competent. The point at issue is not the race but the man. With a deep and abiding sympathy with the race, we should nevertheless regard it a calamity to have an incompetent man as its representative in that conspicuous position. In selecting a Bishop let our representatives in the General Conference vote, not for classes, but for the best men. In this way will all classes be best served. The measure cannot be forced. Let our friends be patient. The future is the negro's. The day is not far distant when he will be honored in all positions in state and church. Let him not seek for place; await the day, in the near future, when place will seek for him. Of late his upward movement on the scale has been rapid; the summit is not far away, but is to be attained, not by an extraordinary leap over the intervening spaces, but by faithfully filling every subordinate position. In this way he will travel upward with dignity, honor, and to stay. But to put in that place a man to be tolerated, because he is colored, would be an ecclesiastical blunder which would hinder instead of help him. Allow time, that great arbiter, to solve the problem. If his movements seem slow, they will invariably be found to keep pace with reason and the necessities of the case.—*N. E. Methodist.*

The Land Agitation in Ireland.

BY REV. GEORGE W. PEPPER.

The Irish people are, according to all accounts, on the very verge of a death struggle. The excitement and enthusiasm of the vast gatherings are passing away and now the people are standing on the ground calm and stern, as in that awful pause which precedes a storm. The passive state is being exchanged into one of active threatening; the cause is not pleaded by lawyers and crops of orators merely on the stump, but by an incensed and angry people. The means taken by the government, and the reluctant reductions in rent by the landlords, show their terrors. The monster processions and demonstrations have a deeper significance than at first appears. Such mottoes as "God save Ireland," "Remember Emmet," show that the undying aspiration of the downtrodden millions extends much deeper than the reduction of rents. What is the cause of this tremendous agitation and of the famine which now seems imminent?

First, the British government has confiscated every acre on that beautiful island from the original native owners. At one time out of the 20,000,000 acres of which Ireland is composed there was a confiscation of 12,000,000, so that now, according to the London *Times*, a violent anti-Irish paper, there are only 8,000 persons, out of over 5,000,000 who are proprietors of land in fee simple. In a population of 5,500,000, with nearly 600,000 tenants, two-thirds of the whole island is in the hands of 742 landlords. There are over 5,000,000 there who do not own even an acre. Again, the registrar-general of England, in his last report, states that there are 94,000 one-roomed houses in Ireland, in which families, from eight to ten, eat, sleep, and die in the presence of each other. Three lords in the county of Mayo, own 254,000 acres—on these broad acres, there are not 100 comfortable houses in which my lord would put his hunting dogs. The eminent George Jacob Holyoake, an English reformer, who is now in this country, says that 12,000 people own all England, and that in Ireland there is a strip of country sixty miles long owned by one man. The Irish laborer is a hapless creature—worse fed, worse clothed, worse housed than the Russian serf before the ukase of emancipation. The children are ragged. To every magistrate, squire, and petty despot the people are expected to doff their hats.

Let such a state of things be fastened by the bayonet or the sword upon the fairest portion of the United States, and, in three or four generations, there would be about as much squalor, beggary, and wretchedness among the descendants of the present virtuous and industrious inhabitants of Ohio, or of Connecticut, as there has been in Ireland.

Said John Bright, the broad-thoughted English statesman, some time ago, at Birmingham, to an audience of Englishmen: "Will you let me tell you that Ireland was once an independent kingdom; that within the life-time of many here it had an independent parliament; that at this moment, united with Great Britain, it requires about 40,000 men—soldiers and police—to keep the country quiet and to prevent revolution." And, again: "If the Irish landlords oppressed the English as they did their Irish tenants they would be exterminated." The most savage criticisms of England's treatment of her unfortunate sister that we have ever read come from the lips of such English statesmen and publicists as Bright, Gladstone, Goldwin Smith, and John Stuart Mill. The present leader of the Irish movement is Mr. Parnell—an American on his mother's and an Englishman on his father's side. He, like his predecessors, is a Protestant and almost adored by the Catholics. The Irish revolutionists of the last one hundred years have been Protestants.

While we are the advocates of freedom and justice to the Irish and to the oppressed multitude every where, we are also the antagonists of anarchy, and we sincerely hope that the beautiful land of sorrow and of song—the land that gave to us Montgomery in our Revolution, and Sheridan and Meagher in our last war—the land for whose independence Grattan, Read, and Emmet died—may secure freedom and happiness without bloodshed.—*W. C. Advocate.*

We would like some one to point out the "malicious and unwarranted attacks" which certain Texas newspapers accuse us of making on the people of that State. We have simply related facts as gathered by our correspondents. In no case have we charged the people of Texas for being responsible for the condition of affairs thus related. On the contrary, we have repeatedly said that the good people of Texas deplored these happenings quite as much as the good people of Illinois or Ohio would deplore similar happenings in those States. The *Globe-Democrat* is doing good instead of evil for Texas in the course it is pursuing. It is urging the authorities to greater vigilance in the arrest and punishment of criminals, which is the only sure method of putting an end to a reign of crime everywhere.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A Capital Prescription.

A rather eccentric yet eminent physician was called to attend a middle-aged rich lady who had imaginary ills. After many wise inquiries about her symptoms and manner of life he asked for a piece of paper, and wrote down the following prescription: "Do something for somebody."

In the gravest manner he handed it to the patient and left. The doctor heard nothing from the lady for a long time. On Christmas morning he was hastily summoned to the cottage of her Irish washerwoman.

"It's not meself, doctor, it's me wrist that's ailing. Ye see, I was afther goin' out into the black darkness for a few bits of wood when me foot struck this basket. It stood there, like a big mercy, as it was, full of soft flannel from Mrs. Walker. She towld me that your medicine cured her, doctor. So if you plaze to put a little of that same on me wrist, I'll be none the worse for me nice present."

"It is a powerful remedy," said the doctor, gravely. And more than once in after years he wrote the prescription: "Do something for somebody."

Postmaster-General Key, in a speech at Jonesboro, Tenn., spoke thus plainly about the debt of his State: "I believe that Tenneseeans are as honest as other men. But I do say that he who thinks our State would be justified in repudiating the bonds which have been issued by its officers under laws enacted by our legislators has such a want of discrimination between right and wrong as to disqualify him from being a safe custodian of public trusts. Public faith and public honor are not safe in his keeping. For myself I am free to say that, in future elections I shall not act with any party which shall not, in its declaration of principles, in clear, unmistakable and equivocal terms, take ground in favor of such policy and measures as shall maintain the honor and good name of the State. If neither party has the courage and patriotism necessary to wage a contest in favor of such policy, then it seems to me that the men of all parties opposed to repudiation should band together and make this the paramount issue until its final settlement shall be accomplished."

A Whisky-Distilling Minister.

The New York *Evening Post* says: "One of the agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau reports the capture of two illicit whisky stills in Alabama, the property of the Rev. Albert S. Esmond, 'a minister of the Gospel in good standing,' who escaped by flying to the woods."

Hardly any type of crookedness, in connection with the "crooked whisky" business at the South, would be surprising, but that its corrupting influence should actually invade the ranks of the ministry is well-nigh incredible.

One cannot go on the street anywhere without having his ears offended with the vilest words, and his reverence shocked by the most profane use of sacred names. Nor does it come from the old or middle-aged alone; but it is a fact that the younger portion of the community are most proficient in degrading language. It is the most insiduous of habits, growing upon one so invisibly that almost before he is aware of it he becomes an accomplished curser.—*S. S. Union.*

It is pretty evident that a minister is only "sanctified in spots" when he cannot hear without inward depreciation, and outward expression of it if others are near, of the announced success of a brother pastor, especially of one who has succeeded to a pulpit and pastorate that he once occupied. When one cannot heartily "rejoice with them that do rejoice," especially over the manifest triumphs of the Gospel, he needs to go forward again to the altar for prayers, or to retire into the mountains with his Saviour for meditation.—*Zion's Herald.*

An old mystic says somewhere, "God is an unutterable sigh in the innermost depth of the soul." With still greater justice, we may reverse the proposition and say the soul is a never-ending sigh after God.—*Dr. Theodore Christlieb.*

The King's eye is upon us. Jesus is observing us to see how we represent Him; how we do the work He has so much at heart.—*Kirk.*

General News Items.

Waynesboro, Ga., was visited by a $45,000 fire Dec. 23.

H. C. Atwood has been appointed internal revenue guager for the Louisiana district.

Major Wade Hampton, Jr., son of Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, died near Greenville, Miss., on Dec. 22.

Collector Marks was instructed to release the tobacco seized in New Orleans, there being no fraud or disposition to violate the law.

M. De Freycinet having declined to form a Cabinet, President Grevy requested Premier Waddington to retain the presidency of the Council and reorganize the ministry.

In the engagement at Tarapaca a Chilian force of 2500 men attacked the Peruvians under Buendia, numbering 5000 men and well posted. The Chilians retired after the loss of 1000 men killed and the capture of seven cannon and three mitrailleuses. The Peruvian loss was 600.

The steamship Borussia, from Liverpool for New Orleans, with 180 passengers and a crew of 54, was abandoned in a sinking condition Dec. 2d, 350 miles southwest of Fayal. Nine survivors picked up in an open boat were landed at Queenstown. They have no hope of the other boats.

The Republican State Committee of Maine has appointed a committee to co-operate with the Republican members of the Legislature. It is thought that there will be rival Governors and Legislatures, and possibly an armed conflict. The Republicans are determined to install the government chosen by the people, and to resist the indefensible usurpation of authority by Gov. Garcelon and his council.

An announcement was placarded in London and the Provinces, stating that the Attorney General, having granted his fiat for a writ of error in the case of the Tichborne claimant, an association is being formed to assist in the prosecution of the fiat, to obtain a remission of the sentence against the claimant, and to promote the passing of a bill in the forthcoming session of Parliament for the reversal of the judgment in the case, evidence of the points of mistaken identity being forthcoming, and for restoration to the claimant of the properties, heirlooms and possessions of the Tichborne baronetcy.

Says the Washington correspondent N. Y. *Times*: Intelligence has been received of a stratagem on the part of the whites to prevent the exodus. They propose to keep back the money due to the colored people, and to purchase cotton and other crops upon credit, or for scrip only. In cases where colored men rent farms, the landlords will not consent to the sale of the crops until they receive their one-third rent, and will decline to receive their portions for several months to come, which, under the Landlord and Tenant act, passed for their especial benefit, they have a perfect right to do. By thus withholding from the colored people their just dues, they hope to keep them penniless and defeat the emigration movement, the probability of which is causing undisguised alarm in the South.

Dispatches from Gen. Roberts, in Afghanistan, have been received. The defenses of Shirpur cantonments have been completed. The enemy occupies the heights over the city, but does not descend into the plains, which are patrolled by cavalry. Gen. Roberts was waiting the arrival of Gen. Gough to make an attack, but will attack the enemy before the arrival of Gen. Gough if a favorable opportunity offers. His loss on the fourteenth instant was twenty-eight killed and ninety-nine wounded, of whom eight have since died. The enemy's loss was very heavy. Osman Khan and other Afghan leaders were killed. On the seventeenth instant the enemy appeared in Zahung, but they were quickly dislodged. The enemy's numbers are diminishing. Mahomed Jan Nordak, the real Afghan leader, has proclaimed ex-Ameer Yakoob Khan's eldest son Ameer. On the nineteenth instant the British lost nineteen wounded, and Major Cook, who obtained the Victoria Cross for gallant service, died of wounds received in a previous engagement. Pneumonia is increasing, owing to the cold weather and exposure of the men, otherwise the health of the troops is good. The number of sick among the Europeans only amount to 4 per cent.

364616

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

J. C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

Southwestern Day.

Several of the Conferences have named a Sunday which shall be called SOUTHWESTERN DAY. Have you observed it, brother? If not, and it is past, please redeem your promise.

If the day is yet to come do not fail to announce it before hand and have the people ready, so as to make the day a success.

If your Conference has not appointed a SOUTHWESTERN day, fix one for yourself and make a public canvass for your church paper.

1st, Take the names of all who want the paper and collect as much money as they can pay down and send forward.

2d, If at the close of a month there are those who have not paid, and for whom you do not feel willing to be responsible, write us and we will drop their names.

3d, Remember, we hold our agents responsible for all papers ordered unless *they write* to have them stopped.

Brother, let us hear from you.

With the last number many subscribers were cut off, their time having expired.

Rev. C. L. Crump, of the Mississippi Conference has been heard from with a fair list of full paid subscribers for 1880.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., has sent us his Almanac for 1880 printed in eight languages, or eight copies of his noted annual.

Most of our city churches celebrated Christmas with a public entertainment, and all from whom we have any word report happy times.

Rev. James Harrold, as the result of an appeal to his new charge, Peach Creek circuit, Texas, sent in fourteen new subscribers for 1880. A good day's work.

A private letter from New York expresses the belief that Dr. Dashiel cannot recover. He has undergone an unusual and most dangerous surgical operation. May the Great Head of the Church spare him!

The commencement exercises of the Peabody High School at Grunewald Hall, Monday evening, Dec. 22d, were attended by a crowded audience. The principal, Mrs. Kate Shaw, witnessed a most hearty appreciation of her labors. State Superintendent Lusher awarded the diplomas; and the audience [illegible] to encourage the pupils.

The Freedmen's Aid Society needs money. Dr. East appeals to all our pastors to raise their full apportionment and as much more as possible. Louisiana Conference is asked to raise $450. Remember this society spends every dollar of money in establishing schools for the education of young men and young women among our colored people.

The Monthly Review, published at Camden, N. J., by R. G. Wilder, [illegible] information. It is non-[illegible] in the operations of the [illegible] of the various [illegible] be found any [illegible] We are glad to learn [illegible] has become self-[illegible] and that it will be better [illegible] in the future. We [illegible] from time to time.

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Redeeming the Time.

This issue of the SOUTHWESTERN bears the date of the first day of the new year. The old year, with its cares, burdens, trials and joys, is gone, and the new year, with its hopes, fears and opportunies, is upon us. It is the season of review—of retrospect and prospect — in which we may well pause a moment to see what have been our lives for the past year, and what we may make them by the blessing of God, in the year upon which we have entered. We may not care to dwell upon the mistakes, follies and sins of the year, but such reflections might be profitable to us by stimulating us to make a fresh start in the path of duty, and try by God's help to redeem the time that yet remains to us.

"To redeem time is to apply life to those purposes for which it was given to us; when it is not so employed it lays the foundation for eternal and remediless ruin." Our business in time is to prepare for eternity. And we have not one moment too much allotted to us for this work. Every hour that it is neglected is wasted, and will be the occasion of eternal and unavailing regrets. For other things being equal, the degree of our eternal felicity will be in exact proportion to the amount of time we have spent in preparing for it. If it is false to suppose that we can be as blessed hereafter, and have as rich a heaven if we defer our preparation for it to the last moments of life, it is equally fallacious to suppose that we can be as well off there, if we neglect that work a single day or month or year, as if we devoted all our days and years to it. The character we form here, in the use of our probational advantages will determine our destiny hereafter. The better the character the better the destiny. And the more time spent in the formation of character the better it will be. If there we would have the "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," we surely cannot afford to lose a single day in preparing for it.

"I have lost a day," was the sad lament of an emperor. How much sadder to say, "I have lost a year." And yet whoever has lived a year out of Christ has wasted one of his years, and lost so much of his probation. Nay, worse; for the years spent in the neglect of Christ's claims are spent in sin, in evil habits and vicious conduct, which leave a dark impress on the soul that it will take years to efface. When a man has once got deeply into sin it is no easy matter to get out of it. And the longer the time he has spent in it, the harder will be the work of reform. It is no easy matter to break evil habits that have been long indulged, and form new ones. There may be lost days and even years lying behind some who read this, and beseeching them with all the pathos of eternity to "Redeem the time." It is for such to heed the voice of the wasted years and begin now to prepare for the eternity to come. This will indeed be a "happy new year" to them, if its first day marks the date of their return to God.

The only time that we can redeem is the present. The past is gone, never to be redeemed; and we know not whether we shall have any future to improve.

> "All yesterday is gone,
> To-morrow's not our own."

The present only is ours—the only time we are sure of, in which to begin the service of God. And it is God's time for us to begin. "Now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation." Now is also the best time we can possibly have for this work. It is a fatal mistake—a snare of the devil—that leads us to hope for "a more convenient season." Time unimproved hardens the heart and strengthens the power of habit which binds the soul to evil courses. "To-day, if you will hear His voice, harden not your hearts."

May God help us to begin now on this New Year's day, to redeem the time, and make the year "a journeying toward heaven, a toiling in the vineyard of the Lord, a building up within of the imperishable building of God against the time when the outward man shall utterly perish. In a little while our earthly course will be run, and all our opportunities will be gone. "The [illegible] sweeps us on—no rest—no [illegible], in this swiftly rolling torrent [illegible] bears us to the sea. Be quick. [illegible] the time. Make a new [illegible] of jubilee—the jubilee of your [illegible] from sin."

Bishop Haven.

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Missions and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.*

These two volumes are timely, giving to the Church and the world valuable information concerning the missionary operations of our great Church. Volume one discusses the following topics: Organization and Administration; Missions Within the United States, or in their immediate vicinity; Missions in South America; Missions to China and the Chinese; Scandinavian Missions. Volume second discusses Missions to Germans and to Germany; Missions in India; Mission to Bulgaria: Mission to Italy: Mission to Mexico; Mission to Japan. An appendex contains valuable statistical tables.

Although Dr. Reid, one of our Corresponding Secretaries, has done this work, he receives no remuneration from it. "Neither the author of this history nor any of the contributors receive aught of pecuniary remuneration for their services, all the profits of the publication going into the missionary treasury."

As far as we can judge, Dr. Reid has given a faithful and accurate account of our various foreign missions. He gives many most interesting facts concerning the origin of the Missionary Society. In 1816 Marcus Lindsay was preaching in Marietta, Ohio, and John Stewart, an inebriate colored man, was among his auditors. Stewart was convicted and converted. He was powerfully impressed that he should go and preach, and so taking his knapsack he started in a northwest direction and came to Goshen, where he found the Delaware Indians. He sang to them and captivated them, and preached. He journeyed on until he arrived at the house of Mr. Wm. Walker, agent of the Wyandot Indians, on the Upper Sandusky. Here he labored and met Jonathan Pointer, whom he had known in Kentucky. Pointer was a back-slidden Methodist, and a fugitive slave. Stewart told him that he must interpret his sermon to the Indians. Pointer was reclaimed. The first audience was an old squaw, to whom Stewart preached through Pointer as an interpreter. Next day a man came with the squaw, and on Sabbath eight or ten came. Soon there were crowds, and there were many notable conversions. Among these were Robert Armstrong, who had been among the Indians since a lad, and several eminent chiefs.

The Church was stirred by these triumphs of grace, and this and similar works at other points led to the organization of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church three years later. Gradually the organization became perfected, and local organizations were absorbed until the present organization was effected. At present the Board of Managers is made to consist of the Bishops, thirty-two lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thirty-two traveling ministers elected by the General Conference for four years.

In one respect we consider the work gravely defective, and that is the lack of definite information concerning our missionary work in the Southern States since the war. In fifteen years the church has gathered more than one hundred thousand white and two hundred thousand colored people into its communion in the South. No such large missionary appropriations have been made to any field, and no missionary efforts of the church have brought such returns; and none have called forth more of the sympathies and prayers of God's faithful, and none have aroused severer criticisms from within and without the church. Certainly a work giving a history of the Missions and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church ought to have given at least the principal facts relating to our Southern work. Especially do we consider it unfortunate that Dr. Reid should express a fear that publishing the facts about our Southern work should be detrimental to "Fraternity." Speaking of our work among the colored people of the South he says: "We are, it may be, too near it rightly to estimate it. It certainly becomes us not in the least to repress a single rising feeling of fraternity, nor prolong ever so little the evils entailed upon us by our civil war. Therefore we leave the details of this work among the Freedmen to some future historian."—Page 93, vol. 1. One of the great hindrances to "fraternity" in the South is just such seeming lack of independence in proclaiming to the world the facts relating to the mission and work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States. The whole church needs the facts, and any sentiment from so high an authority, intimating in any way that "a single rising feeling of fraternity" could be repressed by publishing what the Lord has enabled us to do for any class of people in any locality, seems to us very unfortunate.

On the whole we commend Dr. Reid's work to our people, and trust it may be widely circulated.

*Missions and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. By Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D. Two volumes, with maps and illustrations. Phillips & Hunt, New York.

Sunday School Union and Tract Society Anniversaries.

The "Sunday-School Union," and "Tract Society," of the Methodist Episcopal Church held their anniversaries at the city of Manchester, N. H., opening Saturday evening, Dec. 13, and closing Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 16. The weather was unfavorable, but the attendance on the whole very good. The meetings were pre-eminently practical, consisting of addresses, conferences and conversation on the tract and Sunday-school work. Drs. Vincent and Freeman, and Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, of Plainfield, N. J., were present. A local conference, in the interest of Sunday-school work, a tract conference on the tract work, and a Sunday-school Congress were held.

The tract anniversary was held on Monday afternoon, Dec. 15, Rev. J. L. Hurlbut presiding. The addresses were by Drs. Freeman and Vincent.

The "Sunday-School Union" anniversary was held on Monday evening, Dr. Freeman presiding. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. L. Hurlbut on "Trained Workers in the Sunday School," by Rev. B. T. Vincent on "The Lesson and the Teacher," by Rev. Dr. Freeman on "The History of the 'Sunday-school Union,' and its Work," and by Dr. J. H. Vincent on "Christian Culture and the Sabbath-School."

The lack of fidelity on the part of preachers in charge was deplored by all who took part in the conference, one-third of the ministers of the church taking no collections in behalf of either "Sunday-School Union" or "Tract Society."

Adams' Illustrated Chart of Universal History.

We have carefully examined this wonderful piece of ingenuity and scholarship. It is a chart twenty-two feet long, so folded or put on rollers as to be handled with ease, and presents a picture history of all time. The great divisions of Sacred and Profane history are kept distinct, and the principle events of each so delineated by lines across the face of the chart, that at a glance the great contemporaneous events of any decade or century can be seen by simply tracing the date across the chart.

To the student of history this work is invaluable. At a single glance the rise and growth and decay of nations and empires are seen, from the earliest times to the present. Those wishing to examine the chart can do so by calling at this office. It is sold only by subscription. For information as to agencies, etc., address J. B. Card, 220 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Shaw University.

We have just closed one of the most prosperous and successful terms in the history of the institution. The number in attendance has been nearly double that of any corresponding term in any year since my connection with the University. There has been not only increased numbers, but increased scholarship, and regularity in attendance upon school duties. The closing literary exercises which took place on the evening of the 19th, were much enjoyed by a large and attentive audience, and reflect great credit upon all concerned.

We send out for the coming three months an unusually large number of teachers for the public schools.

The friends of the University, and of education in general, have great reason to feel encouraged and to rejoice over the promise for the future that is shadowed forth in the growing interest that is being taken by the young in education. But increased prosperity and success bring increased burdens and responsibilities, and while we rejoice we must renew our exertions to meet the urgent demands thus made upon us. We have entirely outgrown our present accommodations and a new building has become an imperative necessity. Our friends in the North have been laboring to their utmost ability to aid us, and they will assist us in the erection of a new building; but they cannot do the whole work and ought not to do that which we, with proper effort, can do for ourselves. Therefore let our ministers put forth every energy to bring to conference a large collection for the Freedmen's Aid Society, that they may be induced to begin our building at once.

Our next term will open January 5th, and we confidently expect a very large attendance. Let those who contemplate coming exert themselves to be here on the very first day of the term.

Any further information of the school may be had by addressing

W. W. HOOPER.

Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 29, 1879.

Our South'n Methodism

LOUISIANA.

Clinton Street and Plum Street, New Orleans, Rev. Stephen Duncan, pastor. Fourth quarterly conference was held Dec. 22. The pastor reported the two Sunday-schools as in good condition with an attendance of 100. Twenty-eight had been received on probation and nineteen in full connection. Twelve had been received on profession of faith from the Congregational church. The class-leaders reported as follows: Wm. Matthews, leader of class No. 1, reported fifty names on his class-book and an average attendance of forty, and class collections during the year amounting to $107.45. Oliver Moore, of class No. 2, reported twenty-two members and average attendance eighteen, and collections during the year $33.55. James Davis, leader of class No. 3, reported twenty-six members and an average attendance of fifteen, and collections $42 20. John Matthews, leader of class No. 4, reported twenty-four and an average attendance of twenty, and collections for the year $69.50. Pastor's children's class No. 5 numbers forty and has an average attendance of thirty five, and had collected $23.05. These collections are in addition to the public collections. The trustees reported the parsonage, on which $306.90 had been paid last year, had been made comfortable for the pastor to live in, and this year $105.35 had been paid on it, and a small debt of $6 only remained. The pulpit and altar in Clinton Street Church has been much improved. The Plum Street Church had been ceiled inside and a new pulpit has been built at an expense of $100. The various committees on benevolent collections reported through the pastor that Clinton Street had raised $25 and Plum Street $5 for conference collections. The stewards of Plum Street reported that that that church had paid the pastor $283.30, and the presiding elder $5. The stewards of Clinton Street reported that they had paid the pastor $411.30 and the presiding elder $25. The Sunday-schools are organized into missionary societies. Valcour Chapman and T. English were approved as Sunday-school superintendents. Josiah Fisk was elected delegate to the Lay Electoral Conference and J. W. Lewis, alternate. The pastor had received a donation of a dozen shirts, half a dozen pair of drawers and a suit of clothes from the sisters of Plum Street Church. The whole amount of money raised by Clinton Street during the year is $800, and by Plum Street $413. Total $1213.

TEXAS.

J. Prince, Spring Hill: "In two years I have received $76 on salary and have spent $260."

J. S. McCondon, steward at Luling, hoped the Conference would retain Rev. E. Nesbit, and it has done so. Times were hard, but they did the best they could to aid their beloved pastor.

D. Mucker, Georgetown, wrote us before his transfer that Rev. B. M. Taylor, late a Baptist; and sister Martha Edmond from the A. M. E. Church had joined our church there. Also that a supper given for the church was successful.

MISSISSIPPI.

J. W. Longstreet, steward at Macon writes that at the beginning of this conference year the board of stewards estimated the pastor's salary at $375 and traveling expenses. They have succeeded in raising the amount. On the third Sunday of November, for the cause of education, $12.15 was raised.

DEAR EDITOR—I noticed a call from Rev. M. Adams, of Meridian, to the members of the Mississippi Annual Conference to meet him in a preachers' meeting in Meridian on the 12th of January next, two days before Conference sits. Will Bro. Adams explain what the object of this meeting is in the next issue of the SOUTHWESTERN? He says: "Several of the leading brethren desire such a meeting." Who are these leading brethren, and why does Bro. Adams assume the authority to call the Conference together? Many of us who are not "leading brethren" desire to know the object of the meeting before attending.

A MEMBER.

Letter from St. Mary Parish.

MORGAN CITY, La., Dec. 22, 1879.

MR. EDITOR—The election of State and parish officers in this parish on the 2d inst. passed off very quietly; more so than it ever did before, even with the soldiers at or near the polls, and no one was interfered with in reference as to how or for whom he was going to vote. With such an outward show of good will and good feeling on the part of "home rulers" we could not but feel great relief from being relieved of the dread and fear of violence that always attends every election in this section of the country, and hence the whole country had good reason to rejoice at what we hoped was an exercise of a spirit of fairness and good judgment on the part of the Democracy, allowing a free and full vote, and then giving a fair and honest count of the votes as cast, and letting the result be proclaimed. But not so. All this seeming fairness was simply a sham, a farce, and a mockery of the sacred rights of free citizens and voters. I have been loath to write because I desired first to be certain that what I had gleaned were the unvarnished facts, and nothing more. Now, what are those facts? An election was pretended to have been held on the 2d of this month in this parish, and at each of the various precincts therein. In the first ward poll No. 1, first precinct, Cypremort Landing, the people gathered there at the place designated for election poll, from six in the morning until one o'clock, p. m., and no ballot boxes. Finding that there would be no election, they left and went home, as they could not vote at the next poll in this ward. At two o'clock two men from Franklin went up there, a distance of 18 miles, with ballot-boxes, and returned to Franklin with returns all made out with a Democratic majority of 140, by five o'clock in the evening, whereas the registration of this poll shows a total of 100 voters, and a Republican majority of 35.

At poll No. 2, same ward, there was a reasonable vote and fair count, giving a Republican majority of 75, and no frauds heard of. One Republican commissioner here, but none at the other poll.

In the second ward, Cypremort, one poll, heavily Republican and a tolerably fair count.

In the third ward, first precinct, La Teche, the vote was solidly Republican, except two votes. Here were commissioners appointed from Franklin and the whole Republican ticket counted out five in the minority. Parties who were eye witnesses to the affair say that the counting man stood against the wall of the school house and allowed no one to come near him but his co-conspirators, and much excitement was created at the result of the count against what was known by everybody to be the facts.

At poll No. 2, same ward, is where the worst part of the count came in. The voting here was as at other places. The poll was closed at six and the count commenced. About eleven o'clock at night the straight-out Republican ticket received some two hundred votes, and was a hundred and fifty ahead of the Democratic compromise ticket. Of course this kind of business did not suit the Democracy. Hence there arose the necessity of not having so many persons to witness the count. Judge Mentz, the Republican candidate for sheriff, was there looking after his interest and that of his party, together with other friends. Suddenly some strange man comes in the room with a dirk presented, and six others with six-shooters drawn on Judge Mentz, and he and his friends are all ordered out and away from the court-house. Then the count changes, and gives the Democratic compromise ticket 360 majority, out of a total vote of 564. Yet Judge Mentz's ward ticket is returned elected by 200 majority over the Democratic ward ticket.

In the fourth ward polls, Nos. 1 and 2, the Republicans carried them almost unanimously, but through some strange working of human ingenuity, they are reversed.

At Pattersonville there were polled 400 votes. Of these Taylor Beattie received 379.

At Morgan City there were polled 455 votes. Taylor Beattie received 405, making a majority of 705 at these two polls, and these votes were honestly counted by the commissioners, as they were men who would not "turn from the paths of honor" for party or political purposes. These returns and ballot-boxes were sent to Franklin and placed in the charge of the proper officers, and because they were honestly counted they were stolen out of the clerk's office the same night and destroyed, and they have never been counted by the returning officer of the parish. Judge Beattie received 2051 votes in this parish, but I see they have given him only 1207. Counting the 784 destroyed and what they count for him gives 2051, to say nothing of what was not counted for him besides those destroyed on their arrrival to the court house. Judge Mentz has already filed his petition of contest for the office of sheriff, and made averments of all these outrages and frauds committed at the several polling precincts. But I see no hope of his success, as the Democrats are in duty bound to defend and protect all parties implicated, otherwise it will reflect severely on those whose personal hands were not present aiding and abetting, but constructively and instructively so.

The emigration move was in its bloom just before the quarantine, soon after which it abated; but as spring approaches it is beginning to attract attention. The report is that none but loafers and drunkards will leave, but those with whom I have conversed are not a few, nor are they of this stripe, and seem to have some idea of a frontier life, and are willing to make sacrifices for the hope of bettering their condition by going to a new country. They never talk much to any but persons fully committed to their cause, and in full sympathy with them in every respect, and it is thought that quite a number will leave along the Teche. Yours truly,

G. R. M. NEWMAN.

Foreign Missions.

DECEMBER MEETING OF MISSIONARY BOARD.—Bishop Harris in the chair. Members present: Revs. Wise, Tuttle, Crawford, Curry, Dunn, Vail, Sanford, Hurst, McAllister, VanHorn, Goodsell, Saxe, S. Hunt and Messrs. Fauclouer, Taft, Howe, Forrester, McLean, French, Hoyt, North, Oakley, Odell, Archer, Stephenson, F. Philips, Dollner and Skidmore.

Action was taken looking to further help of our educational work in Liberia. Rev. Mr. Goucher was constituted an Honorary Patron in consideration to his liberal gift to the Society. Provision was made looking to the strengthening of our educational force in Japan. Provision was made for making certain translations for the benefit of our Bulgarian Mission, and that a girls' school be opened under Mrs. Challis, wife of our superintendent. A liberal proposition was received from a Baltimorean to purchase certain farm lands for the benefit of native Christians in India.

Germany was informed of the friendly and encouraging action of the General Committee for her missions. Italy received attention, and Supt. Vernon is to be advised of how he may strengthen his work. The Committee on Publication reported their satisfaction with the Folded Tract, many copies of which are now going forward to pastors and their missionary committees as fast as they can be mailed. The approval of the Board was given to the action of the W. F. M. Society in the appointments they had made of two ladies for Africa.

A letter from Bro. R. H. Lowry, superintendent of our North China mission. Travels of the missionaries—a death—sufferings—excessive rains—annual meeting.

Bros. Davis and Pilcher have just returned from the Tsangchore circuit. The wife of our helper there died about a month ago, and the helper had been near death's door. The people had suffered a good deal from excessive rains and much of their crops were damaged. Bro. Davis reports the work as in an encouraging condition notwithstanding all the embarrassments. He received thirteen into the church by baptism and five on probation. There had been some persecution at one of the appointments, but all is now quiet.

Bros. Pike and Walker are about on a visit to Nanking and Taizan. We had letters from them en route. They had found the roads in very bad condition and the Grand Canal threatening to break over the banks in many places and devastating the country. There seems to be no end to the distresses of these poor people. I have found it impossible to prepare an account of our annual meeting, and can now give but a note of the results.

The meeting lasted eight days, and was in some respects the most interesting we have held. We were both surprised and delighted with the proceedings of the native brethren. The licenses of the local preachers were all renewed by the District Conference. The reports all indicated that faithful work had been done and with good results following. Our total membership is 257, an increase of 52 over the previous year. We had the pleasure of the presence of Rev. J. W. Lambreth, of Shanghai, with us during part of the session. He hopes to visit the States next year, as it is now seventeen years since he has been home. We are using his translation of Binney's Compend and Ralston's Theology in our training school. The anniversaries are all occasions of interest. The meeting for the discussion of self-support was presided over by Te-jui, and the speakers were all Chinamen. We believe the native church is making progress in this matter, and, considering their poverty, are doing as well as could reasonably be expected. The meeting closed with the Lord's supper and the reading of the appointments.

Josh Billings is reading his lecture, "The Probability of Life, Perhaps Rain, Perhaps not," one hundred nights this winter, between Eastport, Maine, and Pittsburgh, Pa. American humorists are still in demand for the Lyceum platforms.

Sunday School.

Jan. 1, 1880—THE INFANT MESSIAH.
SCRIPTURE—Matt. 2: 1-12. MEMORIZE 7-12.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"For unto us a child is born; unto us a son is given."—Is. 9: 6.
TOPIC.—"The Prophecy Fulfilled in Christ's Birth."
(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Prefatory.—Matthew establishing the Messiahship of Christ, gives a minute genealogy to show that he was in the royal line of descent—the Son that was promised to David, whose kingdom should have no end. It seems strange that he, who could have entered into life by any grteway, should have chosen the lowliest of them all. There came wise men. Wonderfully wise—for they had read in the heavens the story of the birth of the king-child, before whom all nations should bow. They came with the eager enquiry: "Where is he that is born King of the Jews? We have seen his star in the East." Another remarkable fulfillment of prophecy recorded in Num. 34: 17. And came to worship him. The advent of such a body of men upon such a singular errand, must have made a powerful impression upon the city of Jerusalem. Herod was troubled, of course, at the danger that threatened his dynasty. This was a "Born King of the Jews," whereas he was only a usurper. The Sanhedrin of the nation was composed of the chief priests, scribes and elders. Herod called a meeting of that body. When they were come together he demanded of the chief priests and scribes, where Christ should be born. Their answer was prompt, definite and decisive—In Bethlehem of Judea; for thus it is written by the prophet. The king privily called the wise men, he would not trust the Sanhedrin; for it was composed of Jews, and he did not feel at all sure but that thew would espouse the cause of this new-born "king of the Jews." He inquired diligently of them what time the star appeared. His evident object was to learn as accurately as he could, about how old the child now was. His order to slay all the children in Bethlehem under the age of two years indicates about the answer he received of them. He sent them to Bethlehem ostensilly that they might worship the young child and then bring him word, so that he might also adore him—actually, that they might unconsciously act as his spies. Their last interview with Herod appears to have been in the afternoon, and immediately they must have set out for Bethlehem; for the star, of course, would be manifest only in the evening. Natural stars do not go before people in this sort of way, nor do not stop over certain places as did this one. Him they found not in the manger, but in "the house," and fell down and worshiped him. The gifts were very costly in their nature, showing that the worshipers occupied no mean stations in life. It is exceedingly easy for God to defeat the most artful plans of men. He only had to speak to these men in a dream, and Herod's cunning plan was foiled. The wise men returned home, going straight to the Jordan, instead of round about by way of Jerusalem. He did not obtain from them the information that he had counted upon. Another dream, and the babe was out of the country, safe from all of his machinations.

Letter from Mason's Depot.

MASON'S DEPOT, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR—Allow me to say through your valuable paper that I entered my work on the Mason and Brownsville circuit from conference Nov. 13th, with double zeal to work for my Master. Up to this date I have visited all of my preaching places and met each class. Have had one convert and three joined the church. Paid on Mason Chapel debt $10, and on the church at Atoka $24, have papered the church nicely at Pleasant Grove and put up two new chandeliers and other improvements. The following Sunday-schools raised for the missionary cause, on the first Sunday in this month: At Mason $1.60, Pleasant Grove $1, Atoka $1, Ludicia $1.45, Ebenezer, at Brownsville, 25 cents; total $5.30.

Yours in Christ,

JESSE P. PRICE.

Messrs. Reed & Barton, manufacturers of silver plated ware, (salesroom 686 Broadway, New York) may be relied upon to furnish good articles at moderate prices. The firm enjoys an excellent reputation, and the silverware from their house, offered by us as premiums, has, in every instance, given complete satisfaction.

Sensible Canadian.

Mr. Gadbois, of Brockville, Canada, after being cured of a prostrating malarial disease contracted in Texas, by means of Warner's Safe Pills and Safe Bitters, writes to us: "I shall never travel in that climate without your Safe Pills and Safe Bitters as a part of my outfit."

Marriages.

At Union Church, Miss., Dec. 11, 1879, Mr. J. K. Comfort to Miss A. Whalum, by Rev. R. Roundtree. Bro. Comfort is a local preacher, and his wife a good member of the church. R.

At the bride's residence, December 24, 1879, by Samuel A. Cowan, Rev. David Boone to Miss Amanda Johnson were joined together in holy matrimony. Bro. Boone is one of our best young men. May happiness attend through life.

S. A. C.

Oxford, Miss.

Deaths.

Sister Rachel Car departed this life Dec. 3, 1879. She was a faithful member of the M. E. Church for 17 or 18 years. A husband and four children mourn her loss. Rev. P. Jamison assisted in the burial service.

Betsey Marshall died Nov. 3d, 1879, at the residence of her son, Jacob Marshall, in Millican, Brazos county, Texas. She was the wife of Washington Marshall; her age about 55 years. She leaves eight grown children to mourn her loss. She died in full triumph of faith. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to announce the death of one of our Sunday-school scholars, Lee Tanner, of Valden, Miss. He was picking hickory nuts with a knitting needle and had it in his mouth, and went to get up on his horse, and jabbed it down his throat, from which it inflamed. He was 17 years of age. He died saying he was going to rest. H. L. Kennedy.

Washington Marshall died April 5, 1870, at the residence of his son, Jacob Marshall, in Millican, Brazos county, Texas. He died in full triumph of faith. He had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years before he was called to cross the river of death. He left eight children to mourn his loss. He had been a slave for many years for Mr. Peter Dudley, in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and was removed to Texas in 1860, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was about sixty years of age.

Reminiscences of 1876. Wandering through the United States section of the wonderful Exhibition, [illegible] and over-display [illegible] of it is, I came [illegible] elegant glass case, whose [illegible] the more conspicuous [illegible] neighbors' finery, surmounted by the motto Dignis Prosper [illegible], in neat packages [illegible] medical preparations of [illegible] Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., [illegible] of the world-wide [illegible] of this eminent firm, for [illegible] quality of their [illegible] well their [illegible] Mass. New. [illegible] Churchyard. [illegible] I determined [illegible] of this [illegible] I was surprised to [illegible] perfection to which [illegible] their household [illegible] at the [illegible] we have at [illegible] pre-emi[illegible] physicians in the [illegible] doctors dis[illegible] the line of popular [illegible] family use. They [illegible] take advan[illegible] discov[illegible] make pills and [illegible] they are [illegible] by a leading [illegible] that Dr. [illegible] the largest [illegible] employment to [illegible] to Lowell [illegible]—Cor. [illegible] London (Eng.)

[illegible]

THE CANVASS

FOR

1880!

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We call the attention of our agents to the following:

1. Now is the time to push the canvass for *new subscribers* for 1880. At this season of the year the people have money. Begin at once.

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AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics;

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—BY—

C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above-named book, a 12mo., 852 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the Southwestern for 1880, who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 cents for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
[illegible] Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Stings.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
Emergencies—How to Meet Them.
Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
[illegible] and their Application.
[illegible] for Various Diseases.
[illegible] Health Notes.
[illegible]
[illegible]—Cleaning.
[illegible] and Washing Fluids.
[illegible]
[illegible], and Ironing.
[illegible]
[illegible] and Painting.
[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

G. W. Carleton & Co., the publishers, have already sold 135,000 copies of their new Children's Picture Book, "Magic Mother Goose Melodies." This looks like another "Uncle Tom's Cabin" success.

Over 60,000 copies of Marion Harland's "Common Sense in the Household" have been sold, and her new book, "A Talk with Mothers about their Daughters" will probably enjoy the same popularity.

Glenwood. By Julia K. Bloomfield. New York: Phillips & Hunt.

An entertaining story for old and young folks, founded in American life, with seven illustrations and 324 printed pages. Resolutions to do good executed and portrayed attractively.

Cecilly. A Tale of the English Reformation. By Emma Leslie. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, $1.50.

One of the church history series. A story of the days of King Edward and Queen Mary, picturing the religious changes of the sixteenth century. A neat and useful book.

Footprints of Vanished Races in the Mississippi Valley. By A. J. Conant, A. M. St. Louis; Chancy R. Barnes. Price $1.50.

An account of some of the monuments and relics of pre-historic races, with suggestions as to their origin and uses. It is neatly printed and bound, and contains numerous illustrations. All interested in prehistoric speculations will find much food for thought in this book. Mr. Canant, the author, is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Doctor Dispachemquic. A story of the Great Southern Plague of 1878. By Jas. Dugan. New Orleans: Clark & Hofeline. Price 75 cents.

As its title indicates, this is a satire on the incidents of the great yellow fever epidemic. It is written by an experienced novelist and sensational writer. There are passages of more than ordinary merit, touching too near a faithful description of local authorities to be regarded as humorous by the sufferers from the epidemic.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Arthur's Home Magazine for January is filled with choice reading matter, welcome to the family circle. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia. $2 per year.

—"Boys and Girls of the South" is the name of a paper published at Atlanta, Ga., by J. H. & Wm. B. Seals; $1 a year. They also publish a story paper called the Sunny South, $2.50 per year.

—Golden Hours for January opens with Katrine Werner's Christmas "What the Swallow Told," "Peg of the Royal Guard," etc. Other stories, poems and illustrations make a delightful number for the children. Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, $1.60 per year.

—The International Review for January has a portrait of Rubens, with a second article by P. G. Hamerton; The Islands of Okinawa, by Charles Lanman; Two Poems, by F. W. Bourdillon; Yellow Fever, by John S. Billings, M. D.; The Service of Francis Lieber to Political Science and International Law, by Prof. J. C. Bluntschli; Current Literature in France, by E. de Pressense; William Cobbett, by H. C. Lodge; William Kingston Clifford, by John Fiske; Contemporary Literature. See Prospectus of the Review in another column.

—The January (Christmas) Wide Awake comes to us in splendid array, with enlarged pages, stuffed with pictures as a pudding stuffed with plums. It opens with the best story Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has ever written, "Us Boys and the Other Boy." Sarah E. Chester gives a Christmas story, entitled "Dear Jane;" another story of school life is by Eleanor Putnam, "Bob's Breaking In." An article by Louise Stockton is entitled "The Christmas Thorn." Another feature is the story of "Rumpelstiltskin, or the Gold Spinner," daintily rhymed by Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. "The Two Homesteaders" is by Mrs. Theodora Jenness, whose article in Atlantic on the Indian Territory attracted attention. Miltiades Peterkin Paul comes to the front again, this time as an astronomer. There are many other stories and poems. Only $2 a year, 20c a number. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, 32 Franklin St., Boston.

—The January Scribner opens with a complete and spirited account of the "United States Life-Saving Service," the text of which is written by Capt. J. H. Merryman, Inspector of United States Revenue Marines. A foil to this paper deals with the means for the destruction of life, viz.: "American Arms and Ammunition," by Col. W. C. Church, of the Army and Navy Journal. Mr. E. P. Roe's third paper on Strawberry Culture, with large and beautiful illustrations. A fifth illustrated paper is "The Acadians of Louisiana"—more familiarly called 'Cajuns—a simple people, having much in common with their congeners described in Longfellow's poem. "A Revolutionary Congressman on Horseback," by Col. T. W. Higginson, gives extracts from the journal of William Elery, M. C., in 1777-8. The poetry of the number is contributed by R. H. Stoddard, ("Hymn to the Sea"), Julia Ward Howe, R. W. Gider, Henry Terrell, and Julie K. Wetherill. Dr. Holland, in his department of "Topics" discusses, "British and American Farming," and "Fiat Money."

—In the North American Review for January, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps examines the different schemes that have been proposed for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He pronounces the Nicaragua Canal project to be inadequate, and insists upon the necessity of a canal having one level of water from ocean to ocean. Francis Parkman reviews the arguments adduced in favor of woman-suffrage in the November number. Mr. Froude, in the latter half of his article, "Romanism and the Irish Race in the United States," recounts the history of English rule in Ireland. Henry James, Jr., contributes on the life and letters of the eminent French critic, Sainte-Beuve. An article by Prof. Alexander Winchel on "The Metaphysics of Science" goes to demonstrate the existence of a realm of thought deeper than the data of physical science, and on which the principles of society are dependent for their validity. Mr. Cuthbert Mills, in his closing paper on "The Permanence of Political Forces," considers the question of the currency. The literary notices are by Richard Henry Stoddard, who reviews three volumes, viz: Arnold's "Light of Asia," Dr. Joyce's "Blanid," and Bayard Taylor's "Poetical Works." The Review is for sale by all newsdealers.

Statistical Summaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, July 1, 1879.

Number of annual conferences	96
Number of itinerant preachers	11,468
Number of local preachers	12,402
Total number of preachers	23,855
Number of lay members	1,696,837
Number of preachers and lay members	1,708,290
Number of church edifices	16,721
Number of parsonages	5,599
Value of church edifices	$66,639,990
Value of parsonages	$8,603,293
Total value of churches and parsonages	$75,243,283
Number of Sunday-schools	19,925
Number of Sunday-school teachers and officers	214,698
No. of Sunday-school scholars	1,543,386
Number of infant baptisms during the year	55,076
Number of adult baptisms during the year	64,531
Number of deaths of itinerant preachers during the year	104
Number of deaths of lay members during the year	19,569
Total number of deaths of ministers from the organization of the church	3,254
Total number of deaths of lay members from the organization of the church	634,967
Number of presiding elders	444
Number of pastoral charges left to be supplied	1,137
Number of local preachers stationed as pastors	1,818

—*Methodist Year Book.*

A Phenomena in Literature.

Andrews' Bazar, to-day the leading fashion paper of this continent, is an example of what business energy and business promises faithfully fulfilled can do. From the start this magnificent journal has commanded the admiration of every one who has seen it. Its Fashion departments are always fresh and reliable; its literary excellence unsurpassed; and its fun joyous and refined. Notwithstanding its low price—only $1 per annum—every subscriber, new and old, for 1880, will be presented free with 50c. worth of Andrews' Bazar Patterns, and, furthermore, those who subscribe in time to secure the January number will receive as a New Year's Gift an immense supplement sheet—the largest ever printed—filled with useful and practical designs for making laces, worsted and other fancy work, for paintings on china, silk and satin, etc., which could not be purchased separately for $10. Every lady should subscribe for this splendid journal, or at least send ten cents for a sample copy to W. R. Andrews, publisher, Tribune Building, New York.

Entirely Recovered.

New York, June 16, 1879.

H. H. Warren & Co.—Gentlemen—I hereby certify that my wife has been using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for Bright's Disease, and she is now entirely recovered. When all physicians' remedies failed, she was induced to try your remedy, and received beneficial results from the first bottle. After taking four bottles she was entirely cured. Yours truly,

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When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announce the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicines are produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

We have examined some fourteen pages of signatures,—some of the best in this city, State, and the South,—vouching for the effectiveness of the New Louisiana Remedy, for coughs, colds, etc. We have heard from persons who have used it words of praise. It is a valuable medicine, prepared at home, and not a quack nostrum imported from abroad. Read the advertisement in another column.

Readers who think of making a vegetable or flower garden this spring might send to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., and get their valuable and beautiful Seed Annual. The house is reliable.

Nothing is uglier than a crooked boot or shoe; straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffener.

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Conference Notices.

Columbus District West Texas Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Industry, Jan. 3-4; Columbus, Jan. 10-11; Columbus circuit, Jan. 10-11; Alleyton, Jan. 17-18; Eagle Lake, Jan. 17-18; Lockhart, Jan. 24-25; Flatonia, Feb. 1; Peach Creek, Feb. 1-2; Oakland, Feb. 7-8; Boxville, Feb. 7-8; Hallettsville, Feb. 14-15; Gonzales, Feb. 21-22; Seguin, Feb. 28-29; Luling, March, 6-7; San Marcos, March 13-14.

G. W. Richardson, P. E.

Episcopal Visitation.

Spring Conferences of 1880.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	TIME.	BISHOP.
Florida	Fernandina	Jan. 7	Simpson
North India	Cawnpore	" 7	
South India	Allahabad	" 7	
Mississippi	Macon	" 14	Harris
South Carolina	Charleston	" 21	Simpson
Louisiana	New Orleans	" 21	Harris
Liberia		" 21	
South'n Central	Concord	" 28	Simpson
North Carolina	High Point	Feb. 4	Simpson
Mexico	Mexico	" 4	Harris
Arkansas	Rusellville	" 4	Merrill
Little Rock	Jacksonport	" 11	Merrill
South Kansas	Ottawa	Mc'h 3	Foster
Virginia	Norfolk	" 3	Merrill
Baltimore	Baltimore	" 3	Andrews
Washington	Washington	" 3	Peck
New Jersey	Camden	" 10	Scott
Kansas	Topeka	" 10	Foster
Philadelphia	Phil'delphia	" 10	Merrill
Central Pa	Altoona	" 10	Haven
St. Louis	Sedalia	" 17	Foster
Wilmington	Dover	" 17	Andrews
Missouri	Trenton	" 24	Foster
Newark	Phillipsb'rg'	" 24	Wiley
Kentucky	Danville	" 24	Haven
New York	New York	" 31	Wiley
New York East	Brooklyn	" 31	Bowman
New England	Boston	" 31	Andrews
Lexington	Paris	" 31	Haven
Troy	Burlington	" 31	Peck
East German	Brooklyn	April 7	Scott
Providence	Norwich	" 7	Bowman
North Indiana	Union City	" 7	Haven
Maine	Saco	" 14	Bowman
Wyoming	Scranton	" 14	Harris
Vermont	Barton L'd'g	" 14	Wiley
New Hampshir'	Great Falls	" 14	Andrews
Northern N. Y	Ilion	" 14	Peck

By order and in behalf of the Board of Bishops. W. L. Harris, Sec.

Seabright, N. J., Nov. 4, 1879.

You cannot make a mistake if you order "THE SOVEREIGN," by H. R. Palmer, for your Singing Class. "The Sovereign" is the leading Music Book for Singing Classes, Musical Societies, etc., and is being adopted by wide-awake Teachers all over the land. Sent by mail on receipt of 75 cts., by express for $7.50 per dozen.

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1 tf

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OR WAS

SECESSION A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT

PREVIOUS TO

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Albert Taylor Bledsoe, A. M., LL. D.,

Late Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, and editor of the *Southern Review.*

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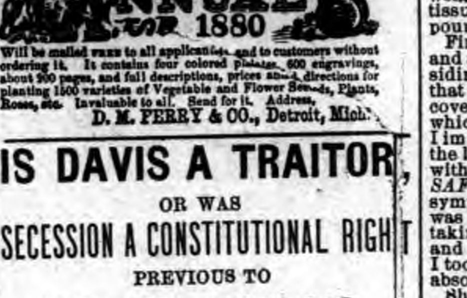

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Offers its advantages to all. The College, Theological, Medical, Law, Academic, Normal, Business, Musical and Common English departments are fully organized.

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SAVED.

THE LIFE OF

Chas. S. Prentice

SAVED

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WARNER'S SAFE Kidney AND Liver CURE.

The following letter proves that BRIGHT'S DISEASE, in its worst form, IS CURABLE:

Toledo, O., Sept. 25, 1879.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N.Y.: Gentlemen—Having escaped death from Bright's disease by the use of your Remedy, I feel it a duty not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and have those who are suffering similarly to judge whether a medicine not prepared by the "regulars" will cure this frightful malady or not.

In the summer of 1872 I was first taken ill, with symptoms which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Mich., and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care, I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggravated. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians in Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of an eminent medical man in New York, and remained under his care six months. Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.

In the summer of 1875 my friends induced me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Declat of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men of the profession on the Continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr. B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I soon must die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical men to cope with disordered kidneys had become, to say the least, greatly lessened. At this time, I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, O., and turned the scales at 212½ pounds, 67½ pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67½ pounds, or about 8½ gallons of water.

Finally, while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish, I was informed by a lady residing on Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y., that one Charles Craig of Charlotte, had discovered a remedy for Bright's Disease, with which he had cured himself and many others. I immediately repaired to his residence by the lake, and after a treatment of five weeks with the remedy (now called "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE), all my symptoms abated, and I began to feel that I was almost a well man. I returned home, taking with me a quantity of the medicine, and now, although months have elapsed since I took the last dose, I joyfully declare myself absolutely well, both in mind and body.

Should you have occasion in the future to use this letter, you are at liberty to do so, and any one who hesitates to believe the conclusiveness of my statements, is respectfully referred to the following persons, who were aware of the character of my ailment, and the apparent hopelessness of my case: Mme. Le Blanc, 30 Rue Drowoot, Paris; Henri DuBois 11 Rue Melesherbs, Paris; Dr. Seteller, Bordeaux, France; Dr. E. Charmaux, Rue Algine and Lucas Vichy, France; M. Jean Gleiule, 81 Quai de la Molka; Bernard Bradshaw, Esq., 3 York Chambers, Adelphi, London; J. W. Long, Esq., London; John H. Wilson, New York; J. O. Reer, Toledo, O.; Thomas Daniels, Toledo, O.; J. Prentice, Toledo, O.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. S. PRENTICE.

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Mr. Joseph T. Farrington, Hardware Merchant, No. 32 Howard street, New York, remarks thus:

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From Rev. N. N. Beers, of the M. E. Church, Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y.:

June 20, 1876.

It is now nearly thirty years since commence I the inhalation of the common air under your instructions, and I have undiminished confidence in it as a remedy for consumption and other throat and lung diseases. It is in harmony with Nature's laws. I have now been preaching twenty-seven years since my recovery from a condition of tuberculosis, in which a council of physicians said it was impossible for me to live longer than three months. My lungs to-day are as sound as any man's possibly can be.

Yours affectionately, N. N. BEERS.

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Young Folks' Corner.

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

BY HESTER HUNT.

You're on the sea of life, boys,
Your ship is staunch and strong;
You're sailing smoothly now, boys,
But storms will come ere long.
But boldly furl your sail, boys,
And let the tempest 'rip,'
Stand bravely by the helm, boys,
And "Don't give up the ship!"

Though clouds o'ercast the sky, boys,
The sun is bright behind;
And though the waves roll high, boys,
They'll soon calm down, you'll find.
So always keep up heart, boys,
With cheerful eye and lip;
And let your watchword e'er, boys,
Be "Don't give up the ship!"

Beyond the raging sea, boys,
You'll find at last a rest,
If only on your trip, boys,
You do your "level best."
There waits for such a crown, boys,
So take a manly grip;
There waits for all eternal life
Who "Don't give up the ship."
—*Interior.*

The Thistle and Rope-Walk.

"Such a mite as I can do no good" is the general impression of our boys and girls, when they are urged to do what they can for the good work. But smaller, humbler instruments than you God has made use of, to do great works in this world.

A great army, many years ago, invaded Scotland. They crept on stealthily over the border, and prepared to make a night attack on the Scottish forces. There lay the camp all silently sleeping in the starlight, never dreaming that danger was so near. The Danes, to make their advance more noiseless, came forward barefooted. But as they neared the Scots one unlucky Dane brought his broad foot down squarely on a bristling thistle.

A roar of pain was the consequence, which rang like a trumpet blast through the sleeping camp. In a moment each soldier had grasped his weapon, and the Danes were thoroughly routed. The thistle was from that time adopted as the national emblem of Scotland.

By the harbor of New London there was once a long, old rope-walk, with a row of square windowholes fronting the water. In the time of war a British Admiral was cruising off that coast, and had a very good chance to enter and destroy the town. He was once asked afterward why he did not do it. He replied that he should have done so "if it hadn't been for that [illegible] long fort, whose guns [illegible] commanded the harbor." He had been scared off by the old rope-walk!

The Golden Glove.

There was a young, rich, and [illegible] lady who was about to be married to a lord. A day or two [illegible] the wedding the lord [illegible] his friend, a gallant and [illegible] young farmer, to see the lady of his choice. The lady fell in love at first sight with the farmer, and ere they parted, the farmer [illegible] deep in love with her.

[illegible] the morning of the wedding had come, the lady, love-sick [illegible] the young farmer, instead of [illegible] to the kirk to be [illegible] back to her bed, and the [illegible] was put off. Nevertheless, [illegible] the disguised her [illegible] herself in manly [illegible] crossbow on her [illegible] with her dogs at her [illegible] the grounds of the [illegible] which were part of [illegible] the [illegible] to her [illegible] the farmer [illegible] fear that [illegible] about to [illegible] his coming up [illegible] surprised to [illegible] he was [illegible] give away [illegible] farmer, [illegible] ask [illegible] [illegible] the promise of the crier, and agreed to take him for her husband. The report was soon spread abroad, and coming to the young lord's ears, he demanded that the farmer should resign his claim to the lady, or else meet him in single combat.

The farmer answered that he would never resign the lady while there was breath in his body, but that he would meet the young lord when and where he pleased, and with whatever weapons he liked to choose.

Swords and bucklers being chosen, on the day appointed for the fight the lord and the farmer, accompanied by their seconds, or shield-bearers, and their friends, met to settle their difference. With the assistance of their shields the combatants warded off each other's blows for some time, but at last the farmer clove his adversary's shield in twain, and following up his advantage, brought the young lord to his knees by a blow on his helmet.

Then putting his sword to his throat, he made the young lord resign all claim to the lady, and beg his own life.

Soon the handsome young farmer and the rich and beautiful lady were married, and after a time she told him of her device of the glove, and how the game that she hunted that day with her dogs and her crossbow was the young farmer himself. Both agreed that for the hunter and the hunted that hunting was the happiest that had ever been undertaken in Thulé.—*Harper's Young People.*

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire about my people. I left them in a trader's yard in Alexandria, with a Mr. Franklin. They were to be sent to New Orleans. Their names were Jarvis, Moses, George and Maria Gains. Any information of them will be thankfully received. Address me at Aberdeen, Miss.
CELIA RHODES.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire information from my mother, sisters and brothers. Mother's name was Millie Bolds. Sisters' names were Venus, Liddy, Esther and Hannah Bolds; brothers' names, William and Aaron Bolds. Father, John Bolds, died in 1862. My oldest sister and brother Aaron were sold to a man in South Carolina. I was too young to remember the man's name that bought them. Mother and sisters Liddy and Esther left with Grant's army when he made his raid through Mississippi. Brother William ran off in 1861 from the Bolds. I left my youngest brother in Sherrer, Madison Co., Mississippi. I used to go by the name of Dick Bolds, but I have changed it to Richard Collins. Any information of the above will be gladly received. Address me at Lake Providence, East Carroll parish, La., in care of J. A. Gla.
RICHARD COLLINS.

"A Right Spirit."

On one occasion a father found it necessary to punish his little daughter. But Mary climbed up into his lap, and throwing her arms around his neck, said, "Papa, I do love you."

"Why do you love me, my child?" the father asked.

"Because you try to make me good, papa."

It is in this spirit that God's people should accept the chastisement he sends, remembering it is in love he rebukes and chastens; not for his pleasure, but for their profit, that they may be partakers of his holiness.

If the Lord was Driving.

A little boy asked another whether he would not be afraid to ride in such a terribly frightful chariot as was Elijah's chariot of fire. "Why no," said he, "I shouldn't be afraid if I knew that the Lord was driving." That is it. Only so we are sure the Lord is doing the work, what more need we ask. He promises to lead us safely, clear our way, and comfort us through all the terrifying things of life and land us safe in the harbor. O for a firm, fixed faith in him.

In Ayrstown, N. J., Dec. 22 the residence of James Gleason was [illegible] consumed by fire and three of his children, two boys and one girl, the oldest ten years of age, perished in the flames.

$500 Reward.

[illegible] all diseases of the [illegible] Blood, Liver, [illegible] and Urinary Organs [illegible] will be paid for a [illegible] "Proverbs." [illegible]

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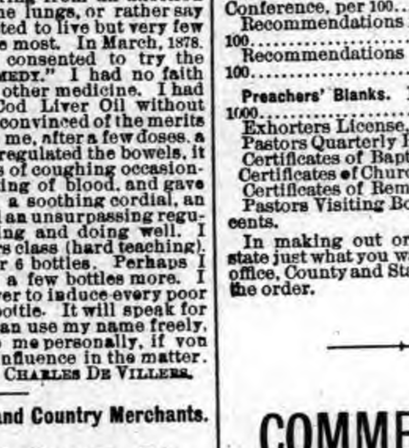

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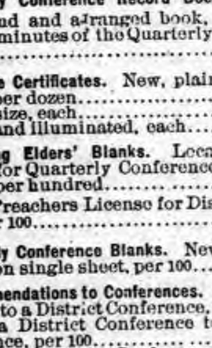

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Marriages.

At Union Church, Miss., Dec. 11, 1879, Mr. J. K. Comfort to Miss A. Whalum, by Rev. R. Roundtree. Bro. Comfort is a local preacher, and his wife a good member of the church. R.

At the bride's residence, December 24, 1879, by Samuel A. Cowan, Rev. David Boone to Miss Amanda Johnson were joined together in holy matrimony. Bro. Boone is one of our best young men. May happiness attend through life.
S. A. C.
Oxford, Miss.

Deaths.

Sister Rachel Car departed this life Dec. 3, 1879. She was a faithful member of the M. E. Church for 17 or 18 years. A husband and four children mourn her loss. Rev. P. Jamison assisted in the burial service.

Betsey Marshall died Nov. 3d, 1879, at the residence of her son, Jacob Marshall, in Millican, Brazos county, Texas. She was the wife of Washington Marshall; her age about 53 years. She leaves eight grown children to mourn her loss. She died in full triumph of faith. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to announce the death of one of our Sunday-school scholars, Lee Tanner, of Valden, Miss. He was picking hickory nuts with a knitting needle and had it in his mouth, and went to get up on his horse, and jabbed it down his throat, from which it inflamed. He was 17 years of age. He died saying he was going to rest. H. L. Kennedy.

Washington Marshall died April 5, 1870, at the residence of his son, Jacob Marshall, in Millican, Brazos county, Texas. He died in full triumph of faith. He had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years before he was called to cross the river of death. He left eight children to mourn his loss. He had been a slave for many years for Mr. Peter Dudley, in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and was removed to Texas in 1860, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was about sixty years of age. *

Exposition of 1876. Wandering through the United States section of this wonderful Exhibition, [illegible] and over-displayed as the most of it is, I came upon an elegant glass case, whose modesty was the more conspicuous from its neighbors' finery, surmounted by the motto Dignis Prœmia, and displaying, in neat packages, the medical preparations of the house of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

I was aware of the world-wide reputation of this eminent firm, for the character and quality of their goods, and remember well their agents in London, Messrs. Newberry, in St. Paul's Churchyard. Having a leisure hour, I determined to examine the contents of this case myself, and I was surprised to see the delicate perfection to which they have brought their household remedies. I was chagrined at the reflection that, while we have at home the most skilful and, pre-eminently, the best physicians in the world, these Yankee doctors distanced us so far in the line of popular medicines for family use. They [illegible] to take advantage of the high scientific discoveries [illegible], and make pills and [illegible] as palatable as they are [illegible]. I was told by a leading [illegible] in Philadelphia that Dr. [illegible] was the largest [illegible], giving employment to [illegible]. I must go to Lowell [illegible] on my way home.—Correspondent of the London (Eng.) [illegible]

[illegible]'s Heat

[illegible] and renders us [illegible] of diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera-morbus, [illegible] colic and other [illegible] affections [illegible] Compound [illegible] French [illegible]

THE CANVASS

FOR

1880!

LET IT BEGIN NOW.

We call the attention of our agents to the following:

1. Now is the time to push the canvass for *new subscribers* for 1880. At this season of the year the people have money. Begin at once.

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Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above-named book, a 12mo., 852 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880, who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
[illegible]
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Insects.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
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Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
Poultices and their Application.
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Washing Clothes.
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[illegible]
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This offer we make to our readers to encourage them to push the canvass next year, and [illegible] their church paper to thousands of homes which it has never visited [illegible], on receipt of $2.50 by [illegible] money order, registered letter, or [illegible], we send the paper one year, and [illegible] a copy of the book. Address

Phillips & Hunt,
104 Camp Street,
New Orleans.

NEW BOOKS.

G. W. Carleton & Co., the publishers, have already sold 135,000 copies of their new Children's Picture Book, "Magic Mother Goose Melodies." This looks like another "Uncle Tom's Cabin" success.

Over 60,000 copies of Marion Harland's "Common Sense in the Household" have been sold, and her new book, "A Talk with Mothers about their Daughters" will probably enjoy the same popularity.

GLENWOOD. By Julia K. Bloomfield. New York: Phillips & Hunt.

An entertaining story for old and young folks, founded in American life, with seven illustrations and 324 printed pages. Resolutions to do good executed and portrayed attractively.

CECILLY. A Tale of the English Reformation. By Emma Leslie. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, $1.50.

One of the church history series. A story of the days of King Edward and Queen Mary, picturing the religious changes of the sixteenth century. A neat and useful book.

FOOTPRINTS OF VANISHED RACES in the Mississippi Valley. By A. J. Conant, A. M. St. Louis; Chancy R. Barnes. Price $1.50.

An account of some of the monuments and relics of pre-historic races, with suggestions as to their origin and uses. It is neatly printed and bound, and contains numerous illustrations. All interested in pre-historic speculations will find much food for thought in this book. Mr. Canant, the author, is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

DOCTOR DISPACHEMQUIC. A story of the Great Southern Plague of 1878. By Jas. Dugan. New Orleans: Clark & Hofeline. Price 75 cents.

As its title indicates, this is a satire on the incidents of the great yellow fever epidemic. It is written by an experienced novelist and sensational writer. There are passages of more than ordinary merit, touching too near a faithful description of local authorities to be regarded as humorous by the sufferers from the epidemic.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Arthur's Home Magazine for January is filled with choice reading matter, welcome to the family circle. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia. $2 per year.

—"Boys and Girls of the South" is the name of a paper published at Atlanta, Ga., by J. H. & Wm. B. Seals; $1 a year. They also publish a story paper called the Sunny South, $2.50 per year.

—Golden Hours for January opens with Katrine Werner's Christmas "What the Swallow Told," "Peg of the Royal Guard," etc. Other stories, poems and illustrations make a delightful number for the children. Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, $1.60 per year.

—The International Review for January has a portrait of Rubens, with a second article by P. G. Hamerton; The Islands of Okinawa, by Charles Lanman; Two Poems, by F. W. Bourdillon; Yellow Fever, by John S. Billings, M. D.; The Service of Francis Lieber to Political Science and International Law, by Prof. J. C. Bluntschli; Current Literature in France, by E. de Pressense; William Cobbett, by H. C. Lodge; William Kingston Clifford, by John Fiske; Contemporary Literature. See Prospectus of the Review in another column.

—The January (Christmas) Wide Awake comes to us in splendid array, with enlarged pages, stuffed with pictures as a pudding stuffed with plums. It opens with the best story Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has ever written, "Us Boys and the Other Boy." Sarah E. Chester gives a Christmas story, entitled "Dear Jane;" another story of school life is by Eleanor Putnam, "Bob's Breaking In." An article by Louise Stockton is entitled "The Christmas Thorn." Another feature is the story of "Rumpelstiltskin, or the Gold Spinner," daintily rhymed by Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. "The Two Homesteaders" is by Mrs. Theodora Jenness, whose article in Atlantic on the Indian Territory attracted attention. Miltiades Peterkin Paul comes to the front again, this time as an astronomer. There are many other stories and poems. Only $2 a year, 20c a number. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, 32 Franklin St., Boston.

—The January Scribner opens with a complete and spirited account of the "United States Life-Saving Service," the text of which is written by Capt. J. H. Merryman, Inspector of United States Revenue Marines. A foil to this paper deals with the means for the destruction of life, viz: "American Arms and Ammunition," by Col. W. C. Church, of the Army and Navy Journal. Mr. E. P. Roe's third paper on Strawberry Culture, with large and beautiful illustrations. A fifth illustrated paper is "The Acadians of Louisiana"—more familiarly called 'Cajuns—a simple people, having much in common with their congeners described in Longfellow's poem. "A Revolutionary Congressman on Horseback," by Col. T. W. Higginson, gives extracts from the journal of William Elery, M. C., in 1777-8. The poetry of the number is contributed by R. H. Stoddard, ("Hymn to the Sea"), Julia Ward Howe, R. W. Gider, Henry Terrell, and Julie K. Wetherill. Dr. Holland, in his department of "Topics" discusses, "British and American Farming," and "Fiat Money."

—In the North American Review for January, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps examines the different schemes that have been proposed for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He pronounces the Nicaragua Canal project to be inadequate, and insists upon the necessity of a canal having one level of water from ocean to ocean. Francis Parkman reviews the arguments adduced in favor of woman-suffrage in the November number. Mr. Froude, in the latter half of his article, "Romanism and the Irish Race in the United States," recounts the history of English rule in Ireland. Henry James, Jr., contributes on the life and letters of the eminent French critic, Sainte-Beuve. An article by Prof. Alexander Winchel on "The Metaphysics of Science" goes to demonstrate the existence of a realm of thought deeper than the data of physical science, and on which the principles of society are dependent for their validity. Mr. Cuthbert Mills, in his closing paper on "The Permanence of Political Forces," considers the question of the currency. The literary notices are by Richard Henry Stoddard, who reviews three volumes, viz: Arnold's "Light of Asia," Dr. Joyce's "Blanid," and Bayard Taylor's "Poetical Works." The Review is for sale by all newsdealers.

Statistical Summaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, July 1, 1879.

Number of annual conferences	96
Number of itinerant preachers	11,468
Number of local preachers	12,402
Total number of preachers	23,855
Number of lay members	1,696,837
Number of preachers and lay members	1,708,290
Number of church edifices	16,721
Number of parsonages	5,599
Value of church edifices	$66,689,990
Value of parsonages	$8,603,293
Total value of churches and parsonages	$75,243,283
Number of Sunday-schools	19,925
Number of Sunday-school teachers and officers	214,698
No. of Sunday-school scholars	1,543,386
Number of infant baptisms during the year	55,076
Number of adult baptisms during the year	64,531
Number of deaths of itinerant preachers during the year	104
Number of deaths of lay members during the year	19,569
Total number of deaths of ministers from the organization of the church	3,254
Total number of deaths of lay members from the organization of the church	634,967
Number of presiding elders	444
Number of pastoral charges left to be supplied	1,137
Number of local preachers stationed as pastors	1,818

—*Methodist Year Book.*

A Phenomena in Literature.

Andrews' Bazar, to-day the leading fashion paper of this continent, is an example of what business energy and business promises faithfully fulfilled can do. From the start this magnificent journal has commanded the admiration of every one who has seen it. Its Fashion departments are always fresh and reliable; its literary excellence unsurpassed; and its fun joyous and refined. Notwithstanding its low price—only $1 per annum—every subscriber, new and old, for 1880, will be presented free with 50c. worth of Andrews' Bazar Patterns, and, furthermore, those who subscribe in time to secure the January number will receive as a New Year's Gift an immense supplement sheet—the largest ever printed—filled with useful and practical designs for making laces, worsted and other fancy work, for painting on china, silk and satin, etc., which could not be purchased separately for $10. Every lady should subscribe for this splendid journal, or at least send ten cents for a sample copy to W. R. Andrews, publisher, Tribune Building, New York.

Entirely Recovered.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1879.

H. H. WARREN & Co.—GENTLEMEN—I hereby certify that my wife has been using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for Bright's Disease, and she is now entirely recovered. When all physicians' remedies failed, she was induced to try your remedy, and received beneficial results from the first bottle. After taking four bottles she was entirely cured. Yours truly,
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Benefactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announce the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicines are produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

We have examined some fourteen pages of signatures,—some of the best in this city, State, and the South,—vouching for the effectiveness of the New Louisiana Remedy, for coughs, colds, etc. We have heard from persons who have used it words of praise. It is a valuable medicine, prepared at home, and not a quack nostrum imported from abroad. Read the advertisement in another column.

Readers who think of making a vegetable or flower garden this spring might send to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., and get their valuable and beautiful Seed Annual. The house is reliable.

Nothing is uglier than a crooked boot or shoe; straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffener.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desires it, this receipt, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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Conference Notices.

Columbus District West Texas Conference.
FIRST ROUND.

Industry, Jan. 3-4; Columbus, Jan. 10-11; Columbus circuit, Jan. 10-11; Alleyton, Jan. 17-18; Eagle Lake, Jan. 17-18; Lockhart, Jan. 24-25; Flatonia, Feb. 1; Peach Creek, Feb. 1-2; Oakland, Feb. 7-8; Boxville, Feb. 7-8; Hallettsville, Feb. 14-15; Gonzales, Feb. 21-22; Seguin, Feb. 28-29; Luling, March, 6-7; San Marcos, March 13-14. G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

Episcopal Visitation.

Spring Conferences of 1880.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	TIME.	BISHOP.
Florida	Fernandina	Jan. 7	Simpson
North India	Cawnpore	" 7	
South India	Allahabad	" 7	
Mississippi	Macon	" 14	Harris
South Carolina	Charleston	" 21	Simpson
Louisiana	New Orleans	" 21	Harris
Liberia		" 21	
South'n Central	Concord	" 28	Simpson
North Carolina	High Point	Feb. 4	Simpson
Mexico	Mexico	" 4	Harris
Arkansas	Rusellville	" 4	Merrill
Little Rock	Jacksonport	" 11	Merrill
South Kansas	Ottawa	Mc'h 3	Foster
Virginia	Norfolk	" 3	Merrill
Baltimore	Baltimore	" 3	Andrews
Washington	Washington	" 3	Peck
New Jersey	Camden	" 10	Scott
Kansas	Topeka	" 10	Foster
Philadelphia	Phil'delphia	" 10	Merrill
Central Pa	Altoona	" 10	Haven
St. Louis	Sedalia	" 17	Foster
Wilmington	Dover	" 17	Andrews
Missouri	Trenton	" 24	Foster
Newark	Phillipsb'rg'	" 24	Wiley
Kentucky	Danville	" 24	Haven
New York	New York	" 31	Wiley
New York East	Brooklyn	" 31	Bowman
New England	Boston	" 31	Andrews
Lexington	Paris	" 31	Haven
Troy	Burlington	" 31	Peck
East German	Brooklyn	April 7	Scott
Providence	Norwich	" 7	Bowman
North Indiana	Union City	" 7	Haven
Maine	Saco	" 14	Bowman
Wyoming	Scranton	" 14	Harris
Vermont	Barton L'd'g	" 14	Wiley
New Hampshir'	Great Falls	" 14	Andrews
Northern N. Y.	Ilion	" 14	Peck

By order and in behalf of the Board of Bishops. W. L. HARRIS, Sec.
Seabright, N. J., Nov. 4, 1879.

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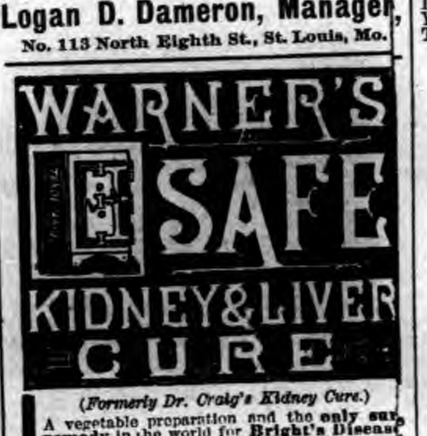

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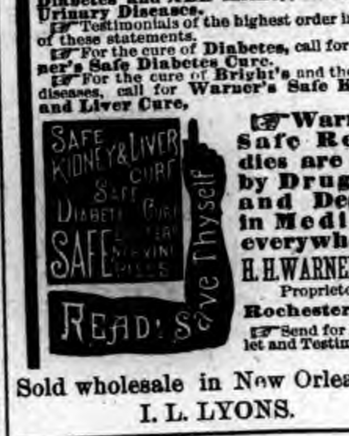

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SAVED.
THE LIFE OF
Chas. S. Prentice
SAVED
BY THE USE OF
WARNER'S
SAFE
Kidney AND Liver
CURE.

The following letter proves that BRIGHT'S DISEASE, in its worst form, IS CURABLE:

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 25, 1879.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N.Y.: *Gentlemen*—Having escaped death from Bright's disease by the use of your Remedy, I feel it a duty not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and have those who are suffering similarly to judge whether a medicine not prepared by the "regulars" will cure this frightful malady or not.

In the summer of 1872 I was first taken ill, with symptoms which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Mich., and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care, I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggravated. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians in Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of an eminent medical man in New York, and remained under his care six months. Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.

In the summer of 1875 my friends induced me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Declat of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men of the profession on the Continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr. B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I soon must die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical men to cope with disordered kidneys had become, to say the least, greatly lessened. At this time, I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, O., and turned the scales at 212½ pounds, 67½ pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67½ pounds, or about 8½ gallons of water.

Finally, while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish, I was informed by a lady residing on Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y., that one Charles Craig of Charlotte, had discovered a remedy for Bright's Disease, with which he had cured himself and many others. I immediately repaired to his residence by the lake, and after a treatment of five weeks with the remedy (now called "*WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE*), all my symptoms abated, and I began to feel that I was almost a well man. I returned home, taking with me a quantity of the medicine, and now, although months have elapsed since I took the last dose, I joyfully declare myself absolutely well, both in mind and body.

Should you have occasion in the future to use this letter, you are at liberty to do so, and any one who hesitates to believe the conclusiveness of my statements, is respectfully referred to the following persons, who were aware of the character of my ailment, and the apparent hopelessness of my case: Mme. Le Blanc, 30 Rue Drowoot, Paris; Henri DuBois 11 Rue Melesherbs, Paris; Dr. Seteiller, Bordeaux, France; Dr. E. Charmaux, Rue Algine and Lucas Vichy, France; M. Jean Gielnie, 81 Quai de la Molka; Bernard Bradshaw, Esq., 3 York Chambers, Adelphi, London; J. W. Long, Esq., London; John H. Wilson, New York; J. O. Beer, Toledo, O.; Thomas Daniels, Toledo, O.; J. Prentice, Toledo, O.
Respectfully yours, CHAS. S. PRENTICE.

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The Educational Progress of the Colored Race in America—Their Advance and Demand for Protection.

BY HENRY S. FOOTE,
Superintendent U. S. Mint, ex-Governor and U. S. Senator of Mississippi.

The coming together of so numerous a concourse of citizens of all parties, races and sexes, for the purpose of listening to a discourse upon the all-important subject of education has inspired me with an earnest desire to find it in my power to give expression to words which, if not altogether new in their character, may at least serve to give more or less of entertainment and instruction to those who have not heretofore seriously considered the purposes which education is expected to accomplish, the manner in which the great ends of education are to be accomplished, and the effects and consequences likely to be brought about by educational instrumentalities honestly and judiciously put in exercise.

Education, in the sense in which I shall employ the term on this occasion, imports the *drawing forth* in their fullest development all those intellectual and moral faculties with which it has pleased the Author of our being to supply man as the ruling inhabitant of the planet. All knowledge, therefore, which is capable of conducing to the improvement, in any degree whatever, of the understanding and heart of man may form a part of his education; though no one member of the human family can be expected to master every branch of knowledge which the mind of man is capable of acquiring. Indeed, the possession of universal knowledge, however much to be desired, would be unattainable by the most happily constituted intellect, were even the life of man to be protracted for any considerable number of centuries. It is equally true, too, that though there is no knowledge which lies within reach of the human mind which, if acquired, might not in some way benefit some one or more of man's intellectual and moral faculties, yet [illegible] many things with which, in particular instances, it would not be expedient to seek [illegible] since in order to [illegible] of a more eligible [illegible] from the limited [illegible] intellectual power, [illegible] with, and [illegible] particular [illegible] which the [illegible] and so [illegible] to justify the ex[illegible] which a thorough [illegible] would require [illegible] who is known [illegible]

[illegible] stitution, and which is now drawing to a close, have been well calculated to suggest to active and inquiring intellects certain ideas or trains of ideas essentially connected with the existence and varied career of man as the ruling inhabitant of this planet—his capacity as a being endowed with reason and the power of speech, of almost limitless intellectual and moral culture; his wondrous aptitude for knowledge of every kind in the best degree fitted to secure his happiness or promote his true dignity—that knowledge which brings within reach of his felicitously assimilative powers, the practices and habitudes, so multiplied and so mysterious, of innumerable classes of animals possessing natures far inferior to his own; the specific qualities of countless inanimate objects scattered through the innumerable realms of space, some of which are alike impalpable and imponderable, but which are known in their operations to be of irresistible force; a knowledge placing distinctly within his mental view the elementary principles into which all physical substances are resolvable by processes only known in these latter ages; the multiplied and ever multiplying instrumentalities, by means of which human skill is bringing forth results of which the wisest men of antiquity had not the faintest conjecture; knowledge embracing all that we see and hear, or concerning which we may form plausible conjectures concerning coming events, or in relation to which we may cherish pleasant imaginings, or be tortured with anxious apprehensions; including that invaluable *knowledge of ourselves* which some wise men have said it was impossible to acquire—that is to say, the due appreciation of our powers and our weaknesses, our passions, our prejudices, our proclivities, the temptations to ill to which we are subject, our liabilities to error, our delusive self-love, our grovelling and debasing appetites, our ennobling aspirations, our love of virtue, our hatred of vice, our proneness to undue self-admiration, our inclination to call in question the merits of others whose example seems to overshadow the splendor of our own fame, our petty rivalries, our abject submission to the habits of others no better nor wiser than ourselves, our extravagant rejoicings over unexpected yet ardently coveted success, our over-sanguine confidence in our own resources or in the bounties of fortune, the love which we cherish for our own natal land, its government and laws, and those principles of social order and mutual justice, without which no people can be great and glorious, nor escape the untold horrors of barbarism and anarchy. I repeat, the knowledge of all these things, which perhaps no single individual was ever able justly to boast, are yet but a part of the teachings of a perfect education, commenced in infancy, and continued through all the mature years of a troublous life; for from the same plenteous fountain of instruction it is also permitted to us to learn something of our own relations to that august Being to whom we owe life, the comforts which belong to it, and the all-inspiring hopes of never-ending felicity beyond the tomb. Such, such, my friends, are my views of education, if commenced under favorable auspices and continued with persevering energy to the end of life's trials and sufferings. Such are the happy results which flow from the proper cultivation of our intellectual and moral nature, our mind and our manners, our principles and our sensibilities, by all the agencies which surround us in such various and such rich profusion. Who does not desire to obtain the blessings of education? Who is it that wishes to slumber in ignorance and barbarity? Who is it that does not rejoice that in our day the advantages of education are being supplied to the humblest and most indigent? What American citizen can be found that does not know and feel that all our fifty millions of free people are interested in [illegible] educational instruction to be diffused among all classes of our people? Who among us can feel [illegible] the aids which a [illegible] system of education is capable of imparting from any part of [illegible] [illegible] to the full extent [illegible] the carrying for[illegible] work. Let in[illegible] valuable kind [illegible] Let knowl[illegible] our people in every mode that is practicable—by public schools, by private teachers, by books, by the pulpit, by oral instruction, by formal discourses, by historic example, by domestic counsel, by the observation of men and their motives and actions, by the report of their misdeeds and the evil effects flowing from them, and by making known to all the precious rewards which are so often seen, illustriously to crown the lives of the sagely virtuous.

Believe me, my friends, education is well worth all the toils and all the sacrifices which you may be compelled to experience in struggling to obtain this greatest of all earthly blessings. I never yet met a human being who lamented the efforts made by him to become enlightened and refined, and thus to become fitted for performing creditably the duties of free citizenship. Be assured that no part of life's hustling and perilous career can be properly given up to sloth, to inactivity, or to vicious and enervating pleasures. The intellectual and moral part of man must be always in process of amelioration or the reverse. Every moment of time uselessly, viciously employed, raises new obstructions to the mind's healthful progress, deadens the soul's relish for high moral action, and aids in the undermining of that sentiment of just self-respect without the wholesome and elevating influence of which men, however rich in the gifts of nature, and however favored by social circumstances, must sink so low in the scale of being as to be in dignity little above "the beasts which perish."

In addition to these general views touching the value of education, its purposes and benefits, there are some special considerations belonging to this subject and bearing on the peace and good order of society which I now propose to submit, the importance of which cannot be well over-estimated.

Man is the only being on earth possessed of the power of speech, or the means of communicating ideas of any kind by means of written or spoken language. Without the faculty of speech, if Reason can be asserted to have existence at all, it exists in so imperfect a form as altogether to forbid the hope of attaining any considerable amount of intellectual and moral culture. Were man deprived of the use of speech no intellectual or moral progress would be possible. Were no interchange of ideas by spoken or written words to be carried on, the acquisition of knowledge in any methodical or systematic form, would be a thing unknown on earth. Such a thing as a logical process of any kind, or the deduction of a conclusion from given premises would not even be conceded. Even a narrative of events of the most recent occurrence would be beyond the power of a non-speaking animal, though that animal were man. The *comparison* of man's ideas with the ideas of other men would not even be dreamed of, nor even the comparison of ideas with each other having their origin in the same human cranium. The *reflective* process, if carried on at all, would be conducted so feebly and imperfectly as to be of no real value in the accumulation of knowledge of any kind, whether relating to outward objects or to the inward operations of the mind itself. If all this be true, as it undoubtedly is, it is manifest that *Reason*, implying, as I have shown, the employment of *words* representing ideas, is a grand and all important distinction between man wherever he is found and all non-speaking and therefore non-reasoning beings, no matter what part of the habitable globe may be their abiding place, or that of their ancestors. Thus the possession of Reason, dependent for its development on the exercise of speech, constitutes not only the noblest distinguishing characteristic of man as earth's most potential inhabitant, but should be felt and recognized by all men as a peculiar and endearing tie between themselves and all other men, inviting all alike to sympathy, to kindness, to the rendition of mutual justice, and the maintenance of a tender and sacred brotherhood, — that brotherhood of sentiment and conduct which we may reasonably conceive to exist of necessity in a society perfectly organized and thoroughly capable of attaining the great and essential ends for which society was originally constituted, and which are, as I hope, yet to be enjoyed, as the only adequate reward of those individual labors and sacrifices incurred by civilized men in order to escape the horrors and sufferings which belong to a state of untempered and unameliorated barbarism.

Those who believe with me as to the value of civilization—or that assemblage of all the graces and capabilities which a high state of moral and intellectual culture is known to bestow, will, I hope, see nothing unreasonable or inconsistent in several propositions which I am about to enumerate.

1. Peace, kindly intercourse, harmony of opinion and sentiment touching all matters essentially connected with the weal of organized society, together with an adequate supply and general diffusion of all things needful to bodily health and comfort, and to mental culture and improvement, are the indispensable elements of the prosperity and happiness of all refined and civilized communities; and no community in which these things do not abound, and in which they are not efficiently guaranteed to all the individual members of the community, and to all the classes of population which accident, or force, or some other cause shall have brought into existence, can be justly recognized as having reached the highest condition to which civilized man is entitled to aspire, by whatever high-sounding name such community may be known, as a Republic, an Aristocracy, or a Monarchy.

2. The felicitious social condition which I have just essayed to depicture, can not be reasonably expected to exist save in communities where the general popular mind shall have had opened to it, in some convenient and available mode, all the chief sources of moral and intellectual culture, under the assured protection of a government and laws wisely framed and faithfully enforced.

3. The multiplied blessings proceeding from such civil arrangements as have been mentioned can only be secured to the community in the fullest measure save a judicious system of primary educational instruction similar to the one of which I here behold part of its cheering fruits, followed up and perfected in some methodical manner by instrumentalities of a kindred character, but of a far higher grade, and of a more comprehensive scope of action, adapted in an equal degree to the individuals composing the community, after the periods of youth and infancy shall have terminated, and the duties of mature and vigorous manhood, or those of refined and virtuous womanhood shall have been assumed; thus leaving no where any considerable class of individuals inadequately provided with the means of healthful and solid mental progress, and the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of such truths, whether theoretical or practical, as experience has shown to be most promotive of instructory usefulness in the various intercourse of society, and give assurance of that general moral rectitude and genuine refinement of manners and sentiment so dear to the hearts of the good and the wise of all generations, and of all the races of humanity.

I am sure that no one here will understand me as at all alluding to what some shallow brained and morbidly jealous partisans, of strong prejudices and of the smallest imaginable quantum of sound sense and liberal feeling have been much in the habit of late of mentioning as "so[illegible]l equality," a matter which has [illegible]er had to regulate itself, and will be sure to do so, in some mode most consonant to reason and the principles of good taste despite all the prescriptions of antiquated usage or despotic legislative enactment. But, aside from this matter, I venture to assert that an absolute equality of civil rights and privileges, under the constitution and laws of the land in all countries where freedom is known, is alike needful to the social repose and happiness of every part of the community, and of every class of its population.

If there be any soundness in what I have been endeavoring to make evident, allow me to insist, in language a little more emphatic than I have heretofore employed, that the blessings of a good education should be spread abroad among our whole people with the least possible delay, leaving in the bosom of our body-politic neither the accursed relics of primeval barbarism, the malign and anti-republic prejudices which in old and ill-organized societies are so apt to prevail, and which no remedial appliance has ever yet been able to abolish save that one which I am so earnestly recommending. I should very imperfectly explain my thoughts on this very important subject did I not say in addition, that the educationol benefits which we have been considering are especially needed in communities where causes, either of a natural or an artificial character are operating which, if unmodified and unregulated must inevitably tend to breed conflicting opinions and sentiments, and keep alive antiquated and absurd prejudicies and jealouses which, above all else which can be named, if not in some way gotten rid of, will disturb the public peace and bring about collisions wholly incompatible with the maintenance of social concord and happiness.

Let me observe further, as the occasion really seems to demand that I should do, that two distinct races of men, dwelling within the same territorial limits, promiscuously intermingled as members of the same organized community, theoretically equal in all civil and religious rights; between which races, within the memory of us all, relations existed which forbade all notions of equality of any kind, and of necessity generated adverse interests, dissimilar and conflicting hopes and aspirations—relations which, as was supposed by the dominant race caused the cruel necessity of keeping those whom they held in bondage in a state of absolute ignorance. These two races have enjoyed in very unequal degrees the blessing of political freedom. The circumstances just named the dullest intellect must easily perceive, must have been productive af widely divergent opinions and feelings in regard to nearly all things connected with society and its varied interests. How is it possible now that they shall be induced to become assimulated in thought and sentiment, and become cordially united in efforts to maintain governmental authority and the laws from time to time enacted for its maintenance? It is obvious that this great and necessary work, if accomplished at all, must owe its accomplishment to that upon which I have been so long expatiating, a wise and catholic system of education in which all who stand united in the enjoyment of civil rights may alike and equally participate.

These truths so obvious and so essential to be universally acted upon, I grieve to say have not yet been universally approved by those who have charge of the general interests of our Republic. There are yet demagogues to be found who have not yet cordially acquiesced in the social changes which God in His wisdom has brought about through the fierce instrumentality of war. There are yet to be found men in high places who, regardless of the eternal principles of justice and right, are seeking with a fierce and untiring zeal which has never been surpassed, to revive old prejudices, to inflame the popular mind with the agitation of questions long since settled, and wisely and amicably settled. There are yet men to be found who prefer the promotion of their own personal interests to forwarding the peace and permanent welfare of the whole Republic. There are yet men on the theater of public action who boldly and impudently avow their determination never to allow public quiet to be completely restored until the most solemn constitutional enactments adopted for the protection of the helpless and the unoffending shall be set aside. It is to me, I confess, most surprising to observe how much mischief has been already done by this noisy herd of gabbling and self-important strife-breeders in a land so full of intelligence and patriotism, and so vividly reminiscent of the glories which have adorned earlier pages of our history as a people.

Were I even of the opinion which certain members of this pestilent class have taken such pains to propagate, and believed, as some of the most unblushing of them affect to do, that the members of the African race now dwelling with us on American soil are as inferior to the race to which I have the fortune to belong, as is by them asserted, I should be still firmer than I am from doing all in my power to fulfil the solemn constitutional guarantees of civil equality made in their favor, and be still more solicitous than I am by supplying with all the advantages which education can bestow to fit them in a manner most complete for the creditable performance of the important civic duties which God and an enlightened and farseeing statesmanship have of late devolved upon them. Let me say in addition, that independent of the obligation which I conceive to rest upon us to accord to a patient and long oppressed people some recompense which our own honored ancestors, in an age less enlightened than our own imposed upon their unfortunate progenitors, and independent [illegible] the sympathy and friendship which upon peculiar grounds they have a right to claim at the hands of the white population of the South, to whom they have never done wrong, and for whom they, under the most unfavorable circumstances, this mild-mannered and affectionate race have ever manifested a kindly regard such as no historian has ever heretofore recorded of any enslaved people emerging suddenly from bondage. I say, independent of these things, every citizen of this Republic should, for many reasons connected with the tranquility and happiness of the whole American people, intensely desire that the four millions of our colored fellow-citizens now living among us should all of them, as quickly as possible, be rescued from ignorance and all those evils, moral and physical, which ignorance ever draws after it. But I must be permitted to declare that I entertain no such disparaging notions of the sons and daughters of Africa. I have seen much of this interesting portion of the American people in my time. I was born in their midst. An affectionate colored nurse protected my feebleness in infancy. Faithful colored servants administered night and day to my wants. Colored servants were often my familiar companions amidst innocent and joyous scenes of boyhood. Worthy members of this oft-derided race were often my counselors and protectors in moments of perplexity and difficulty. I remember no striking instance in which I entrusted important interests to the charge of a colored servitor in which those interests were criminally betrayed by him. In latter years, since liberty was bestowed upon those who had so long borne the discomforts and sufferings of servitude, visited their schools, their colleges, their universities, and their places of worship, and I am now prepared to bear testimony, were it necessary, which I feel ought to dispel all doubt that if any human beings on earth are worthy of freedom, and capable of maintaining it, the colored citizens of the Republic are. I am myself well satisfied that if at all favored by circumstances hereafter, these people will give such convincing evidences of intellectual capacity as will astonish the world. In a very few years I am confident that we shall find among them as ripe and accurate scholars, as successful cultivators of general science, as refined and intelligent citizens, as are anywhere else to be met with.

In support of this view of the African race on this continent, allow me briefly to call the attention of this audience to a few historic facts with which many individuals here must be as familiar as I am. We are many of us proud, and justly proud, of our Anglo-Saxon, our Norman and our Celtic ancestors. Now, without intending in the least degree to weaken the respect of any for a derivation so creditable, let us compare for a moment the intellectual and moral progress of these same ancestors of ours, to that which has taken place, and is now so splendidly perfecting itself before our own view in this trans-Atlantic region, so prolific of wonders of every description, among the men and women of a much darker complexion.

In aid of this purpose take into consideration a fact admitted at this time by all who have written or thought upon this subject with any approach to philosophic accuracy, that what we call civilization has never yet been brought about, and is obviously not capable of being attained except by contact; that is to say by personal intercourse of some kind, either commercial or otherwise. Never yet did any barbarous and ignorant people become enlightened and refined save by intercourse with people more enlightened and refined than themselves. Thus Egypt, Assyria and Phenicia, at a period anterior to the commencement of what we call authentic history, obtained all they knew of science and the arts from certain remote states of Eastern Asia. Greece, through Crete and otherwise, caught the light of civilization from Egypt, Assyria and Phenicia, of which last Carthage was an offshoot. Rome would in all probability have remained a nation of robbers and outlaws but for her intercourse, partly in war and partly in peace, with the Greeks and certain well-known nations of Eastern Asia who successively fell before her conquering sword. The savage and untutored tribes of the European continent obtained the rudiments of scholastic and scientific knowledge by contact with the Romans. Roman civilization, powerfully aided by the instrumentalities supplied by Christianity, slowly gained footing among our own savage ancestors, the Celts, the Anglo-Saxons, and the Normans. When the dark ages came on and the benefits of Roman civilization had been almost entirely lost to those countries where it had once flourished so splendidly, the Crusaders brought back letters and learning from those regions which they had traversed in arms and ravaged with unsparing fury. The Arabians or Saracens, after establishing themselves in Spain, assisted in supplying Europe once more with what of ancient learning had remained in regions now recognized as having returned to primeval barbarism. Our own forefathers of the British isles, enjoying constant contact with the Romans for several centuries after the days of Julius Cæsar, favored for centuries subsequent to that period by the teachings of Christian pastors, holding intercourse for a long space of years with all the most enlightened people then existing in Europe, were, as late as twelve hundred years ago, little more than ignorant and unpolished barbarians; and this condition of things, as we all know, underwent no material change up to the discovery of a new world by Columbus. Not four hundred years have elapsed since the first Africans set their feet upon this continent. They were brought here in chains, and devoted to a bondage as severe as has ever been known on earth. Until within our own time this whole people, with a few exceptions here and there, were denied all access to every source of intellectual improvement, except personal contact with those who held them in servitude. And yet I do not hesitate to express the opinion that the great mass of those who have been so recently freed from servitude are in all essential respects, so far as mind and manners are concerned, superior to the laboring population of England of the fifteenth century.

And the good work of intellectaal and moral culture, commenced under such unfavorable circumstances and carried forward amidst difficulties and discouragements innumerable, is every day and hour advancing in a manner gratifying to all true philanthropists, and promising already the grandest and most glorious results, despite all the obstacles engendered by illiberal prejudices, and other causes of which one is almost ashamed even to make mention. Already do we occasionally meet among our colored fellow citizens men of accomplishment and learning, with whom Plato himself would not have disdained to hold converse; persons of active intellect and of enterprising spirit whom Aristotle would have rejoiced to have as his disciples; with some of whom Archimedes might have profitably communed upon the antagonism and reconcilement of conflicting forces; others who have patiently followed the footsteps of Newton in his most labored explanation of the principles of higher mathematics.

I have myself more than once listened to speeches in Congress from the lips of colored orators, which were alike marked with logical power, with large political information, and with such graces of manner as would have commanded respect in any legislative body known in any age of the world's history; and I have heard elaborate discourses from colored speakers of eminence now living equal in intellectual merit and rhetorical finish to efforts far more commended, because emanating from men of paler hue, and of more aristocratic surroundings. I personally know men of the same class capable of appreciating all the delights and benefits flowing from an enlightened and disinterested friendship, such as Cicero has so felicitously depicted in his famous *Amicitia*, and have heard of others whose example in the decline of life, if described by a Ciceronian pen, might have added new charms to his essay on *Old Age*. Jurists are fast springing up among this class of our citizens who are already holding forth indications of future eminence and usefulness, and there is not one of the learned professions which has not already opened its doors to intellect and attainment whose possessors are not ashamed to confess that they have not a single drop of African blood circulating in their veins and arteries, and African genius and enterprise are beginning to claim equality of rank and consequence in all the useful branches of mechanical industry. God grant that the car of progress, now moving forward so grandly may gain additional impetus in every generation of the future, until all the blessings which belong to the highest state of civilization which the race of humanity is capable of attaining, may be alike the guarantee of freedom and felicity to all who shall dwell under the protection of our noble Constitution and laws!

General News Items.

The losses by the recent Boston fire will reach $1,500,000.

The wine vintage all over France has proved a decided failure.

Terrific gales destroyed much property in Great Britain and Ireland.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad is approaching Vermillionville.

Several encounters between the British and the Afghans have resulted in the subjugation of the latter.

An earthquake was felt in Dakota on the night of Dec. 28. The shock lasted about one minute.

The Supreme Court of New York has denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull.

Gen. Grant and party left Washington on the 30th for Fernandina, Fla., from whence he sails for Cuba. He will make a tour of South America and Mexico.

Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland, has just sold his English patent for the electric light apparatus to a large incorporated company in London for £30,000.

Telegrams from Novi Bazar announce that the agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovinia is assuming serious proportions, owning to the tyranny of Austrian officials.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent believes that the formation of a new cabinet settles absolutely nothing, but merely postpones the only national denouement to a crisis for a short time.

Four thousand Albanians are ready to resist the cession of Gusinge and Plava to Montenegro. Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha's troops are mutinous. They have not been paid, and are in rags.

The Utes have failed to comply with the demand of Gen. Hatch for the surrender of persons guilty of the Meeker massacre, and steps will probably be taken to remove them to the Utah reservation.

Gov. Garcelon, of Maine, refused to submit questions propounded by ex-Gov. Lot M. Morrill, to the Supreme Court, relative to his action in arbitrarily counting out Republicans elected to the Legislature.

At a meeting of the Boers, held on the tenth, it was decided to maintain their demand for the independence of the Transvaal. Sir Garnet Wolseley, however, has declared that henceforth Transvaal shall be considered a crown colony.

The Indian cannibal, Swift Runner, was executed at Fort Saskatchewan Dec. 20, this being the first legal execution in the Northwest Territory. He was convicted on his own confession of having killed and eaten his mother, wife and several children during last winter.

As the King and Queen of Spain were driving through the gate of the royal palace on the evening of the 30th a young man dressed as a workman, fired from a revolver at the royal carriage, but his aim was bad and no one was hurt. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested. His name is Gonzales, and his age is nineteen years. He is a waiter by occupation and a native of Gallicia. Two shots were fired, the second passing quite close to the Queen's face. The weapon used was a double-barreled pistol. The diplomatic bodies congratulated their majesties upon their escape. The attempt excited general indignation. It is believed that Gonzales had accomplices and three persons have been arrested on suspicion. Gonzales had been living in Madrid some time. King Alfonso attended the opera at night.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

J. C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1880.

Southwestern Day.

Several of the Conferences have named a Sunday which shall be called SOUTHWESTERN DAY. Have you observed it, brother? If not, and it is past, please redeem your promise.

If the day is yet to come do not fail to announce it before hand and have the people ready, so as to make the day a success.

If your Conference has not appointed a SOUTHWESTERN day, fix one for yourself and make a public canvass for your church paper.

1st, Take the names of all who want the paper and collect as much money as they can pay down and send forward.

2d, If at the close of a month there are those who have not paid, and for whom you do not feel willing to be responsible, write us and we will drop their names.

3d, Remember, we hold our agents responsible for all papers ordered unless they *write* to have them stopped.

Brother, let us hear from you.

The Premium Book

Was received this week, and is being rapidly sent out to all who have paid us *fifty* cents in addition to *two dollars* for the paper one year. It is an admirable encyclopedia of all practical home and health topics.

Rev. E. E. Cooper, of Biegel, Texas, sent us a list of fifteen subscribers from his charge.

Rev. A. W. Wright, of Centre Grove, Miss., by sending in a list of twelve new subscribers, shows his solicitude for the welfare of his people.

Dr. Hartzell will preach a Memorial Sermon on the Life and Death of Bishop Haven in Ames M. E. Church, next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

The *Evangelist* of this city, the representative of Baptists, will [illegible] be published weekly, instead of semi-monthly as heretofore. This is a sign of progress.

The *Mississippi Republican* is a new weekly paper, started at Jackson, Miss., by a publishing company. Robt. J. Alcorn, the editor, [illegible] Republicanism with fair [illegible].

Our neighbor, the *Christian Advocate* (M. E. Church, South) began the new year with No. 1 of Vol. 30 [illegible] type. We congratulate the editor and publishers on their evident prosperity.

The Presbyterian Church is making headway among the colored people of the Eastern Southern States. The Synod of the Atlantic [illegible] Charlotte, N. C. Six Presbyteries, one hundred and forty-six [illegible] and ten thousand five hundred and seventy-seven members [illegible] represented.

[illegible] anniversary meeting of the [illegible] Missionary Society [illegible] meeting at the Sands [illegible] Church, Brooklyn, was [illegible] after eleven months [illegible] in Domestic Missions [illegible] Brooklyn, the "Five [illegible] the points of the [illegible] very encouraging [illegible]

[illegible]

Bishop Gilbert Haven.

Gilbert Haven was born in Malden, Mass., Sept. 19, 1821, and died at the place of his birth, January 3, 1880, aged 58 years, three months and fourteen days.

The parents of Gilbert Haven were members of the Methodist Church, which was organized in Malden the year of his birth. He was converted while in Wilbraham Academy, when eighteen years of age. He graduated at Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn., in 1846. From 1846 to 1848 he was Professor of Ancient Languages at Amenia Seminary, and was Principal of that school during the three years following. In 1851 he joined the New England Conference, and was stationed two years each at Northampton, Wilbraham, Westfield, Roxbury and Cambridge. In 1861 he took a supernumerary relation, intending to visit Europe; but the coming on of the war changed his mind, and he entered the army as Chaplain of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Gen. Butler. His commission as Chaplain was dated the 18th of April, and was the first issued after the war began. In 1862 he visited Western Europe, Egypt, Palestine and Greece. On his return he was appointed to a pastorate in Boston, during which, in 1867, he was elected to the editorship of *Zion's Herald*, in Boston. In this position the genius of Gilbert Haven had full play, and he soon stood in the front rank of American journalists, as a brilliant and effective writer. He belonged to the most radical type of thinkers on all questions on which he wrote. He abhorred anything which savored of disloyalty to the Nation, or which apologized ever so little for slavery, and looked on every species of caste based on difference of race or nationality as being sinful. As he thought, so he wrote, and week after week the editorial columns of *Zion's Herald* did yeoman service in the cause of truth and righteousness.

He remained editor of *Zion's Herald* until 1872, when at the General Conference which met in Brooklyn, N. Y., he was elected Bishop, since which time his name has come to be a household word in the Methodist world. Besides his regular Episcopal work in America, Bishop Haven visited Mexico in 1873, and made the purchase of our church property in the City of Mexico. He made the tour of that country by stage from the capital to the Rio Grande. In 1876 and 1877 he visited Africa and presided over the Liberia Conference. It was during this trip he contracted the African fever, from the effects of which he never recovered. The poison which filled his system was never eradicated.

Bishop Haven was the author of several books. Among them "Pilgrims Wallet, or Sketches of Travel in England, France and Germany." "Occasional Sermons," "Life of Father Taylor, the Sailors' Preacher," and "Our Next Door Neighbor, or a Winter in Mexico." He was a very prolific writer for the newspaper and periodical press. He found time to write in the midst of his arduous travels and labors, where very few men could have saved a moment for literary work. Many of his best *critiques* on current topics were written on the cars or during the midnight hours after days of exhausting travel or work in the Conference room.

We have as yet no particulars of the Bishop's death and so cannot give them to our readers this week. He died, no doubt, the death of the righteous, peaceful and hopeful. He leaves a son and daughter both grown, and a mother to mourn his loss.

Like all men of genius and power Bishop Haven had hosts of friends and many enemies. But he had no personal enemies. Those who opposed his views the most vigorously were often his warmest personal friends. He dealt with principles and not men. This was one secret of his power. He never indulged in personalities.

The death of Bishop Haven will cast a shadow of grief in every Methodist home throughout the world. Many who criticised him the severest while living, will be among the sincerest mourners over his death. To our Southern work Bishop Haven's death is little less than a calamity. While others [illegible] to our work in the South [illegible] Bishop Haven carried it [illegible] his heart, and there is scarcely [illegible] in the South where [illegible] substantial evidences [illegible] interest. In Bishop [illegible] death our work in educating and saving the colored people [illegible] has lost a mighty [illegible] On whom will his mantle [illegible]

[illegible]

vey any idea of the loss our church sustains in the death of Bishop Haven. We can only bow in submission to what is now to us an inscrutable Providence. God pity the dear mother in her age and feebleness, and comfort the son and daughter.

Conformity to the World.

There are no temptations to which Christians are subject, more constant, more subtle, or more powerful, than the temptation to conform to the world, to be governed by its maxims, and adopt its customs and manners. This is so, because we are in the world, surrounded by worldly influences; and because the natural tendency of the human heart is to seek present gratifications and abide in things that are seen and temporal, rather than in the things which are unseen and spiritual.

Hence the Scriptures are full of cautions and commands against worldliness: "Be not conformed to this world;" "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world." "Set your affections on things above, and not on things on earth."

The reasons for these injunctions against loving and conforming to the world, are also most fully and forcibly stated. "The friendship of the world is eternity with God. Whosoever, therefore, will be a friend of the world, is the enemy of God." And the Savior who fell—how radical was the antagonism between his spirit and aims and those of the world, said: "My kingdom is not of this world." "If ye were of the world, the world would love its own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you." It is because the world, in its spirit, maxims, aims and conduct, is directly opposed to Christianity, that Christians are not to be conformed to it. This antagonism is not so aggressive and violent now as it was in the time of Christ, but it still exists, and so long as Christianity retains its right to the name and the spirit of the world remains the same as it is now, they can never be reconciled. The two can only be blended by one or the other losing its identity. The people who live for this world are tending to a different destiny from that of the Christian. It matters little which way they go—whether through the ball-room, the theater, or any other scene of vice and sin, they are going to their own home, and however attractive and gay the procession, the Christian (?) who goes with it goes with a thoughtless throng that is sporting its way down to hell.

Wherefore, it is written: "Be not conformed to this world:" Do not regulate your feelings, views and conduct, your apparel and manner of living, your conversation and deportment, by the people of the world. This law does not demand affected singularity in quaint and unusual modes of speech, in an inconsistent or a ridiculous style of dress; or in an unnatural and sanctimonious demeanor. It does not require us to refuse to mingle with worldly people in business and other necessary relations; or to refuse to adopt their ways and customs in things that are harmless and right for us in view of our Christian obligations; but it does forbid all mingling with the world which is inconsistent with the great objects of the Kingdom of Christ, or which will not, on the whole, promote it. It is not necessary to state at length what those objects are. They are known to all Christians. They may be summed up in a desire to become personally assimilated to Jesus Christ, and to win our fellow men to Him. With this knowledge of our duty as Christians and desire to do it, we can easily apply the law under consideration to the various solicitations of the world. "Since the beginning of the world no Christian ever dreamed that he was imitating the example of Christ, or honoring the Christian religion in a theater, a ball-room, or a splendid party of pleasure. And equally clear would be the decision in reference to multitudes of pleasures which it is needless to specify." If, by engaging in such pleasures, a man is promoting the cause of Christ or the salvation of his soul, then they are lawful for him. If they will not bear this test, they are not only wrong, but dangerous. They may seem right to those who value life because it ministers to the appetites, or contributes to their pleasure; but for those who are living for eternity, and looking for a dwelling in that world where such things can never enter, such amusements are folly, and worse—they are sin.

"Wherefore come from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean *thing*, and I will receive you. And will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty."

How the Temperance Vote was Silenced.

The Temperance Alliance of Louisiana placed a full State ticket in the field previous to the last election day. As the returns came in from the men who counted out the vote of December 2, the Prohibition candidates and their friends were surprised to see no return made of Prohibition votes where ballots had been cast. *They had been treated as the negroes of the State have been treated at every election under Democratic auspices.* They have been swindled, cheated and defrauded of their most sacred right of citizenship. When it is considered that the Temperance Alliance is composed of several hundred of the most respectable and conservative citizens of the State, it is not likely that the most shameless of the partisan press will attempt to meet its protest with the sneers, personal abuse and contempt which usually falls to the lot of the defenders of the citizen rights of the negroes. Here is the official

REPORT OF THE ALLIANCE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the Temperance Alliance of Louisiana to prepare tickets for the late State and city election beg leave to report:

That in assuming the duties imposed by the Alliance they prepared a sufficient number of Prohibition tickets at considerable expense, to supply every voting precinct in the city and placed them at the polls.

Relying upon the city ordinances passed by ruling authorities, guaranteeing safe protection to the tickets of all parties on the day of election, and not wishing to dishonor law or dishonor our own faith in law, we did not hire men at an expense of $750 to protect that which the law of the land, and the ruling authorities are sworn to protect.

But our reliance upon the solemn sanctions of law, and the authorities in power, proved to be vain, as we found, much to our surprise, the Prohibition tickets placed at the polls were almost universally destroyed, as if they were venomous reptiles surreptitiously introduced at the polling booths and likely to cause moral injury to the virtuous and law-abiding Democracy of this city.

And when the innocent and artless Daily Democrat inquired the day after the election, "Where was the Prohibition ticket?" we answer with equal artlessness and innocent equanimity of temper that they were swept from the face of the earth by the obedient satelites, the whisky-ring bummers of the innocent Democracy, as with the besom of destruction.

Having as much right to place a ticket at the polls under the guarantee of law as the Democratic party, we imagined that we could exercise the right of an untrammeled and free franchise, but are now made aware of our sad mistake, that no party has any rights in the political arena that the Ring Democracy need respect or presume to tolerate.

We are also compelled to report that at many polls where votes were actually cast, they were either laughed at or cast out as unworthy of record, and in some instances where our candidates were voted for not even the name is recorded.

And hence we are compelled to represent to you that as tax-paying citizens of this great community we are virtually disfranchised from expressing an opinion adverse to the ruling Democracy, and forbidden by violence and an utter disregard of law, to exercise any rights at the ballot box that belong to an American citizen.

But not to be brow-beaten and tamely submit to such outrageous wrongs, we deem it wise and proper to contend with more vigilance in the future, and not to cease our efforts until our modest request of the suppression of the sale of all intoxicants are prohibited on Sunday, and the principles we have enunciated in our platform are made successful.

How long will sensible men keep up this miserable farce. Let the reform set in at once among our organizations, and deliver their blows in the only direction that will be effective. Who will lead off with the organization of distinct prohibition lodges?

Our South'n Methodism

LOUISIANA.

The fourth quarterly conference was held in Mandeville, by the pastor, Rev. Charles Washington. Total received during the year, $105; paid to pastor, $75. The church has increased 13 members and one convert.

Rev. Felix Landor, Washington, reports that his church is doing well spiritually and temporally. During the last quarter thirty-five members have been received in full connection and twenty-one on probation. Sixteen adults and seventeen infants were baptized. A good parsonage has been nearly completed.

Rev. Wm. Smith, Sixth Street, New Orleans: "The fourth quarterly meeting was held Dec. 30. Samuel Lewis was confirmed as Sunday-school superintendent. The stewards reported raised during the quarter $147.25. During the year about $500 had been raised, $12 for benevolent collections. This church worships in a rented building, but it is hoped that property can be soon bought."

Rev. M. Dale, Wesley Chapel, New Orleans: "The result of three weeks' protracted meeting at Wesley Chapel is eight converts and ten persons still at the anxious seat. The long neglected church building is being repaired. We are cementing the front, paiting the pews and getting ready to welcome the Conference. A large stove has been bought, so that no matter how cold it is hereafter the church will be warm."

Rev. Prince King, Mount Zion, New Orleans: "The fourth quarterly conference was held Dec. 29. The Sunday-school numbers seventy-five. Received in full connection during the year twenty-four and on probation twenty-nine. The leaders of the various classes reported the classes in good condition. The trustees reported that during the year $45.90 had been expended on debts. The stewards reported that during the year $799 50 had been raised for salary and church expenses. Benevolent $50.00. The pastor had received $452 and presiding elder $25. H. C. Armston was recommended to the traveling connection and R. Coleman was licensed as a local preacher. Wiley Hunter was elected delegate and H. C. Armston alternate, to the lay electoral Conference." Bro King has given good satisfaction during the year, and the church wants him returned next year.

MISSISSIPPI.

A. Lemon, Martinsville: "Elder L. Bradford was with us Dec. 6-7, and held our last quarterly meeting. He preached an excellent sermon. May the Lord bless our elder."

D. D. Goodwin, Vicksburg: "Thanksgiving day was observed in Wesley Chapel. Rev. C. P. Head gave us an interesting lecture. Elder H. R. Revels passed through on the way to some of his appointments. He was greatly encouraged by the progress of the church here. Two additions and one baptism since last report."

TEXAS.

The district conference held Nov. 13, at Huntsville, by Elder J. Shackelford was described as a very happy affair."

G. J. Starnes, Victoria: "Rev. Dr. Hartzell's address during the conference was full of information, and won its way to many hearts. Although unexpectedly received, it has made a lasting impression. We felt sad at parting with Rev. P. Gates and family."

Letter from Alexandria.

DEAR EDITOR—I take no little pleasure in sending a brief account of our church work hereabouts. In the month of September we set about establishing a new church in this Parish at the junction of Bayous Boeuf and Clear.

Having obtained permission from Dr. R. Carnal, our first, and several succeeding meetings were held in his sugar house. While we were welcomed by some, there was a strong undercurrent of opposition. But the Lord gave us friends and success attended our efforts. After kindly granting the use of his sugar house until grinding season, the Dr. made the generous donation of an acre of land for the purpose of building a M. E. Church. The lumber is already on the ground and the work begun. Though we began to preach at this new mission in the above mentioned sugar house with a barrel for a pulpit, we expect soon to have a neat little chapel 40 x 25, in which to praise God and win souls for His kingdom. Here at Alexandria we have been having some interesting and beneficial meetings. The 4th Quarterly Conference was held on the 20th inst., and the reports showed that the year was being closed up creditably. The class leaders have just made a very successful effort through the classes at raising the pastor's salary. The collection from six classes was $66.45. The young people of the congregation not members of the church deserve credit for kind remembrance of the pastor financially. With Miss Carrie Maddox in the lead they raised and presented to the pastor the sum of $16. At an entertainment just given by the sisters the sum of $40 was realized. The Sabbath-school, under the superintendence of Bro. H. Rezin and Miss Cora L. Smith, is in excellent condition. The little folks were made exceedingly happy on the night of the 24th inst. with the presentation of a Christmas tree by Santa Claus, who appeared on the scene in person to see that each of his pets was provided with a present of some sort.

Christmas carols were chanted by the children to the delight of all present.

We are now having a merry Christmas. J. F. M.

Alexandria, La., Dec. 26, 1879.

Mississippi Conference.---Reduction of Fare.

The delegates, clerical and lay to the Mississippi Annual Conference, to be held in Macon, Miss., Jan. 14, will be furnished with tickets as follows, viz.:

Over the Vicksburg & Meridian railroad, on showing their credentials to the ticket agent, will be furnished with return trip tickets, at six cents per mile one way. Mark: You must "present your credentials." Lay delegates will present the ticket of election given to them by the presiding elder when elected in the quarterly conference. On the Mobile & Ohio railroad, ticket agents at and between Corinth and State Line will be instructed to issue to delegates and others desiring to attend, excursion tickets to Macon, Miss., and return at three cents per mile, each way, commencing sale Jan. 12, and closing on the 14th, making return coupons not good after Jan. 23, 1880. I have not received an answer to my communication to the office of the N. O., St. L & C. R. R., but will doubtless receive a favorable answer, and if so, the tickets on that road will be sold Sunday night, Jan. 11, good to return after ten days. Tickets on the V. & M. road will be issued Monday, 12th inst., good for ten days.

I have been thus explicit to avoid mistakes in purchasing tickets.

L. BRADFORD.

Greneda, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880.

Bible Distribution in Texas.

By Colporteurs of American Bible Society in the month of November, 1879.

Days of service 310, miles traveled on official duty 3673, families visited by them 3664, families found destitute of the Bible 616, destitute families supplied 573, destitute individuals supplied in addition 203, number of books sold 1918, value of books sold $719.03, number of books distributed gratuitously 339, value of books distributed gratuitously $78.87, received from churches and individuals in aid of the Bible cause $44 40.

All great things are simple. The American Bible Society is the simplest of all great things. It simply proposes to put the Book of God into the hands of the creatures of God. Will you help?

W. B. RANKIN, Dist. Supt.

Austin, Texas.

Southwestern Bible Society---Last Year's Work.

Dear Friends—The object of our organization is definite and single. To light the lamp of life in every home within our borders now dark in spiritual ignorance, our agents are sent forth.

For many successive years during the recent past the burden of each report has been regret because of the meagre results of our labors, but during the year now closing the Master has vouchsafed us such evident tokens of His favor that the present report must needs be a cheerful one.

Not that we can say that in our house to house visitation we have taken to every home in Louisiana and Southern Mississippi a copy of God's Word, but we have made more rapid progress toward that consummation of our work than during any previous year.

Glancing over the records of the last three years we find that in 1876 our colporteurs visited 4378 families (white and colored) supplying 1002 of those found destitute with a copy of God's Word. In 1877 they visited 6104 families, supplying the destitute of 1317. In 1878 the work was very greatly extended and 27,880 families were visited, and to 7062 of the destitute among those a copy of the Bible was either sold or donated. But in the year 1879 our agents have made their way to more than 40,000 homes, and in over 16,000 of these no Bible was to be found. By more than 12,000 of these a copy of that priceless book has been secured.

Truly the heathen are not all beyond the seas, and when we can by such an agency as our society so readily preach Christ crucified to the perishing thousands what church or individual Christian can afford to be indifferent to this work, or to delegate to others his evident duty to lend a helping hand.

It is gratifying to report that the active co-operation of the churches in this pioneer work of the church militant is becoming more general, and though as yet a very large majority are unrepresented by any credit upon our Treasurer's books, yet the number and aggregate amount of the donations we have received during the current year are encouragingly in excess of former years; $728 is indeed a small sum as representing the combined contributions of all the churches within our territory professedly in sympathy with our work, but that sum is almost double the donation received during any previous year since 1870.

For this we thank God and take courage, feeling assured that when once the stream of Christian benevolence shall be fairly turned toward our treasury, only circumstances of the most disastrous character will be able to check its steadily increasing flow.

To the constant and earnest sympathy of the parent society in New York has been mainly due the rapid expansion of our operations. Grant after grant has been cheerfully voted us, and a "God speed you" has accompanied each succeeding issue of Bibles. Thus our central depository has been continually replenished, and with the supplies drawn thence our colporteurs report having completed during the year the canvass of the following parishes in Louisiana: Bossier, Jackson, Bienville, Natchitoches, Sabine, Ouachita, Union, Morehouse, East Carroll, Madison, Concordia, Catahoula, Calcasieu, West Feliciana, Assumption, Ascension, St. James, St. John the Baptist and Plaquemines—which, added to 6 finished last year, make 25 parishes. In Mississippi: Perry, Green, Jones, Madison, Amite, Yazoo and Wilkinson—which, added to three last year, make ten counties.

The work is progressing in Caldwell, Richland, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Lincoln, DeSoto, Webster, Lafourche, Iberville and Orleans. Leaving Red River, West Carroll, Franklin, Winn, Grant, Avoyelles, St. Landry, Cameron, Vermilion, Lafayette, Iberia, St. Martin, St. Mary, Pointe Coupee, Livingston, St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, and Tangipahoa not yet entered.

In Mississippi the work is going on in Covington, Smith, Scott, Clark, Newton, Hinds, Jasper and Adams. And some work has been done in Hancock, Pike, Lincoln, Franklin, Jefferson, Copiah, Claiborne, Madison, Issaquena, Lauderdale and Rankin counties, leaving Lawrence, Warren, Simpson, Kemper, Leake, and Neshoba not yet entered.

The following tabular statement exhibits the visible results of these labors, their ultimate extent to be known only in the life hereafter.

REPORT OF COLPORTAGE

performed in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi from Dec. 1, 1878, to Dec. 1, 1879:

[Here follows a tabular statement of figures, the total of which is as follows: Number of colporteurs, 137; white families visited, 14,296; colored families visited, 26,937; white families found destitute of Bibles, 2805; colored families destitute, 14,059; white families supplied, 2890; colored families supplied, 7918; individuals not in families, 2832; Bibles, 6677; testaments, 7754; portions, 1116; value of books sold, $4,843 30. Of books donated there were 1567 Bibles; 2372 testaments and 733 portions, the value of which was $1,095.14. The report then continues as follows:]

Adding to these figures those that represent the work done at our depository, and we have the following as the summary of our year's labor:

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand as per last report	$1643 94	
Stock received from A.B.S.	517 90	
		$2161 93
Stock sold from house	$851 61	
Stock donated from house	38 55	
Stock L. M. P.	47 55	
		937 71
Stock in house		$1224 22
Amount sales and collections for year	$815 61	
Amount of rents	735 00	
Amount of contributions	723 45	
Amount on old accounts	19 00	
Amount divided on bank	62 61	
		2355 67
Remitted to A. B. S	$1400 00	
Paid house agent & clerk	300 00	
Paid book-keeper	65 00	
Paid insurance	71 20	
Paid traveling expenses of agent	203 75	
Paid petty expenses	204 75	
Paid stationery & printing	99 40	
		2344 10
		$11 57

COLPORTAGE ACCOUNT.

Amount in depository at close of last year		$1828 04
Amount received from A. B. S. during year		6688 99
Amount returned from colporteurs during year		202 25
		$8719 28
Amount sent into the field	$6737 53	
Amount sold from depository previous to June	400 00	
Sold since June	222 32	
Donated from depository	18 75	
		7378 60
Remaining in depository		$1340 68
Stock in field at close of the year	$1256 81	
Stock sent into the field during the year	6737 53	
		7994 34
Stock expended by sales of colporteurs	$4843 40	
Stock expended by donations of colporteurs	1095 14	
		5938 44
Remaining in field		$2055 90
Amount remitted to A. B. Society		500 00
Amount paid to colporteurs and superintendent		3526 25
Balance in Treasury Dec. 1, 1879		215 15

NECROLOGICAL.

During the year now closing, death has stricken from our official register the names of Bartholemew Egan and Thomas Sloo. For many years these appeared among our vice presidents, and to fill their vacant places it will not be easy to find men who more firmly trust in the promises of God's word, or who more constantly consult that word as the lamp to their feet and the light to their path.

In concluding this report we are constrained to express our hearty gratitude that we have been permitted during another year to hasten that glad day when they shall no longer need to teach every man his brother, and every man his neighbor, saying: "Know the Lord, for all shall know him from the least to the greatest."

God's word we know, whether received through the eye or the ear, shall not return to him void.

And we are confident that those who voluntarily take no part in this blessed work of sending the Bible as the most effective, civilizing and christianizing agency known among the destitute and ignorant poor, lose many an approving smile from Him whose command to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature is limited only by the tested ability of each individual Christian.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. NELSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1879.

Foreign Missions.

We are informed from Dr. Johnson, superintendent of Orphanage at Shahjehanpore, that he now has above 280 boys under his care.

LIBERIA—Mary A. Sharp writes under date of Nov. 22: "I have passed safely from the wet to the dry season, and am still in excellent health. The people here still persist in saying that I must have the fever. Some who came after I arrived have died with it, and I know of none who have escaped the fever entirely. I have not even a feeling of lassitude. My native work is increasing in interest. I have three men in a class, and they are such good help—they will take the A B C scholars while I take those in the first reader; afterwards I hear them, principally from "lesson leaves." The "Liberia" has now been out two months—an unusually long time—and we are anxious. By her I expect an assortment of cards and books. I had a tract containing the hymn, "Just as I Am," etc., and pasted it on the cover of a paper box, and gave it to one of the men. He learned two verses of it, and thought so much of it, that he carried it with him wherever he went. One day he lost it and felt very sorry about it. I wish I had some copies of it and other good hymns, in which there is so much theology."

SWITZERLAND—An extract from Dr. Achard's letter of Dec. 10: "Our work has been, during the passing year, most encouraging to us. Its outward development is prospering. We tried on every circuit, with more or less success, to enlarge our limits, or sphere of action. In spite of the many losses which we suffered through the departure of members this year, we have everywhere on this district, one circuit excepted, an increase of members. At different places we had revivals; however, this year characterizes itself especially by a more quiet influence of the Spirit. The brethren did their work faithfully, and the Lord gave blessings to it. To our regret, some of them are losing their health by too much work. We took up eighteen new stations (preaching places) on the district, and our membership has made an addition of 213 persons."

Deaths.

On Dec. 8th, 1879, a faithful follower of Christ, sister Amanda Taylor, of Vicksburg, Miss. She was a member of Wesley Chapel and the M. E. Church for many years. A bereaved husband mourns the loss. D. D. G.

DEAR EDITOR—I am sorry to have to record the death of Mary Harris, daughter of Amanda and Spencer Harris. She departed this life Dec. 25, 1879. She was about nine years old. A member of the Sabbath-school, she was much beloved by all who knew her. Sister and Brother Harris have lost the flower of their family, but their loss is her gain. From time to time during her illness she expressed a desire to be at rest with her kindred. Before her death she was heard singing a beautiful Sunday-school song. She had her mother, grandmother and others to come and shake hands with her. The funeral service took place at Mt. Olive M. E. Church.

A. J. PHILLIPS.

Van Buren, Ark., Dec. 29, 1879.

Letter from Batesville.

BATESVILLE, Miss., Nov. 8, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR—At New Haven a church was built in 1877, but as it is now too small the people are determined to put up a frame church 36x44. In one month's time we raised $130 on subscription, and some of it has been paid. The present house will be used for a parsonage. One white friend subscribed $10.

A society here call the Laboring Man's Association has been in operation eighteen months. It started with twenty members, but has only nine at present. We made 3½ bales of cotton this year. Those who were members desire to come back. The membership fee is $5. We want to publish our laws in the SOUTHWESTERN.

C. L. CRUMP.

Notice to Pastors.

MACON, Miss., Jan. 2, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR—Please notify the preachers, in your next paper, not to bring their wives and friends with them to conference, as it will be about all we can do to take care of those that will have business in conference. I am receiving letters asking me to prepare places for the ministers' wives, which we can't do.

GEO. W. BARNEY, Pastor.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."*

Sunday School.

Jan. 11, 1880.—THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.
SCRIPTURE—Matt. 2: 13-23. Memorize 16-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word."—Is. 13.
TOPIC.—"Prophecy Fulfilled in Christ's Flight."

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Three times in the infancy of Jesus was he shielded from danger through the interposition of dreams. One of the instances was given in the last lesson, when the wise men were warned to return home by another way, and the other two are recorded in this. The fact that his childhood was so effectively guarded, suggests that an impenetrable protection could have been thrown around his life in the garden of Gethsemane, when he said: "Thinkest thou that I cannot pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" The only reason why this was not done, was the one that was given by himself: "But how then shall the Scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?" He died only because "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." The angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream. The directions given by the angel were: 1. Arise. 2. Flee into Egypt. 3. Be thou there until I bring thee word. For Herod will (is about to) seek the young child's life to destroy it. The danger now was imminent. God did not move until there was actual necessity—and yet he gave the directions in ample time. Joseph did not stop to [illegible]. He did not ask why [illegible] in the defense of his Son, [illegible] not strike his persecutor with [illegible]. The mother, learning of the [illegible] warning, quickly was [illegible] anxious to save her child. [illegible] on midnight flight, already she was beginning to experience [illegible] that which Simeon had prophesied, when he saw the babe in the [illegible]. That it might be fulfilled, [illegible] prophecy referred to is [illegible] 11: 1. "When Israel was a child, then I loved him, and called my son out of Egypt." Its first [illegible] is to the nation which [illegible] out of Egypt, and its [illegible]. The young children [illegible] (16-18).—1. The cause. [illegible] he was mocked of [illegible] men. At first he waited [illegible] for their return, exulting [illegible] stratagem; then he wondered [illegible] did not come back, [illegible] making inquiry, he [illegible] to [illegible]. He still [illegible] to worship [illegible] "born king [illegible]" was in their [illegible] he felt mocked. [illegible] He slew all the male [illegible] and all the [illegible] from two years old [illegible] slew them who [illegible] younger in [illegible] his [illegible]. Possibly [illegible] little ones thus [illegible] of the gospel [illegible] worthy [illegible] death his [illegible] own children. [illegible] changed into [illegible] (19-23) [illegible] lived [illegible] death of [illegible] seventy [illegible] life [illegible] his [illegible]

THE CANVASS

FOR

1880!

LET IT BEGIN NOW.

We call the attention of our agents to the following:

1. Now is the time to push the canvass for *new subscribers* for 1880. At this season of the year the people have money. Begin at once.

2. Do not loose one *old subscriber*. See every one on your list for this year, and urge them to renew for 1880.

3. Collect money now due and forward it at once. Forward all you can now, and be prepared to settle up everything at conference.

4. The SOUTHWESTERN costs only $2 a year, that is about *four cents a week*. We pay the postage.

5. Send for specimen copies whenever you need them, and they will be sent free.

6. We give *no picture premium* next year. But we do better. We place within the reach of all our subscribers a most valuable book worth $2, for *50 cents*. Read the following carefully:

A Valuable Book

Offered to Yearly Subscribers of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880,

AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above-named book, a 12mo., 852 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880, who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health—Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
[illegible] and Health.
[illegible] and Health.
[illegible] and Health.
[illegible] and Health.
[illegible] and Health.
[illegible] Poisons—Hydrophobia.
[illegible] for Poisons—Snake-Bites and [illegible]
[illegible] for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
[illegible] to Meet Them.
Drowning.
[illegible]
[illegible] Application.
[illegible] Diseases.
[illegible]
[illegible] Fields.

[illegible] reasons to [illegible] next year, [illegible] to [illegible] by [illegible]

Marriages.

In New Orleans, by Rev. Prince King, Dec. 24, 1879, Mr. Wm. Allen to Miss Josephine Fowler.

At the residence of the bride, by Rev. D. D. Goodwin, Dec. 9, 1879, Mr. Wm. Lamb to Miss Julia Lewis, all of Vicksburg, Miss.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Dec. 11, 1879, by Rev. A. Lemon, Martinsville, Miss., Mr. Douglass Rowe to Miss Leana Minor.

At Paulding, Miss., by Rev. Lee Clayton, Dec. 24, 1879, Mr. Sam Jones to Miss Ann E. Warren; Dec. 23, Mr. Robert Moore to Miss S. Bell.

NEW BOOKS.

MAGELLAN, or the First Voyage Round the World. By Geo. M. Towle. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich. Price $1.

This is one of the series of "Young Folks' Heroes of History," by the same author. It is a neat 12 mo of 281 pages, well illustrated. It is a narrative of difficult and perilous voyages, by the famous Portuguese navigator. It cannot fail to please.

A SAINTLY AND SUCCESSFUL WORKER; a biographical story of William Carvosso. New York: Phillips & Hunt.

Of this work the venerable Joseph Longking writes as follows: "A careful reading and re-reading of this unpretentious but really instructive book has given to the writer of this a better acquaintance with the men than he ever received from his by no means indifferent inspections of the old 'Life of Carvosso.' That filled the mind with holy aspirations and devout recognitions of the grace given to its subject: this shows how he came to be the man he was and how others came to be partakers of like precious faith. That told us what he did, this reveals to us what he was. A more suitable present for a young and earnest Christian cannot readily be found."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The American Missionary for January contains many items of interest.

—The Guide to Holiness for January contains a portrait of Mrs. S. A. L. Palmer.

—The Advocate of Christian Holiness for January has a portrait of Martha J. Inskip.

—Harpers' Young People is edited with care and handsomely illustrated. Price $1.50 per year.

—The National Temperance Advocate for January begins its fifteenth volume. It is the best publication of the kind in America.

—The contents of The Preacher and Homiletic Monthly for January are of the usual varied character. This monthly grows in favor continually. $2.50 per year; 25c. single number. I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

—The Fortnightly Review for December (New York, Geo. Munro) has Martial Law in Cabul, the Austro German Alliance, Land Law Reform, Mr. Carlyle's Political Doctrines, Buddha's First Sermon, and is a compendium of recent foreign events.

—The Nineteenth Century (New York, George Munro), for December has the Irish Land Agitation, by J. O'Connor Power; Government and the Artists; The Literary Calling and its Future, by James Payn; The Functions of the Brain, by Dr. Althaus; Irish Politics and English Parties; Escape from Pain, the History of a Discovery, etc.

—The Contemporary Review for December contains The Lord's Prayer and the Church, by John Ruskin; India under Lord Lytton, by Lieut. Col. Osborne; Lord Beaconsfield, two papers, by a Tory and a Whig; Buddhism and Jainism, by Prof. M. Williams; On the Utility to Flowers of their Beauty, by Judge Fry; What is Rent? by Prof. Bonamy Price, and other articles. New York, George Munro. price 20c.; per annum, $2.25.

—Interesting and valuable is the American Agriculturist, beginning the 39th Annual Volume (1880). This number contains 150 articles and items, 100 engravings. Among these are: the new Carp Fish, soon to yield immense supplies of food from what are now waste swamps and bogs; Cattle Feeding, with 42 combinations of feeding stuffs; Fencing and Fences; Marketing Butter; Mining, mining terms, etc., explained; Black Knot on Fruit Trees; and a multitude of practical articles for the Farm, Garden, and Household. $1.50 a year; 4 copies for $5. Orange Judd Co., New York, Publishers.

—St. Nicholas for January contains installments of two serials, "Jack and Jill," by Miss Alcott, and "Among the Lakes," by W. O. Stoddard; opens with a brief history of "The Proud Little Grain of Wheat," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Mary Hallock Foote has a stirring tale of a brave boy and girl in a Colorado forest-fire. Frank R. Stockton contributes one of his "unexpected" fairy-tales, and Charles Barnard describes the heroism of a poor little girl who was a "Practical Fairy" in a theatre. For the boys especially, there is a full description, with diagrams, of how to carry on "Snow-ball Warfare." For the girls, there is a description of a "Dolls' Baby-show." There are bright and comical poems, and Departments, "For Very-Little Folk," "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Letter-Box," and "Riddle-Box," full of short and interesting tales, poems, items, boys' and girls' letters, and puzzles.

The Receipt

For Gilt-Edge Butter Maker was obtained from one of the most extensive dairy farmers of Ireland, noted for the excellent and superior keeping qualities of his butter, which was eagerly purchased by London dealers for export to India, where the warm climate puts butter to a very severe test. It has been thoroughly tried by a large number of the very best butter-makers in this country, and they have given it their emphatic approval. Price 25c. per package. Sold by all store-keepers.

COLLINS, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1879.

Gentlemen—We churned one gallon of cream to-day at a temperature of 56 deg., using your Gilt-Edged Butter Maker. Time of churning, 15 minutes—result, 4½ pounds of butter. Color, good. As we have not previously weighed our butter, of course we cannot tell whether there is a better per cent. or not, but appearances indicate it, and the quality is at least two cents per pound better. Yours,

M. E. WILBUR,
Prop'r of Collins Creamery.

D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., are one of the largest and most reliable firms engaged in the seed business in the United States, and their seeds have justly earned great popularity by always being fresh and just what they are represented to be. Our readers will do well to avail themselves of their offer to send their beautiful Seed Annual Free to all wishing to purchase seeds.

A Favorite Topic With Ancient Writers

Was the seven wonders of the world. These have come down to us embalmed in the eloquence of the poet and historian. One of the wonders of our own time is that great Fashion Journal—Andrews' Bazar. Six years ago launched on the sea of journalism, where have been so many ship-wrecks, to-day with a subscription list of 75,000, it stands pre-eminent, the acknowledged standard of American fashion, absolutely reliable on all matters pertaining to the toilet, superbly illustrated, and brimful of chaste and brilliant literature. Andrews' Bazar was founded in Cincinnati, but the great demand for it in the East has compelled its publisher, to establish his main offices in New York, where its Fashion, Editorial and Literary Departments are now conducted.

It is published simultaneously in both cities. For $1 per annum every lady can have this invaluable fashion mentor. Every yearly subscriber is presented free with 50c worth of Andrews' Bazar Patterns; and, notwithstanding these wonderfully low figures, with the January number the publisher will give his new *yearly* subscribers a supplement sheet of designs worth $10. Every lady should send a year's subscription, or 10c for a sample copy, to

W. R. ANDREWS, Pub.,
Tribune Building, N. Y.

It is with pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to a very attractive advertisement, headed "Found at Last" in another part of this paper. When such men as Pres. Pendleton, Pres. Graham, Dr. H. A. M. Henderson, Dr. Milburn, and a score of others like them, give to a remedy their name and personal influence, absolute and implicit confidence can be placed in the remedy. Therefore we unhesitatingly advise all who are afflicted with Catarrh, Neuralgia and Nervous Headache, Colds, etc., to send to the Proprietors, Dobyns & Mitchell, North Middletown, Bourbon Co., Ky., or some of their agents, procure this wonderful remedy called "Dobyns' Sure Cure" and by cured. The proprietors are sterling honest Christian gentlemen, and we heartily recommend them and their great remedy.

Opinion of Celebrated Dr. Wm. H. Stokes,

Physician, Mt. Hope Retreat, Baltimore: "I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the virtues of Colden's Liebig Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the very best preparation used for depression, weakness and indigestion, and therefore confidently recommend it to the medical profession." I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans. 2-6

Sensible Canadian.

Mr. Gadbois, of Brockville, Canada, after being cured of a prostrating malarial disease contracted in Texas, by means of Warner's Safe Pills and Safe Bitters, writes to us: "I shall never travel in that climate without your Safe Pills and Safe Bitters as a part of my outfit."

Benefactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announce the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicines are produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

A sparkling young debater, in a flight of eloquence, exclaimed: "Mr. President, the world is divided into two great classes, the learned and the unlearned, one of whom I am which."

Nothing is uglier than a crooked boot or shoe; straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffener.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

The only improvement ever made on the Common Porous Plaster.

Over 2000 Druggists have signed a paper stating that BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS are superior to all others.

Price 25 cents.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists

Conference Notices.

Columbus District West Texas Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Industry, Jan. 3-4; Columbus, Jan. 10-11; Columbus circuit, Jan. 10-11; Alleyton, Jan. 17-18; Eagle Lake, Jan. 17-18; Lockhart, Jan. 24-25; Flatonia, Feb. 1; Peach Creek, Feb. 1-2; Oakland, Feb. 7-8; Boxville, Feb. 7-8; Hallettsville, Feb. 14-15; Gonzales, Feb. 21-22; Seguin, Feb. 28-29; Luling, March, 6-7; San Marcos, March 13-14. G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

Episcopal Visitation.

Spring Conferences of 1880.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	TIME.	BISHOP.
Mississippi	Macon	Jan. 14	Harris
South Carolina	Charleston	" 21	Simpson
Louisiana	New Orleans	" 21	Harris
Liberia		" 21	
South'n Central	Concord	" 28	Simpson
North Carolina	High Point	Feb. 4	Simpson
Mexico	Mexico	" 4	Harris
Arkansas	Russellville	" 4	Merrill
Little Rock	Jacksonport	" 11	Merrill
South Kansas	Ottawa	Mc'h 3	Foster
Virginia	Norfolk	" 3	Merrill
Baltimore	Baltimore	" 3	Andrews
Washington	Washington	" 3	Peck
New Jersey	Camden	" 10	Scott
Kansas	Topeka	" 10	Foster
Philadelphia	Phil'delphia	" 10	Merrill
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Trimming his sentence tenderly—
We are but sketches of what one day,
After the hard lines pass away,
God, the designer, would have us be
Only in ethereal, rude and rough,
The mere cartoons of His greater skill—
He draws His purposes crude enough,
But one must think of the thinless stuff
Through which these purposes work His will!
Then, with the hand of a constant love,
He deepens or heightens here and there,
[illegible] with sympathy from above,
Changing the lights in which we move
Between our destiny and our prayer;
Till, when years perhaps have fled,
When beauty has grown from the bane of sin,
We bear the face of the holy dead—
And the pencil drops, and we hear it said,
"Come, thou Beloved, and enter in."
—*Appeal.*

Gratitude of an Elephant.

A story comes from Tenbury, England, where a menagerie has been paying a visit, which illustrates the well-known character of the elephant for humane feelings in a remarkable degree. Among the animals was a very fine female elephant, call "Lizzie," which was attacked with a violent fit of colic, and suffered intensely. A local chemist, whose success as an animal [illegible] was well-known, treated "Lizzie" and saved the animal's life. In the procession passing the chemist's shop on Friday, the elephant immediately recognized her benefactor, who was standing at the door of his shop, and going to [illegible] placed her trunk in [illegible]. The chemist visited the [illegible] at night, and met with [illegible] reception from his [illegible]. Gently seizing the [illegible] her trunk, the elephant [illegible] him with it, to the [illegible], who expected [illegible] crushed to death, but [illegible] intention, and [illegible] demonstrated her [illegible] acts, more eloquent [illegible] released the doctor [illegible] and proceeded [illegible] task. The elephant [illegible] to possess a holier [illegible] than some people

[illegible] Infamy.

[illegible] thus summarizes [illegible]:

[illegible] and Council [illegible] to 29 Re[illegible] of the House and to 8 [illegible] is all swept [illegible] of an auto-

[illegible]

drunk on the liquor the Democratic agent furnished. If a man will sell his vote for $1 or any other sum he is hardly the witness to appear as public prosecutor of a great party. The whole effort to sustain the bribery chargehas been attended with disgraceful conduct by the men who started it and who have systematically bribed their witnesses to commit perjury. These Democratic and Greenback agents have really been guilty themselves of bribery, of subordination, of perjury, and of getting men drunk enough to be participants in both crimes.

7. Some of the Democrats who chuckle in private over the infamy and who do not wish to come out in approval of it, are in the habit of charging it off against Louisiana, where, they allege, the Republicans cheated the Democrats. Well, certainly the Maine Republicans did not cheat the Louisiana Democrats, and if somebody else had done it, the Maine Republicans ought not to be made a vicarious sacrifice. But there was no cheat in Louisiana. The bulldozers and murderers of that State were warned by law that wherever they wrought violence in a parish and destroyed the right and power of peaceful voting the parish should be thrown out. This was the law, whether wise or unwise is not for us to determine. But it was the law, and the enforcement of the law defeated Mr. Tilden and elected President Hayes. But where on earth is the analogy to sustain a fraud in Maine unless you consider it good morals to steal my purse in Maine because you think an acquaintance of mine robbed your friend in Louisiana?

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister, Arabella. She was sold by Mr. Allgaires in Clarksville, Texas, during the war. She belonged to Mr. Walker Leslie, in Platt county, Mo. Mr. Mike Allgaires brought her to Clarksville, Texas, and sold her to Mr. John Parker, who lived at Blossom Prairie, Red River county, Texas. When I last heard of her she was in Little Rock, Ark., during the war. Any information will be thankfully received by her sister, at San Antonio, Texas.

MARY GOODRICH.

DEAR EDITOR—I had a sister living in Baltimore, and I couldn't hear anything of her. As I have changed my residence, she probably got the address wrong, so I would like you to put a notice in your paper inquiring for her. Her maiden name was Millie Travers; she has since married a Mr. Sims. I do not know her husband's given name. Please request her to write to her sister, Judy Blythe, at Nashville, Tenn., care of John Hays, Clark Chapel, as I am most anxious to hear from her, and greatly oblige

JUDY BLYTHE.

Working Christians are the happy Christians. You never hear the bird sing sitting in its nest; it sings when out on the wing, so if [illegible] get nestled down to easy [illegible], satisfied with hearing one [illegible] sermons a week, they'll not sing much. No wonder if they are not very happy. Let them go to work for the Master.—*Rev. W. F.* [illegible]

The boiler of Benj. Taylor's saw mill at Calf Creek, Seavey county, [illegible], exploded Dec. 23, instantly killing four men, named Campbell, [illegible] Bark Woodard and Kennedy Woodard, two of whom were blown to pieces.

[illegible] Recovered.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1879.

[illegible] Warner & Co.—GENTLEMEN: [illegible] certify that my wife [illegible] Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for Bright's [illegible] is now entirely [illegible] all physicians' [illegible] was induced to [illegible] and received benefit [illegible] the first bottle. [illegible] she was [illegible] truly,

[illegible] FITZGERALD.

[illegible] never a firm [illegible] man is; a doc[illegible] always unsta[illegible] firm as a [illegible] a sacred [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] is bon[illegible] to the [illegible] —*Edward* [illegible]

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TROY, O., Jan. 2, 1878. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

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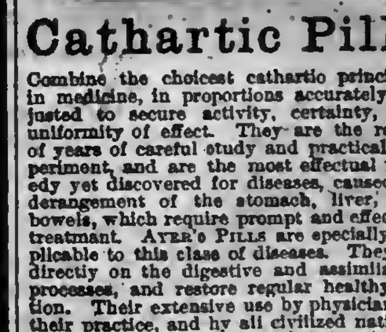

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TEACH ME.

Teach me, O wood, to fade away
As autumn's yellow leaves decay—
A better spring impends;
There, green and glorious shall my tree,
Take deep root in Eternity,
Whose summer never ends.

Teach me, O bird of passage, this,
To seek in faith a better bliss
On other, unknown shores;
Where it is winter here, and ice,
There ever-smiling Paradise
Unfolds its happy doors.

Teach me, thou summer butterfly,
To break the bonds that on me lie
With fetters all too firm,
Ah! soon on golden purple wing
The liberated soul shall spring,
That now creeps as a worm.

Teach me, O Lord, to yonder skies
To lift in hope these weary eyes,
[illegible] earthly sorrows woes;
[illegible] was a bitter day,
[illegible] Son's eternal ray
That [illegible] on Easter morn.

For the Southwestern.

Letter from Houma.

HOUMA, LA., Dec. 28, 1879.

DEAR [illegible]—The year 1879 has been very pleasant and [illegible] healthy. The Lord has [illegible] of us. He has blessed [illegible] and Sunday-school [illegible] on the [illegible] the [illegible], the Lord being [illegible] year 1879 takes [illegible] own. If we have [illegible] 1879 will report ac[illegible] if we have done [illegible] for Christianity or [illegible] report accordingly. [illegible] you done any [illegible] or humanity? [illegible] Our parish has [illegible] political storms, [illegible] is over and the men [illegible] positions [illegible] political storms [illegible] suppose [illegible] quietude, [illegible] remember [illegible] abstinence [illegible] of Good [illegible] and we [illegible] to pre[illegible] scorn and [illegible] kable, [illegible] getting [illegible] Sunday [illegible] before [illegible] met [illegible] been [illegible] both [illegible] to [illegible]

For the Southwestern.

Those Voices of Affection.

BY DANIEL WISE.

DEAR DR. HARTZELL—No column of the SOUTHWESTERN is more suggestive of the dead past than the one headed "Lost Friends." Its inquiries after the members of households that were scattered and torn to feed the greed of that insatiate monster once known as the Domestic Slave Trade are very touching to humane minds. One hears in them the voices of husbands and wives longing to find the companions of their youth, of mothers calling for their children; of children longing to see the face of her who bore them; of brothers and sisters eager to clasp the hands and kiss the lips of brothers and sisters. A sad medley of voices indeed, suggestive of many hearts hungering for the renewing of that human love without which the wheels of life run wearily, and earthly pursuits have little charms. One's sympathies are attracted toward the desolate ones who thus utter their sorrowful plaints, and one prayer ascends involuntarily to heaven, pleading with Providence to aid in re-joining the affectionate ties broken by cruel hands in the days of the accursed trade in human bodies and souls.

To me the act of claiming a human being as "chattels personal" always appeared to be a high crime against both God and human nature. It degraded humanity. It insulted the Creator by casting His image down to the level of a brute. It crushed the slave; and it corrupted the master.

It will take several generations to eliminate the effects of this stupendous crime from the freed race. Servile vices eat deeply into the nature of their victims. Where the grace of the gospel is accepted by the individual great virtues may be rapidly developed, but the full effects of two centuries of enforced ignorance and servility upon millions of souls cannot be destroyed in a life time. Time is a mighty Healer, but its medicines operate slowly on great masses of men and women. Hence the friends of the freed race must be patient toward the people who have been "scattered and peeled hitherto," and not censure them too severely if they do not fully meet their too sanguine expectations. All things considered, they have done wonders. In fact, their progress in the moral scale has been more rapid than that of their former masters, who are showing far less aptitude in casting off the vices of the oppressor than the freedmen do in laying aside the vices of the oppressed.

The oppressor's vices are robbery of personal rights, cruelty, passionate impatience, revenge, pride, self will, hatred. These vices were formerly chiefly indulged at the expense of the slaves. To-day they strike all, white or black, who will not submit to political dictation. But they do their worst work on the nature of the men who cherish them, developing traits of character which compel the scorn of the civilized world. Who, for example, can help despising the cowardice which masks the faces of Ku-Klux gangs and sends them forth under the cover of night to burn the homes of the helpless poor, to whip inoffensive women, to torture and kill inoffensive men? Who can keep his soul from scorning the political rascality which robs thousands of peaceful citizens of their political rights? Who can look with respect and confidence on communities which deliberately repudiate their pecuniary obligations? [illegible] the views begotten by long indulgence in cruel oppression have [illegible] themselves deeply into [illegible] character, and, by a not uncommon operation of poetical [illegible], are inspiring them to do [illegible] of self-destruction. Never [illegible] people work harder to destroy [illegible] than do the Southern [illegible] of to-day. The petards [illegible] place at the freedmen's [illegible] themselves. By [illegible] laborer to mi[illegible] preparing to turn [illegible] country [illegible] they persist [illegible] career a few [illegible] will become "a [illegible] among all [illegible], by per[illegible] of knowl[illegible] in hatred [illegible] as of [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible]

For the Southwestern.

Appeal of the Financial Agent.

CALVERT, Texas, Dec. 27, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR—I will commence with the brethren of the West Texas Conference first. *Dear Brethren:* The power of your vote made me your financial agent, and it greatly depends upon your energy and earnest efforts to say whether the infant that the West Texas Conference gave birth to some time since shall live, or whether negligence and procrastination on your part shall cause it to struggle and pine for the sincere milk of your efforts, and finally to be swept into oblivion. Brethren, those college walls must go up, and I will tell you in the beginning that my calculations are to raise $2000, the Lord being on my side and you helping. According to the minutes of 1878 there are 4400 full members in the West Texas Conference, 75 regular traveling preachers, 83 local preachers, 67 Sunday-schools and 4 presiding elders. If those 4400 full members contribute 25 cents each, we have $1100. The traveling preachers will surely give their child $1 each, so there is $75 more. If our local preachers give 50 cents each, 83 of these men will give $41.50. The 67 Sunday-schools surely, on an average, will contribute $2.50 per school; which gives $167.50 more for the infant. The presiding elders receiving large missionary appropriations in the name of God and humanity, can and will appropriate $10 of this to the school. This gives $40 to the treasury. Now we will add these figures together:

Full members	$1100 00
Traveling preachers	75 00
Local preachers	41 50
Sunday-schools	167 50
Presiding elders	40 00
Total	$1424 00

This leaves us with $576 as next door neighbor to lead us into $2000.

I will say to the Austin and Southern German Conferences that you know our condition, see our needs and feel our wants, so I am in hopes that each minister in the conference above mentioned will lift a collection for the college at their earliest possible convenience, and send it to me at Austin, and be ye well assured that the money will be duly acknowledged, gladly received and rightly applied. I am in hope that the friends outside of the pale of the church will be liberal in giving.

Now, brethren, give this matter careful consideration, and when I notify you by card or letter please have your congregation up to time and bring out their full strength in the cause of education. Please notify the children in the Sabbath-schools to lay aside 10 cents each against my arrival, and try to impress upon their minds the importance of establishing a high-school immediately in their midst. My opinion is that you, brethren, had best impress the liberal minds of your congregation to contribute 50 cents to $1 in order to make up for the charitable heart that wont give a cent. Any one contributing $2 I will publish his or her name in the SOUTHWESTERN.

J. W. ROBINSON,
Financial Agent Conf. School.

For the Southwestern.

Holly Springs District Conference.

MR. EDITOR—The Second District Conference for the Holly Springs district, Mississippi Conference met at the M. E. Church in Grenada, to hold its session on the 19th of December, 1879, Rev. J. G. Johnson, Presiding Elder, in the chair. J. M. Shumpert and J. B. Griffin were re-elected secretaries. Quite a large number was in attendance, and the most harmonious peace characterized its sessions.

Reports from the presiding elder, pastors, stewards, Sunday-school superintendents and leaders show the churches in the district to be in a prosperous condition. Miss Anna Howard, of Grenada, who has been teaching school there for several years, prefaced the report on Sunday-schools, making very appropriate remarks, and recommending that an institute within the district should be held for the benefit of Sabbath-school workers, and thus awaken a deeper interest throughout the rural districts, whereupon a committee was appointed to arrange for the holding of an institute next year, consisting of the presiding elder of the district, Prof. W. W. Hooper, D. A. Williams, Miss Anna Howard and J. B. Griffin.

A resolution favoring the election of a Bishop of African descent at the next General Conference to be held at Cincinnati next May was also passed.

Conference voted to try to double their subscription to the SOUTHWESTERN next year. The next session is to be held at Oxford.

J. M. SHUMPERT, Sec.

Holly Springs, Miss.

For the Southwestern.

Holly Springs Quarterly Conference.

MR. EDITOR—The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote by the Holly Springs Quarterly Conference at its fourth quarter:

WHEREAS, Our beloved pastor, Rev. J. M. Shumpert, having been the first minister who ever served this church the full term of three years, it is not likely that he will be assigned here next year, we feel it is due, and we take great pleasure in saying that we have found in him a faithful pastor. Under his administration our church has prospered much. No one has ever served us more acceptably. His work as pastor here will long be remembered by us, especially that during the epidemic of 1878. When many of our members were falling, he himself was also stricken with yellow fever, but under God he survived, and this, the third year, has been the most successful of either of those past, we have seen old and young persons, from ten to seventy-five years of age, converted to God and added to our church. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Holly Springs Quarterly Conference, in behalf of the members and friends of Asbury Chapel, will remember him at a throne of grace, praying our heavenly Father to bless and spare his useful life, and speed the day when he shall be appointed our pastor again.

Yours truly,
HENRY B. BROTHERS,
Steward.

Holly Springs, Miss.

Destruction of the Inquisition at Madrid.

We have been furnished by a friend with a letter written by a former President of Galesburg College, Illinois, May 1, 1843, containing an account of the destruction of the Inquisition of Madrid. The author of the letter received the account from the lips of Col. Lehmanousky, who commanded the troops who did the righteous work. Our readers by reading the thrilling account will the better understand the dangers to society which Roman Catholicism threatens.

BALTIMORE, May 1, 1843.

MR. EASTMAN:—Among my fellow passengers on the Ohio river, was Col. Lehmanousky, formerly an officer under Napoleon, and now a minister of the Lutheran church. He, however, remembers the scenes of olden times, and describes them with wonderful interest. Of his lectures on the character and life of Napoleon I had often heard, but never before has it been my privilege to meet with him. He is indeed a remarkable man; although past three score and ten years old, he retains the erect posture, the firm step, and activity of an officer of fifty. His skin has all the softness and delicacy of middle life, while the vigor of his gigantic frame, the quickness of his eye, and the power of his voice, all indicate that it would be no difficult thing for him, did circumstances render it necessary, to resume his place upon the war-horse, and again lead forth his troops to the deadly combat, and cause his voice to be heard from rank to rank amid the din of conflict. His lectures I have always heard represented as intensely interesting. Such I can well conceive they are, for besides possessing a memory of remarkable tenacity, and an unusually ready utterance, he has had means such as perhaps no other living man has had, certainly none in this country, of knowing the men and things of which he speaks. His acquaintance with Bonaparte, commenced on his first entering the army, when he found himself a private soldier, under this distinguished man as his captain. For twenty-three years he served with him in stations of trust, which rendered the most intimate relations necessary, and it was only when Napoleon was confined on the Island of Elba, that Col. Lehmanousky retired from the service. I have dwelt thus long on the character and circumstances of this veteran officer, for the purpose of introducing to your readers one of the many narratives with which he favored us while passing up the Ohio. And if I could impart to it on paper, a tithe of the interest it possessed as it fell from his lips, and beamed forth from his eye, I should have no doubt of its being read by every reading member of the families to whom your paper goes. Of one thing I am sure, that I shall be rewarded for writing it, by the pleasure it will afford at least to one of those families. I give it, as nearly as my memory serves me, in his own language.

"In the year 1809," said Col. Lehmanousky, "being then at Madrid, my attention was directed to the Inquisition in the neighborhood of that city. Napoleon had previously issued a decree for the suppression of this institution, wherever his victorious troops should extend their arms. I reminded Marshal Soult, then governor of Madrid, of this decree, who directed me to proceed to destroy it. I informed him that my regiment, the 9th of the Polish Lancers, were insufficient for such a service, but that if he would give me two additional regiments I would undertake the work. He accordingly gave me the two required regiments, one of which, the 117th, was under the command of Col. De Lile, who is now, like myself, a minister of the gospel. He is pastor of one of the evangelical churches in Marseilles. With these troops I proceeded forthwith to the Inquisition, which was situated about five miles from the city. The Inquisition was surrounded with a wall of great strength, and defended by about four hundred soldiers. When we arrived at the walls I addressed one of the sentinels, and summoned the holy fathers to surrender to the imperial army, and open the gates of the Inquisition. The sentinel who was standing on the wall appeared to enter into conversation for a few moments with some one within, at the close of which he presented his musket and shot one of my men. This was a signal for attack, and I ordered my troops to fire upon those who appeared upon the walls. It was soon obvious that it was an unequal warfare. The walls of the Inquisition were covered with the soldiers of the holy office; there was also a breastwork upon the wall, behind which they kept continually, only as they partially exposed themselves as they discharged their muskets. Our troops were in the open plain, and exposed to a destructive fire. We had no cannon, nor could we scale the walls, and the gates successfully resisted all attempts at forcing them. I saw that it was necessary to change the mode of attack, and directed some trees to be cut down and trimmed and brought on to the ground, to be used as battering-rams. Two of these were taken up by detachments of men, as numerous as could work to advantage, and brought to bear upon the walls with all the power which they could exert, regardless of the fire which was poured upon them from the walls. Presently the walls began to tremble, and under the well directed and persevering application of the ram, a breach was made, and the imperial troops rushed into the Inquisition. Here we met with an incident which nothing but Jesuitical effrontery is equal to. The Inquisitor general followed by the father confessors, in their priestly robes, all came out of their rooms, as we were making our way into the interior of the Inquisition, and with long faces, and their arms crossed over their breasts, their fingers resting on their shoulders, as though they had been deaf to all the noise of the attack and defense, and had but just learned what was going on; they addressed themselves in the language of rebuke to their own soldiers, saying, 'Why do you fight our friends, the French?' Their intention apparently was to make us think that this defense was wholly unauthorized by them, hoping if they could produce in our minds a belief that they were friendly, they should have a better opportunity in the confusion and plunder of the Inquisition to escape. Their artifice was too shallow, and did not succeed. I caused them to be placed under guard, and all the soldiers of the Inquisition to be secured as prisoners. We then proceeded to examine this prison house of hell. We passed through room after room, found altars and crucifixes and wax candles in abundance, but we could discover no evidences of iniquity being practiced there; nothing of those peculiar features which we expected to find in an Inquisition. Here was beauty and splendor, and the most perfect order on which my eyes had ever rested. The architecture—the proportions were perfect. The ceiling and floors of wood were scoured until they were highly polished. The marble floors were arranged with a strict regard to order. There was every thing to please the eye and gratify a cultivated taste; but where were those horrid instruments of torture of which we had been told, and where those dungeons in which human beings were said to be buried alive? We searched in vain. The Holy Fathers assured us that they had been belied. That we had seen all, and I was prepared to give up the search, convinced that this Inquisition was different from others of which I had heard. But Col. De Lile was not so ready as myself to give up the search, and said to me, 'Col. you are commander to-day, and as you say so it must be, but if you will be advised by me, let this marble floor be examined more. Let some water be brought in and poured upon it, and we will watch and see if there is any place through which it passes more freely than others.' I replied to him, 'do as you please Colonel,' and ordered water to be brought accordingly. The slabs of marble were large and beautifully polished. When the water had been poured over the floor, much to the dissatisfaction of the Inquisitors, a careful examination was made of every seam in the floor, to see if the water passed through. Presently Col. De Lile exclaimed that he had found it. By the side of one of these marble slabs the water passed through fast, as though there was an opening beneath. All hands now were at work for further discovery. The officers with their swords, and the soldiers with their bayonets, seeking to clear out the seam and pry up the slab. Others with the buts of their muskets striking the slab with all their might to break it, while the priests remonstrated against our desecrating their holy and beautiful house. While thus engaged, a soldier who was striking with the butt of his musket, struck a spring and the marble slab flew up. Then the faces of the Inquisitors grew pale, and as Belshazzar when the hand appeared writing on the wall, so did these men of Belial shake and quake in every bone and joint and sinew. We looked beneath the marble slab, now partly up, and we saw a stair-case. I stepped to the table and took from the candlestick one of the candles four feet in length, which was burning, that I might explore what was before us; as I was doing this I was arrested by one of the Inquisitors, who laid his hand gently on my arm, and with a very demure and holy look, said, 'My son, you must not take that with your profane and bloody hand; it is holy.' 'Well, well,' I said, 'I want something that is holy to see if it will not shed light on iniquity; I will bear the responsibility.' I took the candle and proceeded down the stair case. I now discovered why the water revealed to us this passage. Under the floor was a tight ceiling except at the trap door, which could not be rendered close; hence the success of Col. De Lile's experiment. As we reached the foot of the stairs, we entered a large square room, which was called the Hall of Judgment. In the centre of it was a large block, and a chain fastened to it. On this they had been accustomed to place the accused, chained to his seat. On one side of the room was one elevated seat, called the Throne of Judgment. This the Inquisitor General occupied, and on either side were seats less elevated, for the holy fathers when engaged in the solemn business of the Holy Inquisition. From this room we proceeded to the right, and obtained access to small cells, extending the entire length of the edifice; and here, what a sight met our eyes! How has the benevolent religion of Jesus been abused and slandered by its professed friends. These cells were places of solitary confinement, where the wretched objects of inquisitorial hate were confined year after year, till death released them of their sufferings, and there their bodies were suffered to remain until they were entirely decayed, and the rooms had become fit for others to occupy. To prevent this practice being offensive to those who occupied the Inquisition, there were flues or tubes extending to the open air, sufficiently capacious to carry off the odor from these decaying bodies. In these cells we found the remains of some who had paid the debt of nature; some of them had been dead apparently but a short time, while of others, nothing remained but their bones, still chained to the floor of their dungeon. In others we found the living sufferer of every age and of both sexes, from the young man and maiden to those of three score and ten years, all as naked as when they were born into the world. Our soldiers immediately applied themselves to releasing these captives of their chains; stript themselves in part of their own clothing to cover these wretched beings, and were exceedingly anxious to bring them up to the light of day. But aware of the danger, I insisted on their wants being supplied, and being brought gradually to the light, as they could bear it. When we had explored these cells, and opened the prison doors of those who yet survived, we proceeded to explore another room upon the left. Here we found the instruments of torture, of every kind which the ingenuity of men or devils could invent. At the sight of them the fury of our soldiers refused any longer to be restrained. They declared that every inquisitor, monk and soldier of the establishment deserved to be put to the torture. We did not attempt any longer to restrain them. They commenced at once the work of torture with the Holy Fathers. I remained until I saw four different kinds of torture applied, and then retired from the awful scene, which terminated not while one individual remained of the former guilty inmates of this ante-chamber of hell, on whom they could wreak revenge. As soon as the poor sufferers from the cells of the Inquisition could with safety be brought out of their prison to the light of day, (news having been spread far and near, that numbers had been rescued from the Inquisition) all who had been deprived of friends by the holy office, came to inquire if their's were among the number. O, what a meeting was there! about a hundred who had been buried alive for many years, were now restored to the active world, and many of them found here a son and there a daughter, here a sister and there a brother, and some, alas! could recognize no friends. The scene was such that no tongue can describe. When this work of recognition was over, to complete the business in which I had engaged, I went to Madrid and obtained a large quantity of gun powder, which I placed underneath the edifice, and in its vaults, and as we applied the slow match, there was a joyful sight to thousands of admiring eyes. Oh! it would have done your heart good to see it; the walls and massive turrets of that proud edifice, were raised towards the heavens, and the Inquisition of Madrid was no more!"

The M. E. Church South in Montana.

The Southern Methodist correspondent of the New York *Methodist*, speaking of the work of the M. E. Church South in Montana, says:

"At the late session of our conferences in Montana, five preachers were assigned work; two, presiding elders—one has two preachers, and the other one, in his district. Our church was planted in that territory in 1864. After fifteen years of toil, hardships and sacrifices, we have something over 200 members in that territory. Both the bishops who have visited that conference the past fifteen months doubt the propriety of a conference in Montana, or even west of the Missouri River—so one of the presiding elders of that conference writes. Yet the conference is organized, appropriations made by our Mission Board, and our weary, overworked bishops must take the long, expensive trip annually to meet five or less preachers in the far northwest. How any intelligent, charitable Christian can favor our keeping up a conference organization in Montana, at such cost and so little success, and complain of the M. E. Church remaining in the South, is inexplicable to me.

In the humblest dwellings, and in the obscurest corners, the noblest, and the most successful, and the most honorable lives are lived, as truly as on the wide avenues and beneath the gaze of admiring eyes. Every life which Christ guides by His light, and cheers by His smile, and crowns with His forgiveness and His reward, is thoroughly worth living for its experience and for its abundant rewards.—*Pres. Porter.*

General News Items.

Memphis has had a large fire.

Russia is concentrating troops on her western border.

Revolution in Northern Mexico promises to become general.

General Daza, president of Bolivia, has been deposed and has fled.

Ohio Republicans have nominated Gen. Garfield for United States Senator.

Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, has issued an appeal for aid for the suffering in Ireland.

Gov. Cobb, of Alabama, appointed Luke Pryor, of Athens, to succeed the late Senator Houston in the U. S. Senate.

Gen. Grant's tour through the South has called forth crowds at every point along the route. He arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 7th.

The Maine Legislature organized in the midst of great excitement, Jan. 7. The Republicans except Eugene Hale, withdrawing from the House. The trouble is not ended.

Entire religious liberty has lately been secured in Greece through the efforts of the English Government, at the solicitation of the missionaries of the English Presbyterian Church.

Two men, one of them white, committed suicide on the 7th at Douglassville, near Atlanta. The white man was to have been tried for the murder of Franklin, which occurred some time since.

The Mississippi Legislature met Jan. 7, and the Governor's message read: The State debt has been reduced in two years $220,000. The present indebtedness of the State is $379,000. Cash in treasury $800,000.

The action of Chief-Justice Waite in granting a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in the case of John C. Tinsley (colored) against the State of Virginia will bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the question whether the law of Virginia which forbids marriage between white and colored persons is consistent with the Federal Constitution.

Nothing that has occurred this session has attracted more attention than the appointment by the Military Committee of the House of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to reorganize the United States army. It seems strange to many that the greatest surviving captain of the Confederacy should be called upon to reorganize the army now under command of the general to whom he surrendered.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road, and Brown, of the Western and Atlantic, connecting railroad lines between St. Louis and Atlanta, have signed a contract with the Georgia Central by which the lines of the latter and its six ocean steamships pass under the control of the joint management of the two first named companies thus giving a through line from St. Louis to New York via Savannah.

At the recent session of the North Mississippi Conference a new question came up in Southern Methodism. "The Greenville district has elected a lady as one of their lay delegates. She was an elect lady in the Scriptural sense. She had acted as steward and Sunday-school superintendent. The question of her recognition was submitted to the chair, and the Bishop decided that both the Discipline and Bible exclude women from holding official position in the church."

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, speaking of the leaders of the colored exodus from North Carolina to Indiana, said: "Both Evans and Perry are school teachers and preachers, and they claim that their object is to remove at least a part of their race to a country where they can improve in their moral and social condition. They intend to canvass the State of Indiana for places, and hope to take 5,000 people out there during the next six months. They take out none who are not provided for with labor in advance, and do not expect any opposition from the people of Indiana. The greatest demand is for house servants, and Perry says he could find places for 5,000 women if they were educated up to the Northern system of domestic economy, but he does not think a North Carolina plantation cook would suit an Indiana [illegible] tress.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1880.

A Friend Indeed.

The following letter explains it[illegible]. God bless the giver!—

North Evanston, Ill., Jan. 6, 1880.

[illegible] J. C. Hartzell, D. D.

Dear Bro.—One who feels a lively interest in the Freedmen read Presiding Elder Matlock's article, in a recent Advocate, on the wants of the distressed in the [illegible] District. And I am authorized [illegible] to you that if one of those places is [illegible], where "for $100 a church [illegible] substantial and commodious enough [illegible] the people satisfactorily for [illegible] to come, could be erected and a permanent society established," you may [illegible] and draw on me for [illegible] amount for that purpose.

Yours fraternally,
W. F. Stewart.

Rev. Elias Smith has our thanks [illegible] late Boston papers.

A letter from Murfreesboro, [illegible], says: "Our people are going to Kansas very fast."

The catalogue of Collingsworth [illegible] and La Vert College at [illegible], Ga., 1879, has been received.

[illegible] Chamberlain has assumed, [illegible], the office of Governor [illegible], until the successor of [illegible] Garcelon shall be elected [illegible].

[illegible] says: "Bishop [illegible] returned from his episcopal [illegible] Texas. He speaks [illegible] of our work, and [illegible] men who are doing [illegible] plant our Church [illegible]."

[illegible] Fayerweather has associated [illegible] G. T. Ruby in [illegible] of the *Observer* of [illegible] Ruby is a careful [illegible] Mr. Fayerweather [illegible]. They propose [illegible] Republican paper.

[illegible] journal of society, [illegible]," began its [illegible], with the [illegible] new year. It [illegible] form, de[illegible]. Judge [illegible] chief.

[illegible] the Demo[illegible] is met on [illegible] of recon[illegible] the [illegible] will take [illegible]. The [illegible] without any [illegible].

[illegible] Palestine, [illegible]

[illegible] has [illegible]

The Presence of God.

God is present in all places, sees every action and knows every thought, even the most secret thoughts and purposes of our hearts. We cannot escape from His presence, nor hide our acts from His scrutiny. "Whither shall I go from thy Spirit; or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." "Am I a God at hand, saith the Lord, and not a God afar off? Can any hide himself in secret places, that I shall not see him? saith the Lord. Do I not fill heaven and earth?"

There is no truth more solemn or more powerful as a restraint upon evil actions and an incentive to right ones. He must be a hardened sinner who is not restrained from vicious courses by the thought that God stands as the Witness and the Judge of all his acts, beholding every secret of his heart and life. "Surely if men would always consider that God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and an ever-open ear to hear all our words, it would be the readiest way in the world to make sin cease from among the children of men."

The consciousness of God's constant presence and help has always been the greatest stimulus to fidelity and zeal in His service. So when Christ commissioned His disciples to preach, he gave them for their encouragement the blessed assurance: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." And no promise is more precious to the believer than this of the Savior: "If a man love me, he will keep my words, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him and make our abode with him." For God is present with His people by being in them, and making their hearts His temple. "God is a Spirit," and His presence in men is therefore spiritual, in the person of the Comforter which is the Holy Ghost. This divine indwelling is the Christian's inspiration to every good word and work. It gives to the human soul courage and endurance, and is the supernatural element in our holy religion. To it are due all the triumphs of Christianity.

The consciousness of God's presence in the soul is also the source of the greatest comfort of Christians. Nothing else is so potent to support the soul amid the temptations and afflictions of life. A man will never despair so long as he can hear God's voice in his soul, saying: "Be not dismayed, for I am thy God and I will help thee. When thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers they shall not overflow thee."

Though the whole creation frowns [illegible] him, and all nature looks black about him, he has a divine support within that is able to cheer his mind and bear him up in the midst of the trials that encompass him. "He knows that his Helper is at hand, and is always nearer to him than anything else can be which is capable of annoying or terrifying him. In the midst of calumny or contempt he attends to that Being who whispers better [illegible] to his soul, and whom he looks upon as his Defender, his Glory and the Lifter up of his head. In his deepest solitude and retire[illegible] he knows that he is in com[illegible] with the greatest of beings, [illegible] perceives within himself such [illegible] sensations of His presence as [illegible] more delightful than anything [illegible] can be met with in the conver[illegible] of His creatures. Even in [illegible] hour of death, he considers the [illegible] of his dissolution to be noth[illegible] but the breaking down of [illegible] partition which stands be[illegible] soul and the full sight of [illegible] who is always present [illegible], and about to manifest [illegible] to him in fullness of joy." [illegible] walks through the val[illegible] shadow of death, he can [illegible] Psalmist, "I fear no [illegible] art with me; thy rod [illegible] they comfort me."

[illegible] greatest reason to [illegible] manifested pres[illegible] and in us, and for the [illegible] never leave thee nor [illegible] tabernacle of [illegible]," for "God is love, [illegible] love, dwell[illegible] him."

[illegible] has just [illegible] to South In[illegible] York in the [illegible], January 3, [illegible] Principal [illegible] conferred [illegible]

Bishop Haven.

The wide spread grief throughout the church, caused by the death of Bishop Haven, has publicly manifested itself in many and largely attended memorial services, in extended editorial comments. These only indicate the heartfelt sorrow that pervades the masses, filling multitudes of souls with grief, and shadowing many thousands of humans with darkness.

Mr. Magee gives to the New York *Advocate* the particulars of his last day:

Saturday morning it became evident to all that he was nearing the end. His physician so told him. He said, "When that agony was upon me at the beginning of this illness, I feared that it was the grip of death," and then he announced a desire to see as many of his friends as possible. Quite a large number called during the day, and to each he had something pleasant to say, and messages to absent ones. From the first of his illness his mind has been perfectly clear, and was never more so than the last day. To one who asked whether he found Christ precious in this trying hour, he replied, "Yes; He whom I have preached and served so long will not desert me now. He is a whole Christ, a full Saviour. Glory to God for such a salvation!" To another he said, "Good night, Doctor; when we meet again it will be good morning."

The whole day was filled with, "Glory! glory! glory!" An hour before he died he fell asleep, and at the close he awoke, opened his eyes, and looking up, said, "There is no river here; it is all beautiful," and thus he passed away.

Rev. Elias Smith, of Boston, sends us the following which gives some of the particulars of the funeral.

Dr. Hartzell.—No event for years has so deeply moved the church as the death of Gilbert Haven, the beloved Bishop of the whole church, the earnest preacher, the peerless reformer, the defender of the poor and the oppressed every where. The blow will fall heaviest upon that portion of the church which you represent. The emancipated race have lost, perhaps, the ablest defender, the warmest advocate and friend which they had in the church, and before the country a wail of heartfelt sorrow will go up from the lowly cabin of the freedman throughout the South when the news shall be borne to them in the columns of the Advocate. I have just returned from the funeral of this great and good man at Malden, Mass., and such a funeral it was never my lot to attend before. Though the notice was but brief, fully five hundred ministers were present from New England, New Hampshire, Maine, Providence and other neighboring conferences, and such was the crush of people that the large church was packed in every part, with scarcely room to get seats.

Before this reaches you, the telegraph will have supplied you with the mournful event. Bishop Foster's address was masterly and impartial in its analysis of the character of the departed Bishop, and most touching in its relation of the Bishop's earthly life. The feature of the address was that in which he dwelt upon the early heroic consecration of the young preacher to the anti-slavery cause, and his unswerving devotion to the defense of the interests of the African race throughout his life.

His dying charge to the ministers who gathered around his dying couch was: "Preach the Gospel, a whole Gospel, a whole heaven; a whole hell—a whole Bible. His last words were: "Victory, victory—victory through the blood of the Lamb. Glory, glory, glory!" In this triumphant manner he sank into a peaceful slumber and sweetly breathed his life out upon Jesus' breast.

"Lord, may we triumph so,
When all our warfare's past,
And dying find our latest foe
Under our feet at last."

The closing hymn, sung with excellent effect, was

"How sweet the scene where Christians die,
When holy souls retire to rest."

It should be specially mentioned to the honor of Bishop Haven's memory, that his last thoughts and most affectionate utterances were for the colored race; and that he made the request that his venerable friend and brother, Rev. J. N. Marks, should be among the speakers at his funeral. Mr. M. is one of the oldest Methodist clergymen in the M. E. Conference, who became a member through the persistent advocacy of the Bishop. His allusions to his deceased friend were most touching and impressive. Rev. Mr. Snowden, also a colored minister of Boston, occupied a seat upon the platform, and took appropriate part in the solemn services. Two thousand people, at least, were present.

Whereas, Our Church has been called to mourn the death of Bishop Gilbert Haven, one of our honored superintendents, which sad event occurred January 3d, 1880, at his childhood home in Malden, Mass.; therefore,

Resolved, That the New Orleans Preachers' Meeting bows in sorrow in the presence of this great affliction, and hereby expresses its appreciation of the character and labors of the departed Bishop:

Bishop Haven filled the high office to which he was elected with marked ability from the first. He believed in his Church, her doctrines and polity, and everywhere, by word and example, commended our Zion; as an executive officer he presided at the Conferences impartially and well; as a preacher he was logical and brilliant; as a friend he was faithful, and his plans for the Church were broad and practical, often giving evidences of a wonderful insight into the future. While the whole church mourns the loss of Bishop Haven, our workers in the Southern States will especially miss [illegible]. It is detracting nothing, from the [illegible] due all our Bishops, because of their [illegible] in our Southern work, when [illegible] say that Bishop Haven gave his whole heart and life to this work. His official residence in the South brought him into intimate relations with every part of our Southery field, and he believed in it and labored for its success with heroic devotion. Bishop Haven abhorred as unchristian any distinctions based on race or color, whether in the church or the nation. Against such distinctions he spoke and wrote and lived both manfully and consistently, and there is scarcely a colored man's cabin in the South where his name is not known and revered, and where his death will not cast a shadow of genuine grief. History will honor him as a true and faithful follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, whose brightest jewels while on earth were gathered from the poor and despised.

Bishop Haven is dead! A brave and knightly leader has fallen! And yet Bishop Haven is not dead. He lives and will continue to live in the works which follow them who did in the Lord.

In our grief over our fallen friend let us remember the aged mother and the son and daughter who survive the departed son and father. May God bless and comfort them!

Resolved, That a copy of this action be forwarded to the bereaved family, and published in the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

The New Orleans Preachers' meeting at its session last week adopted the following:

Whereas, It has pleased God the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and earth to step in and remove by the cold ruthless hand of death, our much beloved and highly honored Bishop Gilbert Haven, and

Whereas, While we bow in meek submission to the decree of our Father in Heaven, yet it is with much regret that we chronicle the death of our great minister, and we recognize the potent fact that in his death the cause of Christ has lost an earnest worker, the M. E. Church an able minister, the Board of Bishops an efficient Bishop and the descendants of Africa a fearless and powerful advocate. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Trinity M. E. Church Sunday-school will ever cherish, honor and love the memory of our dear Bishop who only one short year ago mingled with us in this city and bade us be of good cheer ("be just and fear not"); and further be it

Resolved, That a page be inscribed to his memory in our Record Book; further, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions be forwarded the bereaved family in Malden, Mass., to whom we tender our deepest sympathy in this, their greatest hour of trial and sorrow; also

Resolved, That a copy be forwarded the Southwestern Christian Advocate with a request that they publish the same.

H. L. Scott, Librarian. J. S. Tibbitt, Assistant Sec.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 4, 1880.

It is impossible to publish all the resolutions sent us. We give the following from Houston, Texas:

Indian Missions.

A committee on the ground says that the Yakama Agency, under the care of J. H. Wilbur, has had, as a Christian mission, a most prosperous year. Over $8,000 of the appropriation made by the Government for its support during the present year has been returned to the treasury, while at the same time one thousand Indians—Bannocks, Piutes, etc., among the wildest on the Western slope, had been added to the Agency. They have already begun to crawl in the upward way to better conditions in life, by substituting the plow for the bow, the green fields for the chase, and the school and the meeting house for savage roaming and carousal.

The religious work among the Indians the past year has been of a very encouraging type. The old members of the church have generally continued steadfast, and 155 probationers, largely from the Indians, admitted on the reservation have been received under the Christian influences of the reservation. The enmities heretofore existing between the Yakamas, Piutes and Bannocks have been bound, the bond of peace taking the place of conflicts and wars.

Politics in the Pulpit.

We commend the following article from the New Orleans *Ledger*, of the 10th, to those who shrink from allusion to secular affairs in the pulpit:

The clergy of Louisiana should be unpartisan and take the van for the violated laws of God. The question is not what partisans are killed, but are the lives of God's creatures violently taken—not what is the victim's color, but which is the Levite's and which the Samaritan's side of the road. Has crime no complexion? Will any Pharisee say, as of old: "Behold, thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the Sabbath-day," for there must be no "politics" in the church. Has the Divine code been largely abandoned to the politician, and is the pulpit a covert in which the minister simply plays bo-peep with our minor sins. There is a new and growing sentiment against brutality to men in Louisiana, but it owes little to the gowns. They have substantial control of the true centres of public sentiment, the religious sanctuaries, yet when have they and their deacons, vestrymen and flocks joined in determined remonstrance against notorious crimes perpetrated for partisan ends? Is the ward-club the paramount church? "The tree is known by its fruit." We have respect for the cloth, but more for virile courage. We know that the civil law is a palimpsest on which is an indelible divine law.

Kicking a Dead Lion.

All have heard the story of a live ass kicking a dead lion. Here is a good illustration, which we clip from the *Southwestern Presbyterian* of last week relative to the death of Bishop Haven:

"The telegrams bring the intelligence of the death of Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the Northern Methodist Church. The work to which he seemed chiefly to devote his energies was to breed and perpetuate discord between the Northern and Southern Christians, by his slanderous invectives of Southern people. He did a great deal of harm. We trust that he also did some good."

Our South'n Methodism

TEXAS.

J. T. Norris, secretary of the board of stewrrds, M. E. church, Texarkana, says Rev. Taylor Moore has been a faithful pastor, increased the membership to 45, and they regret to part with him. They gave him $350 salary; bishops, $205; presiding elder, $20; conference claimant, $25.

R. Dukes, Austin: "I am doing all I can with the aid of the pastor to enroll one hundred subscribers for the Southwestern for 1880. I want to get this important and interesting paper circulated more among our people this year than it has been in former years. We are now talking over matters of great interest, and shall soon go to work to improve our church. We desire to make five or six hundred dollars worth of improvements in connection with our regular work. Pray for our success."

MISSISSIPPI.

L. W. Watson, superintendent of Sabbath-school at Shuqualak, says his school is growing rapidly.

C. W. Ivy, Scooba: "I preached on missions Thursday night, and $5 was taken up. Received 2 converts. The brethren paid up all that was due."

Jas. Ellis, Greenwood: "Elder Bradford was with us last November at Roebuck church. He is loved in this circuit, and we were pleased with his sermon."

L. Echles, Shubuta: "I have labored with W. D. Sims two nights in Mt. Levi church. There have been 9 conversions, 2 backsliders reclaimed and 16 probationers."

W. D. Sims, DeSoto: "Have just closed a protracted meeting; 19 conversions; 12 probationers; have built a new church 20x30 on the Choctaw and Clarke county line, lower part of the circuit."

W. McDonald, Starkville: "When I was appointed here I found the church $700 in debt, but since the first of last February $123 of it has been paid. We collected $25 for church repairs, also 1000 feet of lumber for the church yard. The church is doing well spiritually. I have received 82 members, 40 probationers."

TENNESSEE.

J. P. Price, Mason: "Christmas passed off quietly in the midst of rain and bad weather. We had our Christmas trees and watch nights with appropriate exercises, and the occasion will long be remembered. Our preparatory school opens with fairer success than usual."

LOUISIANA.

On last Sunday, Jan. 4th, the Supper of the Lord was administered at Wesley chapel, New Orleans, M. Dale, pastor. The house was filled to its utmost capacity; 232 communed.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, Thursday, December 4th, at 3:30 p. m., William H. Allen, Esq., LL.D., President, in the chair. The Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D.D., read the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer.

Letters were received during the month, from the Agents of the Society in Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, and Turkey.

A communication from the Rev. David C. Greene of Yokohama, dated Nov. 1st was received. It was stated that Dr. Gilman's last letter was dated at Alexandria, Nov. 13th.

The Board took active measures for establishing an agency, at once, on the Western coast of South America, by the appointment of the Rev. S. A. Swaney, of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church, to that field.

Grants of books were made for distribution to the value of $5,000; including twenty-two volumes in raised letter for the blind, $3,000 worth for colportage work in our own country, about $700 for foreign work, and $125 worth for railroad supply.

The number of volumes issued in November was 84,428.

The receipts for the month were $43,587.62.

Letter from Donaldsonville.

Mr. Editor—The St. Peter M. E. Church Sunday-school gave a concert on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, 1880, which was a grand success. Long before the hour appointed for the concert to begin, the church was filled to its utmost capacity. The superintendent, Mr. A. T. Grigsby, has always been a great Sabbath-school worker, and understands very well how to manage things in a manner creditable to himself and all concerned. The stage was beautifully decorated, and made a neat appearance. The programme was a very excellent one, and showed clearly what the St. Peter Sunday-school, assisted by the young men and ladies of Donaldsonville, are able to do. The declarations were all beautifully rendered; the dialogues are also worthy of mention. The singing having been prepared especially for this occasion, was simply grand. I will say just here that the ballad, "Only Be True," by Misses Brand and Bernier was sung with appreciable harmony, and reflected greatly to the credit of said young ladies. In conclusion I can but say that the concert gave general satisfaction, and in accordance with the wishes of the parents of the children participating. Another may be soon expected. L. P. L.

Donaldsonville, La., Jan. 3, 1880.

Letter from Okolona.

Okolona, Miss., Dec. 19, 1879.

Dear Editor—Shall we have a colored bishop? I am under the impression that our church is doing as well as if we had a bishop of African descent. It is thought by many that thousands, yea, tens of thousands who are this day waiting for our full recognition will come flocking to our fold. Let them come now, for we are fully recognized. I have all confidence in the bishops of our church, and believe they fully represent us. I don't think the church will increase any faster, but I want a colored bishop as had as any body, and hope that whenever the material is found we will get one. My judgment approves this measure. The man will be hard to find.

At our fourth quarterly conference Thadeus Gilmore was elected a delegate to the annual conference. We did not instruct him to ask for a colored bishop. Thought it was not prudent.

L. L. Shumpert.

Letter from Austin.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 5, 1880.

Dear Editor—We are called again to mingle our most profound sympathies with those of a dear minister. We have to record the death of Arie Ann Gates, in the 29th year of her age, which took place at her residence in Austin, Dec. 28, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock a. m. Sister Gates was born in Sumpter Co., Ala., in 1850. She was brought to Fayette Co., Texas, near LaGrange, where she lived until the emancipation. In September, 1874, she was married to S. Gates, who was then an exhorter in the Methodist Church South. Soon after the emancipation he joined the M. E. Church, entered the traveling connection 1868 and was appointed to Cunningham circuit. His next appointment was at Hemstead, by Bishop Janes (now in Heaven). She urged her husband to go to his work, all his victories and defeats she fully shared; always true and earnest.

Sister Gates was truly converted in 1870 at a camp meeting, held in La Grange, conducted by Rev. D. Gregory, whom she afterward revered. Her life was truly such as become those "changed from nature to grace." From the conference, held in Marshall in 1873, S. Gates was transferred and appointed to Wesley Chapel, in Austin. Here sister Arie A. Gates remained to to the hour of her demise. The writer visited her several times during her illness, which had lasted little more than twelve months. She was always happy to speak to friends about the love of Jesus. She would often express a desire to go to Jesus. Her misery was most intense the last few weeks of her mortal life, but she never murmured and would enjoy singing and prayer at all times, engaging in the singing as often as she could. She said to her pastor, "God has sanctified my afflictions, and I shall soon be gone where sickness is no more." She expressed a desire to see her relatives and those of her husband, but none of them could be present. Her bedside was always crowded by friends and a faithful husband who did his vigils keep. She said to the writer, "Bless the Lord, brother, my soul is happy in Him who has ever washed it since I found Jesus precious to me." She dedicated her five children severally to God. She could not bear to see her husband or friends to grieve, often saying, "Why do you grieve so? you must not weep!" The night of the 27th was was a night of intense suffering. However, from very early in the previous evening she appeared to be perfectly happy, and would often break forth in singing some of her choice hymns; calling to Bro. T. King, class leader, and others to sing. So dies a suffering saint who sees—

Beyond this vale of tears
There is a life above,
Unmeasured by the flight of years;
And all that life is love.

The service took place on the 29th, between 10 and 11 o'clock a. m. Revs. D. Gregory, C. L. Madison, M. Henson, Andrew Hubbert (Baptist), J. W. Mitchell and G. Norman officiated. An historical sketch was read by C. L. Madison, and an ode composed by M. Henson was read by himself. The remains of our deceased sister were followed to their resting place by a large concourse of people.

Mack Henson.

Foreign Missions.

The fever epidemic has sorely affected the people in the vicinity of Cawnpore, as we are informed under date of Nov. 29 by Rev. S. Knowles. In Cawnpore alone during one month the bodies of 150 Hindoos were burned daily at the Ghato, and as many more were thrown into the river Ganges. Our two schools have done exceedingly well this year. They had their closing exercises in the M. E. Church last Thursday evening, and it passed off very successfully. Very much credit and praise are due to Dr. Waugh and Miss Easton for so prosperously bringing their schools through a very trying year. Our native work is kept up and gives many signs and tokens of a glorious harvest.

Presiding Elber Haaman, of Cape Palmas District, Liberia: "At the close of October they were erecting a new church at Mount Tubman. We have got the frame weatherboarded, and hope to commence worship in it early in 1880. We are now occupying the Government House in Jacksonville, which is midway between Latrobe and Tubmantown. Mount Scott Church is undergoing repairs, which we hope to complete in time for Annual Conference in January. At Mount Haven matters move slowly, as we are at present short of books for our schools. I could not reach Sinoe in time to take part in the concluding services of the Quarterly Conference. At Greenville we had a time of refreshing. The Lord of the harvest was with us, and three persons were added to the church. The pastor has the confidence of his people and the respect of the community generally, which is a great point gained."

Lexington — Here we have a church of ten members. The congregation worship in an unroofed house. The people are getting the materials together for the erection of a nice chapel.

Rev. Karl Schon, superintendent of our mission in Denmark, arrived in Denmark Dec. 16, and was hastening forward from thence to his field full of faith and love.

Mrs. E. P. Hollett, of Columbia, S. C., has been appointed to the work of teaching in Monrovia, Africa, and will at an early day proceed to that field.

Rev. P. M. Buck writes, Nov 20: "I have just returned from an almost two months' tour on my district. The work in nearly all parts of this field is growing encouragingly. In the Gurwhal circuit a dozen baptisms have occurred, and about fifty more are waiting to be baptized. In the Nainee Tal circuit eighty were baptized a few days since."

The Exodus to Kansas.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, who has been investigating the exodus of colored people to Kansas, estimates the number of refugees in that State at 15,000. Of these he thinks that probably one-fifth were able to buy a little land, and are making a good progress in farming. Most of the remainder have found, through the Freedmen's Relief Association, places as laborers, and are giving good satisfaction. In no country did he find them burdens upon corporated charities; but the demand for these laborers has been stretched to its fullest capacity, as the accumulation of refugees at the barracks, now nearly 700, for whom no places can be found, clearly indicates. Judging from what he has learned from refugees themselves, and from the increasing number—now from 25 to 50—arriving every day, he predicts that the movement to Kansas will soon assume such proportions again as to astonish the country; and unless the tide can be turned, or the charity of the North more readily bestowed, that suffering, which the Relief Committee, although laboring faithfully with the means at their command, has not been entirely able to relieve.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Sunday-school Mass Meeting.

A Sunday-school mass meeting will be held at Union Chapel M. E. Church, Bienville street, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock p. m., and 7:30 p. m. The following will be the programme:

Devotional exercises at 3 p. m. Introductory address, Prof. McPherson. Benefits of the Sunday-school, Pres. J. N. Axtell. Short speeches on the above topic by Revs. W. P. Forest, L. Gardner, G. W. Walker and Fred S. Montague. Infant class, taught by Miss Stevens.

Evening—7:30 o'clock: Opening exercises: topic—Sunday-school Requisites, Prof. A. A. Johnson. Short addresses on the above topic by Revs. J. Marks, A. M. Newman, Stephen Duncan and S. T. Clanton. Questions answered by Profs. Fallor and Shover.

The singing will be conducted by Prof. McPherson.

All Sabbath-schools and all persons interested in Sabbath-school work are cordially invited to attend these services.

Sunday School.

Jan. 18, 1880.—JESUS BAPTIZED BY JOHN.
Scripture.—Matt. 3: 1-17. Memorize 13-17.
Golden Text—"And, lo, a voice from heaven saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."—17.
Topic.—"Righteousness Fulfilled in Christ's Baptism."

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

From Matthew we get no glimpse into the childhood of the Saviour. Only from Luke do we obtain any insight into a period of his life which in others always is of the intensest interest. Only one incident in a life of thirty years is preserved! Before the twelfth, and after that to the thirtieth, are blanks. How much mankind would like to read the history of his spotless infancy and stainless youth! How eagerly the children would pore over the sayings and doings of his boyhood! But, as some one says, the Scriptures are "a dial, in which the shadow as well as the sun informs us." There must have been some good reason why such a record was withheld. And that one probably was, that it would have taken away the attention too much from the years of his ministry and sacrifice. He was like other children, except that he never lost the innocence of infancy. Evil alone had no growth in him. "And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom, and the grace of God was upon him." Though in the temple, when he was only twelve years old, the doctors were astonished at his understanding and his answers, yet to his neighbors apparently he had never been a marvel. To them he was known as "the carpenter's son." like other Jewish boys, he worked at his father's trade. For eighteen years after that he discharged the duties of a son, and in this "fulfilled all righteousness," just as notably as when he submitted himself to the ordinance of baptism.

The Messenger (1-4).—Came John the Baptist about six months prior to the appearance of Jesus. He, also, patiently had waited for the divine hour. Both waited for God's own hour—one in his home in Nazareth, the other "in the deserts" near the Jordan. John proclaimed the coming of the kingdom of heaven. He acted as a herald of the Messiah in the wilderness of Judea, saying: "Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." His rough dress, abstemious diet, and austere appearance answered to the idea of a Jewish seer. He evidently was not preaching for place, nor to carry favor. He was neither dined nor wined. God furnished him his food. Vast numbers of people flocked to hear what the prophet had to say. There were many who went to hear John who were sincere penitents. Luke tells us who they were. 1. The people. 2. The publicans. 3. The soldiers. When they were told that they must bring forth fruits worthy of repentance, immediately they asked what they should do, and to each class he answered according to their conduct. With the multitude came many of the Pharisees and Sadducees. They were the worst of all; for they were the corrupters of the rest. John, with prophetic insight, saw that they did not come because they were repentant, but with designs of their own, and unhesitatingly he unmasked them. "O generation (offspring) of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come."

The baptism of Christ was the culmination of the ministry of John, and the inauguration of Christ for his. It was that for which John came. After it took place, he said, with a clear appreciation of what was before each of them: "He must increase, but I must decrease." The same divine impulse that indicated to John that the time had come to proclaim the coming of the Messiah brought the Messiah himself from his obscure home in Galilee to his baptism. John forbade him energetically—with hand and voice. I have need to be baptized of thee. The reply of Jesus is an admission of the force of all that John has said. He does not deny that John has need to be baptized of himself, nor does he confess that he has any moral need to be baptized of John. In spite of their real relative positions, he asks that the ceremony may take place.

Luke records that the heavens opened to him while he was praying. Luke 3: 21. The first and last acts of Christ's ministry were acts of prayer, and prayer was characteristic of his whole life. He saw the Spirit of God descending, saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." Seeing and hearing this, John testified: "And I saw and bare record that this is the Son of God."

We have examined some fourteen pages of signatures,—some of the best in this city, State, and the South,—vouching for the effectiveness of the New Louisiana Remedy, for coughs, colds, etc. We have heard from persons who have used it words of praise. It is a valuable medicine, prepared at home, and not a quack nostrum imported from abroad. Read the advertisement in another column.

Marriages.

At Memphis, Tenn., by Rev. R. Palmer, Dec. 11, 1879, Mr. A. J. Thomas and Mrs. Mollie Loyd, all of Memphis.

At Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1879, by Rev. H. Primm, Mr Thomas Livingston and Miss Elizabeth Simons, all of Memphis.

Jan. 5, 1880, by Rev. Stephen Priestley, in this city, the following couples: Richard Kenner to Mary Brown; Mr. Carter to Miss Epps, and Mr. Mason to Mrs. Walker. All of New Orleans.

In Houston, Texas, Jan. 1, 1880, at the Trinity Church, by Rev. W. M. Vlaney, of the Presbyterian Church, Leroy L. James, secretary of the Sunday-school, to Miss Susie Tinsley, a devoted member of the above-named church. Bro. James is and has been for several years an earnest worker in the Sabbath-school, and it was with much pleasure that we witnessed the performance of the marriage rites between so worthy a pair. It is the earnest wish of all connected with the church and school that the course of the lovely couple through life may be one of unalloyed happiness and requitted love; and that they may enjoy a long life of usefulness and prosperity in this world, and finally reach their home in heaven. This is the wish of their true friend,

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Science has accomplished no more wonderful or gratifying result than the perfection of an antidote to the chilling signs of approaching age, something to obliterate the [illegible] tracks of time, and preserve the natural adornments of [illegible] to ripe old age. Hall's Hair Renewer does all this, and its praise [illegible] in cottage and palace. The dwellers among the snows of Norway and the peasants of sunny France and Spain, find use for it, and find means to get it, and it does not disappoint them. The whitening locks again resume their youthful [illegible], the thin, dry, and faded hair becomes bright and glossy. The whole appearance is changed as if by magic, and the man or woman, who before was called [illegible] as one in the [illegible] Such wonderous [illegible] unnoticed, and [illegible] the unprecedented [illegible] now exists for [illegible] article ever com[illegible] them in [illegible] manner.

Deaths.

[illegible], pastor of [illegible] Liberty, Texas, [illegible] Jan. 3, [illegible] one child to [illegible]

J. R. S.

[illegible] died in Paris, [illegible] She asked [illegible] to meet [illegible]

[illegible] MOORE.

[illegible] departed this [illegible] She was born [illegible] years, [illegible]

[illegible] words [illegible] moth[illegible]

[illegible] PRICE.

[illegible] has passed [illegible] He was a [illegible] Confer[illegible] Goliad. [illegible] his [illegible] took [illegible]

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Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
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How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
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Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
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Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
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Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health—Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
[illegible] and Health.
[illegible] and Health.
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[illegible] for Poisons—Snake-Bites and [illegible]
[illegible] for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
[illegible] How to Meet Them.
[illegible]
[illegible] their Application.
[illegible] Various Diseases.
[illegible] Health Notes.
[illegible]
[illegible] Cleaning, and Washing Fluids.
[illegible] and Ironing.
[illegible] Painting.

[illegible] to our readers to en[illegible] next year, [illegible] $2.35 by [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

ANDREW JACKSON AND THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. By Wm. L. Royall, New York: G. Putnam's Sons. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich.

No. 9 of Economic Monographs, by a member of the Richmond, Va., bar, including a history of paper money in the United States, and a discussion of some phases of the currency question.

SHORT STORIES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich.

Papers on Hawthorne, Poe, Thoreau, Howells, Helen Jackson and Henry James, Jr., republished from the Boston Literary World, with revisions and additions. Pen pictures by a thoughtful man and pleasing writer.

OUR DAUGHTERS: What Shall We Do with Them? By Marion Harland. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. New Orleans: George Ellis.

This is a talk with mothers, by the distinguished novelist, and author of "Common Sense in the Household." It is an excellent little volume, and contains a portrait of Marion Harland.

MOTHER GOOSE MELODIES with Magical Changes. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. New Orleans: George Ellis.

The changes are produced by illustrations, so arranged that by turning a half leaf a catastrophe or comparison is easily seen. It is ingenious and funny. That is why 135,000 copies have been sold.

AMERICA'S GREAT PERIL. By Prof. Zim Todd, A. M., St. Louis, Mo. Price, paper, 25c.; muslin, 35c.

A review in the form of a debate, in which the characters participate as representatives of the friends and opponents of the Bible in the public schools. The writer believes that the schools, without a Bible in them, are a menace to the civil and religious liberties of the people.

THE KEYS OF SECT; or, the Church of the New Testament compared with the Sects of Modern Christendom. By J. M. Sturtevant, D. D. Boston: Lee & Shepherd. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich.

A life study; presented in book form, by one who prays for deliverance from sect bondage, and a union of all followers of Jesus in one church, as founded by Him. The volume is full of thoughts and suggestions for Christian readers and teachers. Even those who do not agree with the author will be abundantly recompensed by a perusal of this work.

THE STORY OF THE BIBLE: from Genesis to Revelation, told in simple language for the young. Twentieth thousand. Revised, enlarged and newly illustrated. Published by Charles Foster, Philadelphia. 704 pages and 274 illustrations.

This valuable book is for sale by Lathrop & Wilkins, 112 Camp St. The school edition, bound in plain cloth, costs $1.00; home edition cost $1.50, and same with gilt edges $2.00. We cordially recommend this book for use in schools and especially in the family circle. The author has had years of experience in teaching the scriptures in Sunday-schools and in the home circle and felt the need of a simple revision of the main portions of the Bible, which would give its stories, and precepts, and doctrines in a continuous form, and would show the connection and unity between the Old and New Testament. The sacred narrative has been carefully followed. It is a book that should be in every home. During 1879, up to Nov. 1, 7369 copies were sold. From the many words of commendation we quote what Rev. Dr. Patton, of Charleston, S. C., says. The Doctor writes: "It is my pleasure to have a copy of 'The Story of the Bible' in my house, given me by a friend. After careful examination, I pronounce it second only to the Bible in importance and interest. My little son, nine and a half years of age, came to me this afternoon, saying, 'I have finished reading this good book;' and he wanted to begin immediately a second reading. That book is a household treasure now, and I shall never be without it as long as I have children about me."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—John P. Morton & Co., of Louisville, Ky., has favored us with a copy of the Western Farmer's Almanac for 1880—the fifty-third year of its publication. Price 10c. It full of useful agricultural articles.

—Messrs. D. Lathrop & Co., Boston, have commenced the publication of the "Little Folks Reader," to be issued monthly, for use in the public schools. Terms 75c. a year. It is printed in clear, bold type, finely illustrated, and the selections by the editors of "Wide Awake" and "Baby Land" are judicious.

—The Princeton Review (37 Park Row, New York) for January has Historic Forces, by Francis A. Henry; The Inspiration of the New Testament, by President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College; Fulfillment of the Berlin Treaty, by Edward A. Freeman; Recent Progress in Solar Astronomy, by Prof. Young; Spelling Reform, by Prof. March; The Old Roman Spirit and Religion in Latin Christianity, by Geo. P. Fisher.

—The National Temperance Society has just issued a new choral and responsive service, embodying Bible truths on temperance, for the use of churches and Sunday-schools; prepared by Mrs. M. J. Hackett, of Minnesota. It is a four-page large octavo sheet, full of Bible truths, and Gospel songs, and is one of the best responsive temperance Bible services ever issued. Price only fifty cents per hundred. Samples sent free. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

—Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for February is an attractive number of this entertaining and edifying publication. The 128 pages are filled with delightful literature, and some 100 engravings. The articles are on a variety of subjects. "The Case of the Rev. William Tennent;" "Salt and Salt-mines;" "St Augustine, the Apostle of the English;" "The Persecutions of the Huguenots," are exceedingly interesting. The first of a series of papers, entitled "The Children of the Bible," is given. Mrs. Augusta B. Garret has an article, entitled "Benedic Anima Mea," a voluntary on sacred music. The department of fiction is crowded with good things. Single copies 25 cents; annual subscription $3, postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

—Good Company ($3.00 a year, Springfield, Mass.), Number Five, has four stories. A Basement Story, by Edward Eggleston; The Mystery of Gillyflower Inn, by Lizzie W. Champney; A Hard Bargain, by Horace E. Scudder; and Greek meets Greek. Among the sketches are Acer Sacchariuum, of much attractiveness to all fond of maple trees or maple sugar; A Lawyer's Life, by an experienced lawyer. Geo. M. Towle has a paper about Bismarck, and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock of the American chapel in Paris. There are also, A Day Home for Working Women's Children; More Nooktown Gossip; verses by Rose Terry Cooke, Elaine Goodale, Sidney Lanier, and Helen E. Starrett; and the usual editorial departments. The special offer to send four back numbers to new subscribers, is extended to February.

—The number of The Living Age for the week ending January 3d has the following contents: The Letters of Charles Dickens, Fortnightly; "He that Will Not when he May," by Mrs. Oliphant; The Development of the Color Sense, Macmillan; St. John's Eve; First impressions of the New World, by the Duke of Argyll, Fraser: A Deadly Feud, a Tale from France, by Rudolph Lindau, Blackwood; The Literary Calling and its Future, by James Payn, Nineteenth Century; A Hindu Almanac, Saturday Review; Some Victims of French Diplomacy, Pall Mall Gazette; together with the usual choice poetry and miscellany. This number begins a new volume (the 14th), and the publishers present to new subscribers for 1880 the six numbers of 1879 which contain the opening chapters of two serials. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

For diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody-flux, cramps in stomach, and colic, whether affecting adults, children, or infants, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a sovereign remedy. It is compounded from the best brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, anodyne, soothing and healing gums. For colds, rheumatism, neuralgic affections, and to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks it is invaluable and should be kept in every household. Fifty cents by druggists.

Iron Tonic.

We call special attention to Dr. Harter's card in another part of this paper, a careful perusal of which will repay any person suffering from debility, weakness, dyspepsia, female diseases, or want of vitality, etc. It is recommended by the leading physicians of the country, and by a great number of the most prominent clergymen; and *from our own experience*, we can recommend it on account of its ingredients as well as the beneficial effects we have derived from the use of the same.—*Leavenworth Appeal and Tribune.*

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desires it, this receipt, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

An Important Personal Item.

Charles S. Prentice, of Toledo, O., went to Paris and thence to England to be treated for Bright's disease, and after the best physicians of both countries had done what they could for him, gave up in despair, and returned to America to die. Here he received further treatment from other skillful physicians without benefit, and "while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish," he says, heard of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, took it, and was completely cured in a few weeks. He gives circumstantial details of his painful experience and astonishing cure, in a long letter to H. H. Warner & Co., which will be forwarded on application.

Opinion of Celebrated Dr. Wm. H. Stokes,

Physician, Mt. Hope Retreat, Baltimore: "I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the virtues of Colden's Liebig Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the very best preparation used for depression, weakness and indigestion, and therefore confidently recommend it to the medical profession." I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

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Conference Notices.

NOTICE.

The class of the first year of the Little Rock Conference will meet the Committee in the M. E. Church at Jacksonport, at 9 a. m., Feb. 10, 1880. A. J. PHILLIPS.

Van Buren, Ark., Jan. 8, 1880.

Navasota District—Texas Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Brenham and Brenham Circuit, Jan. 17-18; Hempstead and Hempstead Circuit, Jan. 24, 25; San Philipe, Jan. 31, and Feb. 1; Bellville, Feb. 7, 8; Courtney, Feb. 14, 15; Plantersville, Feb. 21, 22; Navasota, Feb. 28, 29; Anderson, March 6, 7; Red Top, March 13, 14; Bryan, March 20, 21; Bryan Circuit, March 27, 28; Brewer's Hill, April 3, 4; Hearne, April 10, 11.

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

Episcopal Visitation.

Spring Conferences of 1880.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	TIME.	BISHOP.
South Carolina	Charleston	Jan. 21	Simpson
Louisiana	New Orleans	" 21	Harris
Liberia		" 21	
South'n Central	Concord	" 28	Simpson
North Carolina	High Point	Feb. 4	Simpson
Mexico	Mexico	" 4	Harris
Arkansas	Russellville	" 4	Merrill
Little Rock	Jacksonport	" 11	Merrill
South Kansas	Ottawa	Me'h 5	Foster
Virginia	Norfolk	" 3	Merrill
Baltimore	Baltimore	" 3	Andrews
Washington	Washington	" 6	Peck
New Jersey	Camden	" 10	Scott
Kansas	Topeka	" 10	Foster
Philadelphia	Phil'delphia	" 10	Merrill
Central Pa	Altoona	" 10	Haven
St. Louis	Sedalia	" 17	Foster
Wilmington	Dover	" 17	Andrews
Missouri	Trenton	" 24	Foster
Newark	Phillipsb'rg	" 24	Wiley
Kentucky	Danville	" 24	Haven
New York	New York	" 31	Wiley
New York East	Brooklyn	" 31	Bowman
New England	Boston	" 31	Andrews
Lexington	Paris	" 31	Haven
Troy	Burlington	" 31	Peck
East German	Brooklyn	April 7	Scott
Providence	Norwich	" 7	Bowman
North Indiana	Union City	" 7	Haven
Maine	Saco	" 14	Bowman
Wyoming	Scranton	" 14	Harris
Vermont	Barton L'd'g	" 14	Wiley
New Hampshir'	Great Falls	" 14	Andrews
Northern N. Y.	Ilion	" 14	Peck

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[illegible] Brown and Jammy Atkins [illegible] friends. At school, at [illegible] where, they were to[illegible] and when one learned say[illegible] was not long before [illegible] knew it also. Now they [illegible] watching the masons, who [illegible] a fine store on Main [illegible]

[illegible] you know that we are [illegible] I" said Jemmy, as he [illegible] men putting brick [illegible] the wall.

[illegible]; we're only boys,"

[illegible]; we are building a [illegible] to last forever and [illegible] earnestly.

[illegible] are feeling," [illegible] in the world [illegible] ever. That old [illegible] is only a hundred [illegible] won't last a hun[illegible]

[illegible] that," said Jemmy. [illegible] our souls would [illegible] we are building [illegible] live in."

[illegible] said John, very [illegible] we build our [illegible] brick by [illegible] man is doing. [illegible] we shall be [illegible]; and if we [illegible] bricks, [illegible] we shall [illegible]

[illegible] ought to be [illegible] said John. [illegible] such a good [illegible] nice to be [illegible] Jemmy. [illegible] But let's [illegible] had we [illegible]

[illegible] that's a [illegible] earth[illegible]

"Mind [illegible]

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[illegible] as much on fine [illegible] and style. Buy [illegible] and [illegible] real and [illegible] every way, [illegible] habit [illegible] and [illegible] much of [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] treat [illegible] cures [illegible] and you [illegible] health. [illegible] in an [illegible] what [illegible] boys, [illegible] around [illegible] Dealers

the Indian tribes of North America gathered on winter nights by the shores of the seas, where the tides beat in solemn rhythm, by the shores of the great lakes, where the waves dashed against frozen beaches, and by the banks of the rivers flowing ever in solemn mystery, each in its own temple of illumined space—and listened to the story of its own supreme gods, the ancients of time.—*Maj. J. W. Powell, in Popular Science Monthly for November.*

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—Allow me to inquire through your valuable paper for my daughter. She left Austin about the year 1869 and went to Galveston with Mrs. Perry, and lived there with Mrs. Fellman. She afterwards went to New Orleans, and that is the last I heard of her. Her father's name is Lonzo Harrison; mothers' Minnie Harrison: they live in Austin, Texas. Her brothers' names are James, Robert and Lonzo Harrison; sisters', Lizzie, Esther and Emaline Harrison. Address me at Austin, Texas, in care of Rev. D. Gregory.

MINNIE HARRISON.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire information concerning my father, mother, brothers and daughter, in Cobb Co., Georgia, near Aoworth. Father's name was Sam Stricklin; Terrel was brother's name, Mintie Antoinet daughter's. They belonged to Jerry Moore. Mother, Chariott Stricklin, and two brothers, John and Green, lived in Forest, about 30 miles from where father lived. I belonged to Wm. Jolly and was sold by him to Jerry Moore, and he sold me to a speculator, who kept my daughter. She was about five years old. Any information of the present whereabouts of any of my people will be thankfully received. If I can find where my daughter is I will go to see her. Please publish this, and I sincerely hope that the preachers will read this from their pulpits and make diligent inquiry particularly for my daughter. She is my only child and I have been thinking of going back to Cobb Co. to see if I could find her. I will first try this plan. O, it would be heart-rending to go and not find her or any of my relatives. If any of my friends should see this, please write to me as soon as possible. Address me at Herbert, Kemper Co., Miss.

MARY SEALS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to make an effort, through your columns, to find my relatives from whom I have been separated many long years. My name is Alfred; I was owned by Lawyer Abraham Venable, [illegible]ville Co., North Carolina, 15 miles from Oxford, the county seat. My mother's name was Pinkey; brothers', Monroe, Madison, William, Doctor, Alexander, Joshua and Daniel Russell. Sister's name was Julia Smiley. I left them in 1838, moved with Jackson Gilmore to Chatham county. Jackson Gilmore married Phoebe Chandler and married her maid, Agnes, who was a widow with two children named Sallie Ann and Eleanor. I left these children in Moore county, Pinky, William Monroe in 1844, Erasmus, Gerby, Alvis Grosse, [illegible] I went to Randolph county with Billy Laughlin, and there were born unto us Josiah Greenbury, Edward Clark, William [illegible], Julia Ann Penthea. In [illegible] I moved to Lexington, [illegible] Co., N. C. There Milton was born unto us. In 1859 I moved to Mississippi, leaving all behind me excepting Milton. Address me at Yazoo City, Miss., Box [illegible]

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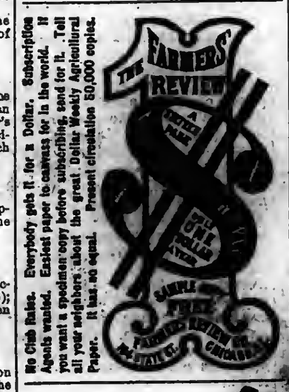

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TOLEDO, O., Sept. 25, 1879.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N.Y.:

Gentlemen—Having escaped death from Bright's disease by the use of your Remedy, I feel it a duty not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and have those who are suffering similarly to judge whether a medicine not prepared by the "regulars" will cure this frightful malady or not.

In the summer of 1872 I was first taken ill, with symptoms which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Mich., and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care, I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggravated. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians in Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of an eminent medical man in New York, and remained under his care six months. Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.

In the summer of 1875 my friends induced me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Decline of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every means which the most scientific men of the profession on the Continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not aid in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I soon must die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end. My confidence in the ability of nature to cope with disordered kidneys, I confess, to say the least, greatly faltered. At this time, I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, O., and turned the scales at 214½ pounds, 67½ pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67½ pounds, or about 8½ gallons of water.

Finally, while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish, I was informed by a fellow-citizen of Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y., that one Charles Craig of Charlotte, had discovered a remedy for Bright's Disease, with which he had cured himself and many others. I immediately repaired to his residence by the lake, and, after a treatment of five weeks with the remedy (now called "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE), all my symptoms abated, and I began to feel that I was almost a well man. I returned home, taking with me a quantity of the medicine, and now, although months have elapsed since I took the last dose, I joyfully declare myself absolutely well, both in mind and body.

Should you have occasion in the future to use this letter, you are at liberty to do so, and any one who hesitates to believe the conclusiveness of my statements, is respectfully referred to the following persons, who were aware of the character of my ailment, and the apparent hopelessness of my case: Mme. Le Blanc, 30 Rue Drouot, Paris; Henri DuBois 11 Rue Melesherbe, Paris; Dr. Beteller, Bordeanx, France; Dr. E. Chermann, Rue Algine and Lucas Vichy, France; M. Jean Gielule, 61 Quai de la Molka; Bernard Bradshew, Esq., 3 York Chambers, Adelphi, London; J. W. Long, Esq., London; John H. Wilson, New York; J. O. Reer, Toledo, O.; Thomas Daniels, Toledo, O.; J. Prentice, Toledo, O.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. S. PRENTICE.

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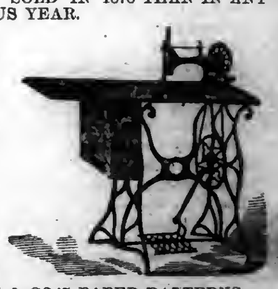

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VOL. 15—NO. 4. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 390.

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Dropping down the troubled river,
To the tranquil, tranquil shore;
Dropping down the misty river,
[illegible] willow-shaded river,
[illegible] the spring-embosomed shore;
[illegible] the sweet light shineth ever,
[illegible] the sun goes down no more.
O wondrous, wondrous shore!

[illegible] down the noisy river,
[illegible] our peaceful, peaceful home;
[illegible] down the turbid river,
[illegible] crowded river,
[illegible] our gentle, gentle home;
[illegible] the rough roar riseth never,
And the vexings cannot come;
O loved and longed for home!

[illegible] down the eddying river,
[illegible] a Helmsman true and tried;
[illegible] down the perilous river—
[illegible] a dark river,
[illegible] a sure and heavenly Guide,
[illegible] who, to deliver
[illegible] soul from death, hath died;
[illegible] true and tried!

[illegible] down the rapid river,
[illegible] dear and deathless land;
[illegible] the well-known river,
[illegible] and rushing river,
[illegible] land;
[illegible] forever,
[illegible] joined the band;
O fair and blessed land!

Funeral of Bishop Haven.

[illegible] Jan. 6 the obsequies of [illegible] Gilbert Haven occurred [illegible] Episcopal [illegible] street, Malden, [illegible] with people. A [illegible] of the sacred edifice [illegible] for clergymen, of [illegible] or more were present. [illegible] Dr. Cummings, [illegible] church in Malden, [illegible] the services, Bishop [illegible] Revs. Albert H. Vail, [illegible] Tiffany, D. D., John [illegible] D. D., Allen S. Hunt, [illegible] A. Goodsell, D. D., [illegible] D. D., Messrs. Jas. [illegible] H. [illegible], Gen. [illegible] of New Jersey, [illegible] of New Jersey, [illegible] and John M. [illegible] Missionary Society [illegible] Revs. A. J. Kynett [illegible] Warren, of Phila- [illegible] of the Freed- [illegible] Drs. Wood and [illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible] of Springfield, [illegible] D. D., of Lynn, [illegible] D. D., of Lynn, [illegible] D. D., of Saugus, [illegible] D. D., of Bos- [illegible] preachers of [illegible] suspended [illegible] in progress, [illegible] in the [illegible] that had [illegible] dwell- [illegible]

[illegible] the in- [illegible] tastefully [illegible] In the grape [illegible] by [illegible] of the [illegible] were fas- [illegible] [illegible]

Sheep." The border was of souvenir and Marshal Neil roses, pansies, tea roses, maiden-hair ferns, smilax and callas. On the left was a large cross of English ivy, with a wreath of tea roses across its front, and having at its base a sheaf of ripe wheat. This was from the Bromfield-st M. E. Church. At the right was a wreath of lilies-of-the-valley from Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Haven, of Mount Vernon street, Boston.

THE FUNERAL.

Prior to the services at the church, prayer was offered at the house of the deceased by the Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, D. D. At its conclusion the body, encased in a casket covered with black broadcloth and heavily mounted with silver, was borne into the church; before it were Bishops Foster and Harris, the latter reading the opening portion of the burial service, and it was followed by the relatives and friends of the dead bishop. When these had been seated the choir rendered the chant, "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place." The first lesson, the 89th psalm, was read by the Rev. J. W. Hamilton, of Boston, and the second lesson from Corinthians xxi, by the Rev. Mark Trafton. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Crowell, of Lynn, Presiding Elder of the district in which he lives. The principal address followed. It was delivered by Bishop Randolph S. Foster, and was as follows:

BISHOP FOSTER'S EULOGY.

Brothers—We stand to-day in the presence of a great sorrow, in which I am sure, if we could follow the dictates of our feelings, silence and tears would take the place of speech. That has happened which but a few days ago seemed impossible to our affection. Bishop Haven, your friend and my friend, is dead; his body lies in the hush and silence of the casket before the chancel. The blow that has fallen so suddenly, so unexpectedly upon us, falls not alone upon New England; it smites wide and deep over the broad surface of this entire land. A great church stands mourning here to-day at this bier; the church at home, the church throughout the mission field in the four quarters of the globe; not figuratively, but literally, hundreds of thousands join in the obsequies of this morning. All abroad, among different races and denominations and types of Christianity, there is a deep, sympathetic sorrow at his loss, but it becomes us, however difficult the task, to discipline our hearts and our minds to acquiescence in this strange, mysterious providence of God. If our brother has gone from us we all ought to remember that it was his Lord and our Lord, his Master and our Master, that has called him away. Mere sullen grief or idle lament would ill-become the sacredness of this hour. He would reprove the one and his great Master the other. If it is inevitable that we should weep, that our hearts should be broken, and there are many broken hearts here to-day, it is just and right and worthy that our words should be words of courage, of rejoicing and of triumph.

Did I say Bishop Haven is dead? I take back that word; he is not dead; he will never die. He has but passed on; he has vanished from the house where we knew him, to take possession of another house "Not made with hands—eternal in the heavens." He has surrendered an inferior for a superior life. He has indeed gone away, and we shall not see him again, now; we shall not communicate with him upon earth as aforetime, and no mortal can tell what has gone out of earth and out of life with his departure, as no mortal can tell what he contributed to the life of the world, and what he will continue to contribute to the life of the world to the end of time; for [illegible] he has ceased to be a visible factor, his words, his thoughts, his deeds, will live on in the lives and characters of men so long as this world shall stand, for Bishop Haven was no ordinary man; but among the multitude he was an in[illegible] factor of great power; he was a [illegible], personal, high-[illegible] man. His life has [illegible] impression on the souls [illegible] men in his own time, [illegible] into the coming [illegible] will surely [illegible]

that I should not draw a picture of the departed that will not stand the test of criticism and of reverent admiration. It is not for me to speak to-day in detail of his life—of his childhood. We stand in the very shadow of the roof tree under which it was spent, in the midst of the people who knew him from his infancy, and to the dawn of manhood, when he departed from them. It is not for me to speak of his early school life. You will not expect me to speak of his earlier ministry. Rather you will expect me to speak of those things that relate more nearly to me and my colleagues in the episcopal office of those events covering the last eight years. Bishop Haven was in a remarkable degree an individuality as a person. It was impossible that he should be present, even for a few moments, in a narrow or a great circle, upon the platform on an important occasion or in deliberative councils, or anywhere else, without making himself known and felt. He would inevitably and irrepressibly come to the surface. He was by nature a strange contradiction—a radical of radicals, a conservative of conservatives. In principles he was as fixed as the eternal rocks. He entered upon the period of his active life in the most eventful time of the history of our country, in the most exciting and urgent period of New England life, in the midst of that great effort that agitated the continent and the world, the contest between New England anti-slaveryism and Southern arrogant pro-slavery claims. It is not saying too much of the Bishop to declare that he was an agitator, a disturber, an irrepressible radical until the wrong which haunted him and made his life wretched was abolished and destroyed from the face of the earth.

It was given to him to be and to do what was denied to all his compeers and co-laborers, even the most distinguished of them. They were not permitted to work such a work as was given him to do, and to give such evidence of fidelity and courage to the cause which seemed to be the cause of their hearts, as be was permitted to give; genial in a wonderful degree; generous, whole-hearted; cheerful amid all circumstances of depression and of trial; witty; educated; full of energy; full of the life of the world from its beginning, rich in historic acquisition, peculiarly rich in his acquaintance with the men of his own time, with the history of his own country, with the influences which were everywhere moulding and ploughing up society, with a retentive memory, with a vivid power of perception, with a great imagination, with strong self-appreciation, with an irrepressible love of justice and liberty, he was a power in every place. We may safely say that when he entered upon the General Conference of 1872, already rich with an honorable name, specially loved and esteemed in New England, specially despised and hated in the South, when he entered that general conference of 1872 to become a conspicuous member of that important body in its most important session in the history of the church, it is safe to say that the thought had never entered the heads of a large part of the Methodists that in Gilbert Haven there was a future Bishop of the church; whatever was the judgment of those who stood nearest to him, who knew him best and loved him most, that he would come away from that great gathering clothed with episcopal honors and with episcopal responsibilities. Beyond all question his election was a surprise, and that it raised a doubt in the minds of many whether it was wise and judicious. Thank God, he lived for eight years to demonstrate the wisdom of that act. He has furnished proof that it was no mistake of judgment, that Providence assuredly presided over the destiny of our church.

As a bishop he became greatly endeared to the entire board, winning session by session, year by year, upon their hearts until, I may safely say, in the presence of my reverend colleague, that he stood in our love and in our confidence, in the very front, and had developed peculiar adaptation which we did not expect for the department which he filled with so great honors. He had a reserved force of dignity that made him a model presiding officer; he was familiar with the questions that might arise in the body, he was a ready and accurate judge of law. We know that he was a great friend; while he stood ready to do all that lay in his power for those he had known longest and loved best, he was carefully considerate of his most recent and incidental acquaintance, and would not permit an injustice to be done. He commanded especial consideration in the affairs of foreign missions, especially of those in Italy and in Mexico. Sometimes his views were in advance of those of his colleagues, but he was never satisfied until he had brought them to his manner of thinking. I have heard it said that he had a power of hate; I never saw it; I never found an occasion when he indicated it even against those who seemed to have wronged him and most persistently to have obstructed him.

One of the great features of his life was his interest in and love for the African race, not because they were African, not because they were black, but because they were oppressed, because they were friendless, and he had the bravery to stand for their defence everywhere and at all times occupying a position sometimes almost of fanaticism, but it proved to be the best position. That love which he professed for this race was strong and triumphant in him to the very last moment of his life, and he bequeathed it as his heritage to the church. He showed great, brave unflinching courage in the midst of the greatest trials; there was no one of us that did not feel many times that Bishop Haven went unto his Southern home at the peril of his life. We know that he went there and stood there like an iron wall, firm, unflinching, uncompromising, pronouncing in Charleston, in Atlanta, in New Orleans, in the midst of the fiercest Southern scorn with the same fidelity and boldness and personality, the very words which he would speak in the preacher's meeting at Boston. Joining himself with the oppressed race, and, I am glad to say, not in a manner degrading or discreditable or dishonorable to himself, but creditable to his piety and his charity and his great sense of justice, his name will go down to history side by side with that of Abraham Lincoln.

But I may not sketch further this important branch of his life or, indeed, anything that refers to his life. Shall we mourn him to-day? Shall we turn these moments of mourning and grief into moments of triumph? Shall we rejoice in his great light? There is not a word or an act of his that I would have erased. Let those who will, criticise; it is our joy that he has been so much in the world. Bishop Haven was a Methodist. He was no bigot; he was too broad to be a bigot; he was too positive to be indifferent. In every atom of his consciousness he loved his church; he loved its order; he loved its prosperity; he loved its doctrines. He was a great, generous-hearted Christian.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

When Bishop Foster had concluded, a hymn, "How sweet the scene when Christians die," read by Rev. T. B. Snowden, was sung, and brief addresses were made by Rev. J. V. Marrs, a colored preacher, who spoke at the special request of the deceased, and Rev. Drs. Upham, Mallieu, D. Steele and Prentice. All of them had known Bishop Haven intimately, and they spoke in feeling terms of his many excellent qualities and of his great ability. The concluding prayer was made by Dr. Cummings.

THE BURIAL.

Immediately after the services in the church, a procession was formed for the removal of the remains to a grave that had been prepared for them in the family lot in the Salem Street Cemetery. They were preceded thither by all of the clergymen who had been in the church, and behind them was a long train of sorrowing relatives and friends. Bishop Harris committed the senseless clay to its mother earth, and then there was a dispersal of those who had come to do honor to the famous dead. In moving the body both to and from the church, Rev. Messrs. L. R. Thayer, C. S. Rogers, D. H. Ela, W. R. Clark, D. Sherman, W. F. Warren, G. M. Steele, E. J. Townsend, J. H. Twombly, D. Dorchester, F. H. Newhall and W. S. Studley, Hon. Jacob Sleeper, J. P. Magee, Esq., Hon. E. H. Dunn, G. F. Cox and H. W. Gilman of Nashua, N. H., acted as pall-bearers.

OTHER EXPRESSIONS OF RESPECT.

Rev. William Rice, D. D., of New York who was unable to be present at the funeral, sent a letter in which he said: "I cannot forbear to express however inadequately it must be in a hurried letter, the sentiments I would gladly have uttered in person. I am indeed stricken by this great sorrow which has come upon us all, for while I mourn "that a great man has fallen in Israel," I feel even more keenly my own irretrievable loss. He was my friend. Even from boyhood we have been as brothers, and could I have been present with you to-day my heart would have prompted me to take my place with the mother and sisters and children—to mingle my tears with theirs—mourning with them as a brother mourns a brother beloved."

The Chicago Preachers sent the following telegram: "Fraternal church work in this northwest atmosphere gives us sharp sympathy with New England in our common loss. Bishop Haven belonged to the entire church, and to the royal brotherhood of progressive men in whom we are akin. We mourn our royal leader and join our lamentations with yours. Read this at the funeral for the Chicago Preachers' meeting."—*Boston Journal, Jan. 7th.*

Church Extension.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 1880.

My Dear Brother, Sister or Friend—I entreat you to ponder the following fact. The Board of Church Extension has aided in the erection of nearly twenty-eight hundred houses of worship since it began its work in 1865—providing church sitting for 840,000 people. Great as is this result, and although it is far in advance of the work accomplished by any similar organization in this country, we yet fall far below meeting the demands of the hour. The claims of the South have been so great, and the demands of destitute portions of the older States have been so importunate, that we must make a great effort to help the Church on the far Western frontiers. We dare not pause a moment in this Southern work.

More than a thousand churches aided into existence in that region are our witnesses that we have not neglected that portion of the Master's vineyard. But the mighty West, filling up with population with a rapidity never known before, makes special appeal to us just now for aid. I know presiding elder's districts, embracing several counties, that have in them no churches at all. I know whole territories as large as all New England that have but three or four. With a little aid, many feeble societies now worshiping in private houses or in brush arbors can rise and build, and great spiritual results are sure to follow.

In almost any community, if we can have even so small a sum as $250 to start with, we can rally the people to our help, and secure the erection of a church worth from eight to ten times that sum.

We need an immediate increase of $100,000 for the Western States and Territories. We call for one hundred individuals who will give $250 each; we call for one hundred congregations who will give $250 each; and, to make success certain, I am raising an army of workers ten thousand strong who will give or raise $10 each for this advance movement.

Dr. Kynett keeps a careful record of all these two hundred and fifty dollar subscriptions, and will see to it, with his accustomed accuracy, that each one of them shall really be the inspiring cause of the erection of a church worth not less than $2,000, and furnishing at least one sitting for every dollar of the original gift.

If you are a pastor, will you please bring this matter before the people at once? Give us one hour in your pulpit for Church Extension. Speak for us. We depend upon you. If you are silent, who will plead our cause. Tell the people the facts: Tell them that our Board of Churches has aided in building half as many churches as the Roman Catholics own in the whole nation. Tell them about our work among the colored people; and then tell them that all the Territories are fearfully destitute of church accommodations.

Our Board made 56 grants and loans at its December meeting. That is what we should do every month. We might create 50 churches per month, if all pastors would tell the facts and needs of our work.

Help us, and we will get down among the volcanic masses of sinful and ignorant humanity that surge and dash with threatening violence against the very pillars of the Republic, and tell them of "Jesus and his love." Can we forget that God himself hath said, "The nation or kingdom that shall not serve thee shall perish"? Let us study these texts amid the witnessing voices of thirty centuries. If these things be so, there is no statesmanship, no patriotism, no common sense that ignores Christianity and its divine mission. Concerning nations as well as individual souls, it is tremendously true, "There is none other name given under heaven or among men, whereby they can be saved, but the name of Jesus."

If you are a layman, may I not count upon your help? Will you not pledge yourself for an annual contribution of at least $10, until we build 400 houses of worship upon the far frontiers of the Republic? Give the money to your pastor, or send it directly to the treasurer, or to me. Write to me: tell me what you think of this movement. Give me a word of cheer. Let me carry your gift to the "Soldiers of Jesus" at the front, and through your instrumentality let us open some fountain of life in some destitute part of the land, that shall be flowing on long after you shall have looked upon the King in His beauty, and shall have grown wonderfully familiar with all the sights and sounds of the heavenly life.

If you send the money to me, I will promptly send you a receipt, which can be used at the next session of your conference. Send by draft, check, or postal order, to

C. C. M'CABE,

184 Thirty-first street, Chicago.

Please send it now!

Exodus Notes.

The people of the North are made to wonder why the exodus continues during the winter. Their idea is that the colored people South who purpose coming North, should defer the tramp till Spring. It should be known that labor in the South is employed by the year, and if by the first of January it has not been contracted for the year, the only alternative is, "move off my place." While he is compelled to move the poor black man thinks he may as well move northward. And so would we, if we were in his place.—*Phila. Christian Recorder.*

They are not fools, and do not make large sacrifices without impelling causes of the most oppressive character. They all relate substantially one experience without opportunity for collusion. There must be some fire where there is so much smoke. It is the tiger and the sheep in one field. No wonder the latter runs.—*Christian Statesman, Milwaukee.*

SHELBYVILLE, IND., Dec. 12.

The excitement over the arrival of a small party of North Carolina negroes increased rather than diminished to-day. The county is strongly Democratic, and the Democrats look upon their advent into the State with decided disfavor. They denounce it as a political scheme of the Republican party to colonize negroes in different parts of Indiana, and encourage immigration, and thereby stand a chance of carrying the State at the next election. Others, however, do not take such a view of the case, and are not alarmed at the arrival of a small party of harmless immigrants, especially as it is composed principally of women and children. At a special session of the City Council yesterday, called by the Mayor, Councilman Higgins, Democrat, offered a resolution that the party of negroes who arrived yesterday be sheltered and fed at the expense of the city until Wednesday next, and that a committee be appointed to look after their welfare, and, if possible, provide them with homes and employment. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote and the committee appointed.

Samuel Perry and Taylor Evans, have charge of the exodus from North Carolina. They say that the movement of the negroes to the West is conducted according to a regular system; that they have found homes in Indiana for 665 people so far, and are promised homes for 200 more. Perry has just returned from Indiana, and says that the farmers about Terre Haute want sixty families, and in Rockville fifty families will be given work and good wages. They have made an arrangement by which the through fare has been reduced to $16 from Goldsboro to Indianapolis, and in order to prevent the scheme from getting into bad odor, they will not hereafter admit to their colonies any persons who are not able to pay their fare.

Temperance Work in Georgia.

John W. Drew has been laboring most successfully in Atlanta. Thirty-five hundred have signed the pledge. An Atlanta paper says; "He has done a great work in Atlanta—one that will doubtless prove very enduring and very satisfactory; and we commend him without hesitation to any town he concludes to visit. It is his intention, we believe, to spend the winter in Georgia, hoping, no doubt, to awaken the people of the entire State to the dangers of strong drink.

This is from the Atlanta *Constitution*:

THREE ITEMS.

I.

A whisky drummer from Louisville was in the city yesterday and after a thorough walk around failed to sell anything. He met a friend and said: "How is this? I never before failed to sell goods in Atlanta. It is usually one of the best towns I find. What is the matter?"

Said his friend: "Four thousand people in Atlanta have signed a pledge not to drink another drop of whisky. Bar keepers have now more than they can sell. I don't wonder that you can't sell any liquor here."

II.

A lady went into the office of an Atlanta lawyer, and in a few words told him a story like this: She had a snug lot of money when she married an honest, hard working man. He began to drink. All his earnings went for whisky and at last he resorted to her means. Soon all she had was gone and the household began to suffer. They knew what want and hunger were and he became so desperate that he pawned his clothes for money to buy whisky. Three weeks ago he signed the pledge. He has made $25 since, and is doing better every day with a fair future before him.

III.

The chairman of the police commission says there is no doubt that this temperance agitation has made a great difference in Atlanta. There is less disorder and arrests are not so frequent. The police court draws most of its revenue from whisky and it has fallen off one half. If the movement could be kept up and everybody would stick up to it, the police force of the city might be reduced one half and we would have a better and more peaceful population.

All these facts, for they are facts, give an idea of what Mr. Drew has done in Atlanta.

Politics in the Pulpit.

Life's duties have to be done, and we have no right to shrink from them, and devolve on others their hardships and perils. A robust and manly piety is to be cultured in battle with the world, not by running away from it. If more grace is needed, more must be sought from Him who giveth liberally to those who ask. If there be a lion in our pathway we must not turn out of it, but fight him in Divine strength. If snares and pitfalls surround, there must be greater watchfulness. In any case the path of duty is the path of safety.

Some of the greatest religious heroes in the world's history have been most earnest politicians. Moses and David were as conspicuous in political life as in directly religious services. Samuel was a great king-maker; Joseph was Egypt's prime minister; and Daniel filled a similar office in Babylon. John Wesley wrote political as well as religious tracts, and offered to raise soldiers for the English Government.—*London Methodist.*

A correspondent wants us to send him, "by return mail," the strongest arguments for taking a religious newspaper. Perhaps we can serve him in this way. Well, then, (1) we do not think any one can keep house and rear children without a family newspaper. Children should have some reading-matter of the current religious type. Everybody in the house should be kept informed on what is passing in the religious world. 2. The only way to get accurate accounts of religious or church events is to take a good religious paper. 3. The religious newspaper is worth all the conferences and synods in the world as a connectional bond. It is the visible uniting force, in our days, among Christians. 4. You cannot, as a rule, depend upon secular papers for pure morals and clean reading. All this is put briefly; but we believe it is all true.—*Exchange.*

General News Items.

There is constant apprehension of a sanguinary conflict in the west of Ireland.

John H. Phillips was elected to Congress from the seventh district of Missouri.

Gov. Foster of Ohio was inaugurated on the 12th; Gov. Wiltz of Louisiana on the 14th.

Gen. Garfield was elected United States Senator from Ohio to succeed Allen G. Thurman.

The Duchess of Marlborough has instituted a fund of £17,000 for the relief of distress in Ireland.

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, while in Jackson, had a stroke of paralysis, but is recovering.

Terrific floods have destroyed 200 lives, and $250,000 worth of property on the St. Kitts islands.

The Augusta, Ga., cotton factory and warehouse was burned on the night of the 13th. Loss, $80,000.

At Lowell, Mass., Mr. Parnell spoke in behalf of Ireland, and the subscriptions amounted to $12,000.

Oregon was visited by a destructive storm on the 14th. The losses in the city of Portland are estimated at $75,000.

Mrs. Chrisman, of Ohio, has donated $50,000 to the colored university in Atlanta. Only $10,000 is to be devoted to buildings.

The arrest of Herr Pretorius, president of the former republic of Transvaal, for high treason, has caused great excitement among the Boers.

Twelve hundred different kinds of thread are made by the Willimantic, Conn., Thread Company. The Company use 10,000 spools each day.

M. Gambetta, Republican, has been re-elected for the chamber of deputies by 259 votes out of 308 votes recorded. There were forty blank voting papers.

A general strike was ordered yesterday among all the miners of the Allegheny company, to secure a uniform rate of three and a half cents per bushel for all coal mined.

Mohamedan Jan surrounded Ghuzhee with a strong force, killed Governor Abdul Kabies, and looted Cabul. He is now endeavoring to raise the tribes to attack the British.

The Empress Eugenie will leave for the Cape of Good Hope March 26th, and hopes to arrive at the scene of the Prince Imperial's death by June 1st, which is the anniversary of that event.

A Romish priest at Versailles, Indiana, has come to grief. He flogged boys of his school for acting as pall-bearers at the funeral of a Protestant boy. He was arrested and fined for two assaults—$13 and $15—and $300 costs. It created quite an excitement in the community.

On the tenth instant Gen. Grant, while visiting the town of Sanford, on the St. Johns river, accompanied the officers of the new South Florida Railroad Company to their grounds and inaugurated the grading of the road by turning the first shovelful of earth in the presence of a large crowd.

A. Lamson, president of the Senate of the Fusionists in Maine, assumed the office of Governor, but Major General Chamberlain declares his intention to hold on until a Governor is legally chosen. Republicans organized a Senate and House, and submitted questions to the Supreme Court.

Colored citizens of North Carolina support six newspapers, several fine schools and churches, several talented lawyers, some scientific physicians, who have a lucrative practice, and some first-class merchants and skilled mechanics, besides a host of number one farmers who own their farms.

A Romish Catholic parish at Ricaldone, Italy, has declared its independence of the Vatican. The anathemas of the Pope have had little influence in that kingdom since the Church was deprived of its temporal power. No where else in the world is the corruption of the papacy so well understood.

The amount of public land taken up in the year ending June 30, 1879, was 600,000 acres. Over 5,000 families and individual settlers have in the last year removed to the West under the Homestead law, exclusive of the vast emigration of those who had large or small means to invest. The amount of land taken up the year before was nearly as large.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1880.

Rev. H. Robinson, Murfreesboro, [illegible], writes that he is pleased [illegible] the premium book, and in[illegible] to circulate it.

[illegible] mong the last words spoken by [illegible] Haven were the following: [illegible] know the Lord will not find fault [illegible] me for my work in the South."

Rev. J. B. Ford, our Sunday-[illegible] agent for the South, we are [illegible] to learn, is confined at home [illegible] protracted sickness, and so could [illegible] attend the Mississippi Confer[illegible] and cannot be at the Louisi[illegible] Conference.

The two child-songs by Alfred [illegible], written specially for *St.* [illegible] are to appear in the Feb[illegible] issue. Both songs have been [illegible] music under Mr. Tennyson's [illegible], and one of the musical [illegible] manuscripts forwarded by him [illegible] also be given in the same num[illegible]

A beautiful gold-headed cane with [illegible] following inscription was pre[illegible] to Rev. A. B. P. Albert, of [illegible], La: "To Rev. A. B. P. Al[illegible], to whom honor is [illegible] Presented by I. O. G. T., of [illegible], La., Jan., 1880." This was [illegible] recognition of the [illegible] labors of Bro. [illegible] parish.

[illegible] and Rev. Dr. Rust [illegible] New Orleans from the Conference Tuesday [illegible] Sunday is in excel[illegible] expressions pleasure [illegible] improvement in [illegible] since [illegible] ago. Dr. Rust [illegible] welcome from [illegible] in this city. His [illegible] the work of [illegible] during the Freed[illegible] him hosts of [illegible] people.

[illegible] for three [illegible] as agent of [illegible] College of Lou[illegible] served in New [illegible] will attend Con[illegible] the Or[illegible] He [illegible] Messengers, [illegible] six read[illegible]

"Now Is the Accepted Time."

Nearly all men acknowledge the necessity of a preparation for heaven, but multitudes seem to think that it is safe to delay that preparation to the latest moment. The common method of warning such men of the danger of sudden death is rarely sufficient to induce them to seek the Lord. They know that they are liable to die at any moment; that

"Dangers stand thick through all the ground
To push them to the tomb."

but they are so in love with sin, and so anxious to enjoy its pleasures, that they are willing to risk being suddenly called to their final account "in such an hour as they think not," and when they may have no time or opportunity to prepare to meet God.

It is necessary, therefore, to convince such men that there are other dangers in delaying their repentance besides that of sudden death. The first is, that their delay may so harden their hearts and confirm their habits of sinning that they will never have the disposition to repent, even though they live to old age. The notion which so many have that they will be more inclined to repent at some future time than they are at the present is irrational and groundless. It underrates the power of habit. "Habit is no slight bond. Gently at first, and imperceptibly, it draws its silken cords around us; but not so are its bonds to be cast off from us; nor can they, like a green withe, be broken by one gigantic effort." Every sin a man commits strengthens the power of temptation over him. Every time he says "No" to God, and refuses to heed the divine command to repent now, increases the probability that he will do it again. And so, the longer he defers his repentance, the harder his heart becomes, until finally it becomes second nature to him to neglect his duty. More than that—every moment of his delay he is engaged in other sins, which are debauching his moral nature, and rendering him less and less susceptible to divine influences. Clearly, then, if he is not willing to repent now, the strong probability is that he will not be at a late period of life, for then there will be the habits of all his past life to resist and correct. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" As easily may those who are accustomed to do evil learn to do well.

Another and most certain evil result of delay is that it is always followed by an inevitable, irreparable and eternal injury, which no future repentance and obedience, no principle of mercy in the Gospel, and no work of grace can prevent. The man who turns to God late in life can never be what he might have been if he had sought the Lord in early life, and spent the years he has wasted in sin in preparation for heaven. This fact needs still the more emphasis because it is not generally believed; and indeed, is rarely thought of. Many a man, who fully intends to seek a preparation for heaven at some future time, but cannot be moved by ordinary appeals to repent now, might be induced to do so, if he were convinced of the undeniable fact that every hour of delay is certain to increase "the immensity of his impenitency," and be the source of eternal regret. He may be saved at the last moment, "so as by fire," but it stands to reason that he can never have as rich a heaven, or as great a weight of glory as if he had spent all the years of his life in preparing for it. He who gives the prime time and diligence to the culture of his spiritual nature will be prepared for the greatest happiness in heaven—for the "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory;" and, per contra, he who delays work for a single day, incurs eternal loss for that [illegible]

[illegible] an incentive is this to [illegible] Christian life early, that [illegible] the longest possible [illegible] for the greatest [illegible] in Heaven! [illegible] this incentive to [illegible] fidelity in [illegible] God! For though [illegible] service early in [illegible] laggards and [illegible] not be [illegible] work for a single day, [illegible] eternal loss for that [illegible]

Our New Orleans German Churches.

Our three New Orleans German Churches have closed another year of successful labor. The First Church has been without a pastor since the transfer of Dr. Braun the latter part of last August, but the brethren of that church have attended faithfully to their work, and Brothers Matthai and Kienle, pastors of the other churches, and Rev. J. Uuber, a local elder, have supplied the pulpit. The First Church now has sixty members, an average attendance of 130 scholars and 30 officers and teachers in Sunday-school. The trustees reported receipts $976.55, and expenses $902.75. Most of this has been used in liquidating their debt on the parsonage. $1479.85, including the missionary appropriation, had been received on support of the ministry. The benevolent collections will be fully up to last year.

In the Second Church Rev. J. J. Kienle has closed his pastorate of three years, and the last Quarterly Conference

Resolved, That as a Quarterly Conference we express our high appreciation of Rev. J. J. Kienle, who for three years has been our pastor, and we regret that his pastoral term cannot be extended, and that we will follow him with our good wishes and prayers wherever he may go.

The benevolent collections for the past year will amount to $45. There are 49 members and two probationers. The Sunday-school has on roll 170 scholars, and an average attendance of 100, with 20 officers and teachers. Trustees reported receipts $384.50, and expenses $357.05. The debts are now to the Board of Church Extension, $1000, and local debts $250; total, $1250. Three years ago the debts were nearly $3000. $702.80 has been paid the past year for support of ministry.

In the Third Church Rev. D. Matthai has closed a pleasant and successful year's pastorate. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of 45, and raised during the year for its own purposes $107.95, and expended for books, etc., $91. During the past quarter 10 have been received in full connection and the increase over last year in membership is 15. Trustees reported receipts $487.30, and expended $470.50. Of this $285.55 were used in fitting up comfortably the parsonage. The stewards reported $725.75 expended for support of ministry. A payment of $50, on interest due the Board of Church Extension, is provided for, largely through the ladies society of the church.

It will require but a short time for these three churches to pay their debts. Their properties are valuable and locations in the city good.

The question of transferring these churches to the Southern German Conference now extending over Texas, has been discussed for several years. The last General Conference gave the Bishops authority to make the transfer if the churches desired it. At the last Quarterly Conferences just held, a committee of one from each church was appointed to confer with Bishop Harris on the subject and express the opinion that such transfer would be better for the work because of the difficulty in securing preachers for the churches by transfer from the North. In the connection with same action the following resolution was unanimously adopted by all the quarterly conferences:

Resolved, That we heartily approve the administration of our present Presiding Elder, Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., and that if the transfer is not affected before the next session of the Southern German Conference that we would welcome Dr. Hartzell as our Presiding Elder until the transfer is made.

Mississippi Conference.

The Mississippi Conference convened at Macon, Jan. 14. Bishop Harris presided, and Revs. L. Bradford, J. M. Shumpert, W. W. Hooper, acted as secretaries. We were present during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and it was expected that an adjournment would be reached Monday.

The attendance was very large—seventy-four out of seventy-seven members being present, besides those admitted and visiting. The laymen to the number of over sixty were present to attend the Lay Electoral Conference. Much interest centered in the election of delegates to the General Conference, which occurred on Friday. The delegates elected are as follows: Ministerial, J. M. Shumpert, J. W. Dunn; reserves, W. W. Hooper and J. Campbell; Laymen, L. C. Deshazo, J. W. Moore; reserves, J. T. Hall and A. Frazer.

The presidency of Bishop Harris gave the greatest satisfaction to all present. Dr. Hunt of New York addressed the Conference while in session on Thursday night, to the edification of all. His visit will be long remembered.

[illegible] pastor of the [illegible] place credit in entertaining the conference, which with the laymen and visitors numbered fully one hundred and fifty. Rev. Mr. Newell, pastor of the M. E. Church South, took special pains to do all in his power to help entertain the conference. Bishop Harris found a delightful home with Judge Foote. Together with Dr. Hunt we were entertained by Dr. Hill and wife, the same friends to whom we were placed under obligations for entertainment two years ago. Rev. Dr Rust arrived Friday night as we left. We will have full report of the conference next week.

We were especially pleased to see the hearty approval of the policy of the SOUTHWESTERN, as indicated by the prompt settlement of accounts, the large increase of subscribers, and the welcome given us personally. The second Sunday in February was fixed as SOUTHWESTERN DAY, when all old accounts are to be collected, and the canvass for 1880 pushed.

The following resolution was passed by a unanimous rising vote on motion of Dr. Revels:

Resolved, That the Mississippi Conference regards with special satisfaction the editorial management of Rev. Dr. Hartzell, and hereby requests the next General Conference to continue him as editor of our paper, the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

A True Martyr.

The death of Rev. Dr. Ide, of Medway, Mass., calls to mind the sad death of the husband of his youngest daughter, the Rev. Charles T. Torry:

Rev. Charles T. Torry, a prominent anti-slavery lecturer and newspaper correspondent, editor and publisher of the Tocsin of Liberty and Albany Patriot, gave up the ministry and his editorial labors and went to Delaware, where he actively engaged in assisting slaves to escape. He was arrested June 24, 1844, in Baltimore, and thrown into prison, on complaint of Bushrod Taylor, for aiding slaves to escape. He was brought to trial Nov. 29, 1844, and, on the 3d of December, found guilty, and sentenced to six years hard labor in the penitentiary. Every effort was made by Dr. Ide to procure his release. He personally went to the Governor of Maryland with a long petition bearing the names of the most distinguished men in Massachusetts, and another from distinguished citizens of Maryland, containing, among the names of lawyers, civilians and judges, the name of the judge who had sentenced him—with a certificate from the surgeon of the prison, showing that Mr. Torrey was in the last stages of consumption, and could not long survive, and pleaded for his release, but without avail. The Governor's reply was: "I could with more safety release two or three murderers than one person guilty of abducting slaves." Young Torry died in prison, after sixteen months' imprisonment, at the age of 33 years. He had assisted nearly four hundred slaves to escape from slavery. His remains rest in Mount Auburn cemetery, marked by an appropriate monument to his memory.

Bishop Haven.

A MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY.

My words will be few at this date—the heart is too sore to talk much. From Bishop Haven's influence in the Southern work I regarded his mission as one ordered of the Lord—to many his election was a strange providence; and his location in Atlanta stranger still—but I thought I saw a reinforcement sent to the struggling forces of our church in the South, to force us to more forward action; I had been carefully feeling the way from 1866, and speaking and writing as best I could, publishing some tracts for the times, but when Bishop Haven became a resident of the South I saw the battle on the race question must come on. Our opponents rejoiced in his election and appointment to the South, and double shotted their guns for the struggle they intended to force on the church. I dreaded that conflict, for I had passed through other storms of opinion, some of which ended in actual war; yet I made up my mind to take my stand by his side, and accept the battle he was destined to bring on. For one, I went with him as far as I could. When we differed as to methods it did not affect our friendship.

The result is before the church and the country. For over seven years Bishop Haven has stood the inflexible friend of the poor, and a champion of human rights; among the last things he said to me in regard to the future was, "The battle has been fought and the victory won."

When with us last October on his way to meet the General Boards and committees in New York and Philadelphia, his mind was as full of thought, resolve and plan as at any former time. True a slight shadow of his coming end fell sometimes on his path, and of it he would hint in a careful, distant mood. He talked freely on a subject of mutual interest—a mission to Bible Lands. Amongst the last words we heard from him, as we gathered at the depot to say farewell, was a request addressed to Dr. Fuller to re-publish an article he had written for the New England *Methodist* "On to Paris and Jerusalem." I trust that the church will catch those words as they fell from him, among the last in life; and expand our mission field in Europe and Asia.

To break the darkness of the shadow that fell on us on Sabbath, January 4, when we learned by telegraph of Bishop Haven's death on the 3d—by a favorable Providence Bishop Simpson was with us. I cut the following from the Atlanta *Constitution*, the leading paper of Georgia:

BISHOP SIMPSON PREACHES TWO POWERFUL SERMONS.

Bishop Simpson, who is perhaps the strongest man in the northern branch of the Methodist Church, has been spending a few days in Atlanta. On Sunday morning he preached to a large congregation in the Northern Methodist Church, Marietta street, making such a deep impression that every seat was taken at the 1st Methodist Church, Peachtree street, in the evening, to hear the eminent divine.

The bishop is a tall, silver-haired man, with slightly stooping shoulders. He is slender, and has a thin, Alex Stephens-like face "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." His delivery is peculiar, but very attractive, his voice being singularly clear and well modulated, and his gesticulations easy and very impressive. He spoke without notes of any kind.

His subject was the "Power of the Christian Religion." His style is remarkable for its conciseness, finish and great fluency. The sermon was a magnificent effort. It was a sermon, and yet it had the attractive features of the oration. There were the beautiful narrative to fix the attention, the keen analysis to catch the reason, the flashing rhetoric to delight the fancy, and the earnest eloquence to stir the heart. It was a masterly effort, and for one hour completely enchalned the vast congregation. Bishop Simpson made a splendid impression in Atlanta, and we will be glad to see him here often. He was the guest of Governor Colquitt during his brief stay in the city. He left at two o'clock yesterday for Florida.

On Monday, before starting for Florida, Bishop Simpson visited the preparatory department of Clark University; likewise our grounds and the new building, the ground story of which is now laid. We expect the corner stone will be laid about the 10th of February, according to the original plan of Bishop Haven—he had engaged Bishop Simpson to aid in this work.

Governor Colquitt has made himself many friends among our people by his kind attention to Bishops Harris and Simpson, the first at our annual conference, and the second in this recent episcopal visit.

I have many things to say, but will not trouble you with them now. They might not be in harmony with the leading subject of this, the sad loss of our beloved Bishop. From the *Methodist Advocate* you can learn more fully how the shock was received in this, his home.

But the chief point of this note is to suggest that the friends of Bishop Haven make Clark University a monument to the memory of Haven as well as Clark. Grant us a Haven Hall, as large, if not larger, than the fine building going up in honor of Mrs. Crissman. Cannot our friends in Congress secure for this institution $100,000 of the funds they propose giving the Congregational schools. General Howard was forced by New England influence, that is Congregational influence, into the charge of the freedman's interest on the death of Mr. Lincoln, who thought and justly thought that the M. E. Church which had been true to him, the country and the freedman should have that interest in keeping; but he fell and our interests fell with him. New England in the pride of her power gave Howard & Co. her support, and that in the same spirit of injustice that now proposes to ignore us and grant some five or six Congregational schools $500,000. Allow me to remind the promoters of this scheme that whilst, for one, I calmly submitted to be displaced from all charge and care of freedman's interests, with a salary unpaid, and yet unpaid, from the summer of 1864 to the summer of 1865—and accepted and sustained the administration of General Howard, because I thought New England men good men, there is a limit to forbearance in these matters, the church of which I am an humble minister should not be ignored, nor should the official home of Haven be ignored in the distribution of that fund—if injustice is done I will appeal to my old friends of the Northwest and South on this matter. JAS. MITCHELL.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, New York, on January 1st. S Winston, Vice President, in the chair.

The Rev. Alexander McLean, D. D., read the fortieth chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer.

Two societies were recognized as auxiliary; one in Rhode Island and one in Kansas.

In response to requests various grants and consignments were made by the Board, amounting to about $3,800, including thirteen volumes in raised letter for the blind.

Among letters submitted were communications from Secretary Gilman and Dr. Isaac G. Bliss, concerning the recent order made by the Department of Education in Greece, which requires that in all the upper classes in the primary schools the New Testament in the original shall be used as a reading book; from Rev. Edwin M. Bliss, enclosing reports of his visit to Mesopotamia and Persia; from the Rev. L. H. Gulick, at Amoy, China, on the 6th of November, concerning the work in that empire; from George J. Prince, St. Petersburg, Dec. 13th, making important proposals concerning the extension of the work of the Society in co-operation with the Russian Bible Society in the region east of the Volga; from Mr. A. M. Milne of Uruguay; the Rev. A. L. Blackford of Brazil, and the Rev. H. P. Hamilton of Mexico.

The receipts for December were $45,442.99.

Copies of Scripture issued 115,844, the largest number issued during any month for more than twelve years.

Letter from Nashville.—Central Tennessee College.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1880.

DEAR DR. HARTZELL:—Our school is larger than ever before. We have more in our buildings and boarding hall, and the prospect is that we shall be crowded to our utmost capacity. Students are more advanced than in former years. The Meharry Medical Department will close February 27th. The attendance is gradually increasing.

There is some interest in temperance here just now among the colored people and Good Templar lodges have recently been organized.

The city and county Bible Society held its anniversary on Sunday night. Dr. Dodd of Vanderbilt made the address. Dr. Savage, the General Agent of the American Bible Society, and Dr. Baird made some remarks. A spirit to do more in the distribution was quite manifest.

The weather has been wet and warm.

Jan. 16, 1880.

Dr. Rust spent yesterday with us visiting the College and looking into the workings of the school and other departments. He addressed the students, giving a full and interesting sketch of the life of Bishop Haven. He left on the evening train for the Southern conferences and to visit other schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society in the South. J. BRADEN.

Our South'n Methodism

LOUISIANA.

The sisters of Clinton Street Church, Carrollton, on Sunday, 4th inst., surprised their pastor, Rev. S. Duncan, by presenting him with a fine overcoat. He is proud of it.

J. H. Bailey, Springfield: "The people have got the Kansas fever. We have held our fourth quarter. Preacher's salary for next year fixed at $25. We had a good time."

At Napoleon church, Indian Village, St. Tammany parish, on the 8th a festival was given for the purpose of purchasing a new suit of clothes for the pastor, Rev. Ed. Fields, and $36.05 was raised. J. H. Dowery originated it, and received assistance from Sister Lavilla Valse and others. The pastor duly appreciates this evidence of the esteem in which he is held.

E. H. Anderson, secretary, handed us the following report submitted at last quarterly conference of First Street church, Rev. Henry Green, pastor. Paid pastor, $5,60; paid presiding elder, $30; relief to poor, $64.20; missionary, etc., $50; membership, 419; increase, 16; on probation, 56; dismissed, with letter, 6; received, with letter, 7; children, baptized, 24; adults, baptized, 1; deaths, 12; sunday-school mission money, $31.90.

H. J. Wright, Alexandria: "Our fourth quarterly conference was held on the 20th. Rev. J. F. Marshall presided in the absence of Elder J. Matlock. Asa Garrett was elected lay delegate to the conference. A general class collection on Sunday for our pastor resulted as follows: Class No. 1, Andrew Sanders, $5.15; No. 2, Asa Garrett, $7.05; No. 3, John Seaphus, $14.40; No. 4, Henry Johnson, $20.85; No. 5, Rausy Johnson, $5; No. 6, H. J. Wright, $14.50; total, $66.95. H. J. Wright was elected district steward."

Ames Church, New Orleans, La., Rev. G. R. Bristor, D. D., pastor: The fourth quarterly conference of this church was held last Saturday evening. The pastor reported that during the nine months of his pastorate he had preached 73 sermons, delivered 80 lectures, etc., married one couple, baptized nine persons, received by letter seven, dismissed by letter one, and received on probation seven. The Sunday-school collection amounted to $433, and the lecture collections to $57. Complimentary resolutions commending the work of the pastor were passed, and although the trustees made no detailed report the statement was made that the debt in the church had been subscribed except about $1000.

The fourth quarterly conference of the M. E. Church at Morgan City was held Jan. 4, 1880, Elder Simon Evens in the chair. All the members being present, John Van Slyke was appointed secretary. The following members were approved as trustees: Henry Johnson, Jos. Todd, John Booker, David Harden, Geo. Goram, Willis Moss and John Van Slyke. John Van Slyke and John Booker were approved as Sunday-school superintendents. Report of the Board of Trustees of the financial business of the church: Collections to the amount of $294.60, and paid out for the year 1879, for raising a note on church lot, $70; paid for cistern for the parsonage, $32.50; for stores for pastor, $8; for repairs on church, $26.90; paid for fuel, $14.50; Presiding Elder, $15.95; pastor in charge, $106.45; moving expenses, $7.50; benevolent collections, $12; total, $294.60. Committees for the year 1880 were appointed by the chairman as follows: On missions—Jane Goran and Emma Vagner; Sunday-school—John Booker and Rose Butler; tracts—Delige Jinkes and Lucinda Turner; Church Extension—Lucinda Van Slyke and Maria Coleman; Freedmen's aid—Eliza Harden and Minnie Burk; conference claims—Henry Johnson and Joseph Todd; stewards for the year 1880—John Booker, Joseph Todd and Daniel Harden; recording stewards for the district—John Booker and Henry Johnson. John Booker was elected a lay delegate to the annual conference for the year 1880.

First St. Church, New Orleans, Rev. H. Green, pastor: "The pastor is closing up his three years of labor in this church, and the last quarterly conference expressed in a resolution their appreciation of his work, and wished him success wherever he might be pastor next year. The last love feast was held January 13, and a very large audience was present, and it was a joyous time. The church has 419 members in full connection. Thirty have been received in full connection during the year; 59 children have been baptized; seven have been received by letter and twelve have died. The Sunday-school, held in the church in the morning, has an average attendance of 280, with 18 officers and teachers. It has raised $31.90 for missionary cause. Expenses during the year $97.50. On hand $42.35. An evening school is held in a hall near the church in which are 85 scholars and ten teachers and officers. Cash in treasury, $27.65. This school has been lately organized by Z. Campbell. Samuel Bell was elected lay delegate to conference, and E. Anderson was elected reserve delegate. The Pastor's salary, $600, is provided for, and the Recording Steward presented an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures for the whole year.

MISSISSIPPI.

C. S. Anderson, Elliott: "Sabbath-school is prospering, with five teachers at work assisting me in the superintendence. The children are zealous."

J. Jackson, Pelahatchie: "Mount Pleasant Church held a protracted meeting, and eight souls were brought to Christ. Our church is in good condition."

L. E. Bell, of DeKalb, has been active in Sabbath-school work. M. Grady and J. B. Halton are teachers there. The Kansas spirit is not as strong as elsewhere.

L. P. Brown, Shubuta circuit: "We have been blessed during the year. Only two deaths occurred—Sisters Horn and Chatman. Sabbath-schools are growing."

G. W. Barrett, Meridian: "Rev. Moses Adams delivered a temperance sermon; about 300 were in attendance. Sabbath and day schools are in fair condition. We have erected a two-story school building 20x35."

When Rev. Isaac Mosby went upon Crawford circuit he found no building to worship in. By assistance of $50 from the Church Extension society, a building was paid for, and the people are glad and thankful. Elder McLochlan attended a protracted meeting.

TEXAS.

S. Smith, Alleyton: "The work is in good condition here. We tried hard to build a church house this year."

E. Jefferson, Milican: "Sunday-school prospers, with seven teachers. The people are much stirred up about the Kansas fever. Some are going from here every day. We are trying to build a church."

A. R. Bridge, Lockhart: "I came to this place to teach a free public school. I found the people quite eager for me to conduct a Sabbath-school. The appearance of the people gave me courage. School opened this morning (Nov. 30,) with 3 teachers, 48 pupils and 32 visitors. We had a glorious time."

TENNESSEE.

H. Robinson, Woodbury circuit: "Elder Manson held our fourth quarter. We sent him away well pleased, after paying him all that we owed him. Seventy-one members contributed 25c. each for the purpose."

L. M. Moores reported a protracted meeting at Friendship, resulting in 86 conversions. Rev. Wm. Butler delivered a good sermon. Collection in conference, $5.50. West Tennessee is in great need of educated men and women to bring her people to God.

Memorial Services.

A memorial service was held in Clark Chapel in this city on Sunday the 11th inst. The death of Bishop Haven has touched the hearts of the Freedmen, which the death of hardly any other man, either in church or state could reach. His activity in meeting their enemies and his clear exposures of the schemes of wicked men, his long and brave defense of the rights of the colored people, and his persistent efforts to bring about a recognition of a Christian equality, will not soon be forgotten by those for whom he so earnestly and bravely labored. At three o'clock, p. m., the church was packed with a sad, and at times during the exercises, a tearful audience. The house was tastefully draped with emblems of mourning. Over the pulpit were the words, tastefully arranged, "Bishop Haven, will be remembered by what he has done." The exercises were opened with appropriate selections of anthems, beautifully rendered by the choir. The hymn "Servant of God well done," was sung, and President Cravatt of Fisk University led in prayer. Prof. A. K. Spence read the 90th Psalm, and 2d Cor. 5. Addresses were made by the writer, Prof. J. W. E. Bowens of the Central Tennessee College, and the pastor of the church, Rev. D. W. Hays. The interest manifested, not only by the members of the M. E. Church, but other churches in this city, nearly all the colored churches being represented, shows that Bishop Haven was regarded as a friend of the oppressed, by those who know what it is to suffer oppression. He spoke and wrote for the oppressed, for freedom, for manhood, for equal rights for all, white or black. He labored for the intellectual and spiritual edification of the Freedmen, and they know it. His words were clear, ringing words in favor of the right and in denunciation of the wrong, and fell at times like bomb shells in the midst of his opponents. But his tongue, eloquent for liberty, is silent, his pen, which dropped words of fire, is stilled forever, and multitudes of men and women in cabins and cottages mourn, because their friend and advocate is no more. His triumphant death is a rich legacy to the church. He was too busy to think or say much about dying. That he left to the Master and his faith was grandly honored. His words as he crossed the Jordan—"There is no river here; all is beautiful,"—will be a rich treasure for the busy workers, who expect soon to pass through the same gateway to the home beyond. Only a few weeks ago Bishop Haven with Dr. Rust visited the Central Tennessee College and made an address to the students. It was full of grand thoughts, sound advice, prophetic of a bright future for the earnest, laborious, patient student, and will long be remembered as one of his best speeches at the college. He had endeared himself to the students by his words of encouragement, his genial spirit, his recognition of their manhood, and that they shall hear his words no more, is felt as a sad and great bereavement. Bishop Haven will be greatly missed. J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 12th, 1880.

December Report.

Bible distribution in Texas by colporteurs of the American Bible Society in the month of December, 1879.

Days of service	388
Miles traveled on official duty	4655
Number of families visited	3893
Number of families found destitute of the Bible	621
Destitute families supplied with the Bible	585
Destitute individuals supplied, in addition	317
Number of books sold	2160
Value of the books sold	$742 33
Number of books donated to needy	537
Value of books donated	$112 79
Contributions from churches and individuals in aid of Bible cause	$9 00

Bible lands are the lands of constitutional liberty. There is only one power which can make a nation fit for self government, and that is the Bible. Its one teaching is unselfishness; its one glorious political principle is that the land is God's, and every man is responsible at the bar of God's eternal judgment for vote, influence and obedience.

W. B. RANKIN, Dist. Supt.

Austin, Texas.

[illegible] Missions.

[illegible] has yielded an- [illegible] for South India. [illegible] course of four or five days [illegible] off with God's good prov- [illegible] W. Woodall and wife [illegible] the East.

[illegible] DOOR OPENED.—Bro. [illegible] from Tein-tsin tells [illegible] Bro. Davis left home [illegible] the Teun-hua circuit, [illegible] with Bro. Lowry.

[illegible] and Walker have re- [illegible] from an extended [illegible] the Nan-kung, Tai-an [illegible] circuits, and brought [illegible] encouraging reports from [illegible]. Our work in Tein-tsin [illegible] on a new phase, in the [illegible] up of a medical work by [illegible] Howard. A recent severe [illegible] of Lady Li, the wife of the [illegible] Li-hung-chang was the oc- [illegible] of Dr. Howard's being called [illegible] has resulted in the open- [illegible] a large dispensary practice, [illegible] the expenses of which, are [illegible] Lady Li herself. It was [illegible], that she placed in [illegible] hands, seven hundred [illegible] be sent to England, for [illegible] of necessary drugs, [illegible] carrying on of the work. [illegible] of Lady Li has led to [illegible] of Dr. H. to many [illegible] highest families here, and the [illegible] of an enlarged field for [illegible] and the fear that the ex- [illegible] opening for woman's [illegible] in Tein-tsin might be closed [illegible] entered immediately, induced [illegible] here, for the winter at [illegible]. By this move she has solved [illegible] of the practicability of [illegible] work in Tein-tsin. Since [illegible] of 1870 all access to [illegible] of this great city has [illegible] off, and our church mem- [illegible] all men, with very few ex- [illegible]. So hopeless was the [illegible] that other missionaries of [illegible] Boards denied the possibility [illegible] opening a woman's work here. [illegible] the door seems to be open- [illegible]. The Viceroy has provided [illegible] for her dispensary work in a [illegible] attached to one of the first [illegible] in the City. In an adjoin- [illegible] apartment is a similar dispen- [illegible] for men, carried on by a [illegible] Physician of the London [illegible] Society. The U. S. Vice [illegible] at the dispensary [illegible], to encourage the work [illegible] when able. In all that [illegible] to see the hand of [illegible], who has car- [illegible] way in a direc- [illegible] dared to hope for.

[illegible]

Sunday School.

Jan. 25, 1880.—THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS.

SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 4: 1-11. Memorize 1-4.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"For in that he himself hath suffered, being tempted, he is able to succour them that are tempted."—Heb 2: 18.

TOPIC.—"The Scriptures Fulfilled in Christ's Temptation."

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Preliminary.—The facts concerning the temptation of Christ, as presented by the Evangelists, suggest various explanations. One is that it was an internal conflict, in which the temptations were suggestions of the Evil One, not recognized as such until the final startling and revealing proposition. In this view, it was only in imagination that the devil carried Christ and set him upon the pinnacle of the temple, and, in the same way, took him upon an exceeding high mountain, and, "in a moment of time," showed to him all the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them. This interpretation commends itself as being the most in accord with the probability and with the way that the devil now has of doing.

The Temptation of Hunger (1-4). In this temptation the appeal was to no evil appetite, but simply to a desire for food. But what fierce temptations come to hungry men! "If thou be the Son of God command that these stones be made bread." The storehouse from which the Saviour drew his weapons of defense his followers can not afford to look and turn their backs upon. "Man shall not live by bread alone," etc. It is evident that the tempter sought to make the newly inaugurated Messiah doubt the care of God over him. He tried to make him think that it was necessary for him to resort to miraculous means to keep from starving. His reply, in effect, is that it is not needful for him to work any miracle; for God will supply all that is required for his sustenance in his own way. For forty days and forty nights, now, he had been sustained by the heavenly manna, of which he had partaken at the Jordan, and he still could trust in the One who thus far had upheld him.

The Temptation of Fame (5-7).—1. Where it occurred. This was not in the wilderness, but in the holy city, and even on a pinnacle of the temple. "If thou be the Son of God cast thyself down." Of course such an act, if successful, instantly would have secured the allegiance of the thousands who turned away from the Saviour as actually he did exhibit himself. "For it is written." Ps. 91: 11, 12. The devil can quote Scripture or misquote it, to suit his purpose. He shall give his angels charge concerning thee. The devil cunningly left out the clause: "To keep thee in all thy ways." The promise was not that angels should keep one from being dashed to pieces if he cast himself from a dizzy height, but that the righteous should be kept from all real harm in his journey through life. Christ does not stop to show him wherein his situation does not apply, but seizes upon that portion of the Scripture which exactly fits the case. "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."

The Temptation of Ambition (8-11). The text says that the devil took him up into an exceeding high mountain. As men are tempted now, so was Christ then—only that he saw all the kingdoms of this world, and the glory of them, and was promised that they all should be his. All that which he saw the devil promised to "give" him. It was to be his without trouble, or effort, or suffering. If thou wilt fall down and worship me. He proposed to give Christ the temporal power, with all of its honors, while he retained his spiritual supremacy—for ruling over Christ, he would have ruled through him. For the first time Christ appears to have recognized the source of his temptations. When he did so he drove away the tempter with a [illegible] indignation. "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God," etc. In [illegible] the true son, the true [illegible] and the true king. The real [illegible] of this world is not to be [illegible] by bowing down to the devil. Every attempt to establish [illegible] kingdom of God in this world [illegible] to worldly ways and [illegible] is simply to make it [illegible] of the devil, and [illegible] to be a spiritual [illegible] Angels came and [illegible] him. They had [illegible] the conflict. Most [illegible] brought him the food [illegible] but they [illegible] association as [illegible] that he would [illegible] for himself [illegible] miraculous [illegible] on his part.

THE CANVASS

FOR

1880!

LET IT BEGIN NOW.

We call the attention of our agents to the following:

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The above-named book, a 12mo., 852 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880, who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
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Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
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Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
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Deaths.

One of my own dear sisters, named Cloe, departed this life Dec. 26. I believe she is now in glory. She was young, and her parents mourn her loss. D. GREGORY.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 12, 1880.

Sister Jane Sturgis died Dec, 6, aged 51 years. She had been a member of the church for 30 years. She patiently accepted the will of her Lord. W. GRAVES.

Waco, Texas, Jan. 5.

Mary Ada Mills, infant daughter of William and Laura Mills, aged four years and six months. "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." H. J. W.

Alexandria, La., Dec., 1879.

Sister Manda Robinson, Baptist, fell dead in the church, Nov. 24th, during service. She was buried by the congregation. As the procession was returning, Bro. A. Peter Jackson, who had helped to bury her, when about one mile from the grave yard, in the little town of Newton, fell dead. Bro. Jackson was a member of our church. R. R. MCALPIN.

Lawrence, Miss. Nov. 28th.

Sallie Busha, a member of Clinton Street M. E. Church, died Jan. 4, 1880. She was converted in 1846, and was known as "the woman preacher" before the war, and since many precious souls have been added to the Methodist church by her instructions. She was first a member of Wesley Chapel, and was taken on the coast by her owners. She had to suffer many hardships for her profession, before the war, among the Roman Catholics in St. John the Baptist parish. She has been a great help to all ministers who knew her, and she will be missed by her many friends. She leaves an aged husband and relatives to mourn her lost. She was a native of Dumphries, Va. She was born 1810 and was brought to this State in 1826.

STEPHEN DUNCAN, Pastor.

NEW BOOKS.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Vindicated is the title of a new book, now in press, giving details of his recent trial. Price 25c. Address Box 4534, New York. George P. Edgar, compiler.

LIFE AND WORKS OF CHRIST. By C. Geike, D. D. New York: American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street.

This standard religious work usually sold for $8, is now published and sold in New York for 50c and $1. Outsiders pay postage of 10 and 16 cents respectively for the two editions—one cloth bound, and the other superfine paper, half Russia.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The International Sabbath Association Reporter is to be devoted to a better observance of the Sabbath by general and local governments. Philadelphia, 19 South Twelfth street.

—The Western Farmer's Almanac (John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.) for 1880 is the fifty-third issue. This is a guarantee of its merits. Farmers may find in it much information of practical use. Price, 10c.

—That marvel of cheapness, The Library Magazine, began its third volume with January. It is a choice reprint of foreign literature, giving 2304 pages per year for $1. American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., New York.

—The Musical Herald of Boston, Mass., began its career with the month of January. It is decidedly the best musical publication we have ever seen. Its illustrations, typography, and reading matter are of a superior kind. It opens with a sketch of Handel, and contains three pieces of music. Terms $1.50 per year.

—The Louisiana Journal of Education for January (Box 1609, New Orleans—$1 per year) gives information as to the present condition of public schools in the city and State, together with a fair budget of news from other States. It should be read by teachers, directors, and all friends of education.

—Appleton's Journal for February concludes A Stroke of Diplomacy, and gives The Comedy Writers of the Restoration; Miracles, Prayers and the Law; Life in Brittany; Teaching Grandmother; The Russian Gypsies; First Impressions of the New World, by the Duke of Argyll. Price, 25c.

—Prof. Tice's "Weather Forecasts and American Almanac for 1880," is out, and we learn that the first edition of over 20,000 copies was called for within eight days of its publication, and a second put to press. It is more specific in its weather prognostications for 1880 than formerly, and a variety of subjects of interest, such as plagues and astronomical relations thereto, heat and sunstrokes, cyclones, etc., are discussed. Price 20 cents. Thompson, Tice & Lillingston, St. Louis, Mo.

—People who contemplate traveling in Europe will consult their own interests by investigating the Grand Excursions arranged by Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, of London and New York, for the year 1880. A pamphlet of 64 pages, just issued by the above firm, with details of routes and rates. A handsome Map of Europe shows the routes which Cook's Parties will follow. The book in question will be sent free by return mail on receipt of stamp for postage. Address Thomas Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York.

—The Living Age for January 10th—second weekly number of the new volume—contains A Plea for the Eighteenth Century, from the Nineteenth Century; How we got away from Naples; a story of the Time of King Bomba, Fraser; The Lord's Prayer and the Church, by John Ruskin, Contemporary Review; The Curate of St. Matthews, Argosy: Life in Brittany, Cornhill; Edward and Catherine Stanley, Fraser; A Silesian Country House, Saturday Review; The Criminal Code of the Jews, Part IV, Pall Mall Gazette; Teaching Grandmother, and Grandmother's Teaching, by Alfred Austin, Cornhill; with select poetry, etc. The subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, including extra numbers of the latter. Littell & Co., Boston, publishers.

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Conference Notices.

NOTICE.

The class of the first year of the Little Rock Conference will meet the Committee in the M. E. Church at Jacksonport, at 9 a. m., Feb. 10, 1880. A. J. PHILLIPS.

Van Buren, Ark., Jan. 8, 1880.

Navasota District—Texas Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Brenham and Brenham Circuit, Jan. 17-18; Hempstead and Hempstead Circuit, Jan. 24, 25; San Philipe, Jan. 31, and Feb. 1; Bellville, Feb. 7, 8; Courtney, Feb. 14, 15; Plantersville, Feb. 21, 22; Navasota, Feb. 28, 29; Anderson, March 6, 7; Red Top, March 13, 14; Bryan, March 20, 21; Bryan Circuit, March 27, 28; Brewer's Hill, April 3, 4; Hearne, April 10, 11.

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Jan. 16, 1880.

Episcopal Visitation.

Spring Conferences of 1880.

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South'n Central	Concord	Jan. 28	Simpson
North Carolina	High Point	Feb. 4	Simpson
Mexico	Mexico	" 4	Harris
Arkansas	Russellville	" 4	Merrill
Little Rock	Jacksonport	" 11	Merrill
South Kansas	Ottawa	Mc'h 3	Foster
Virginia	Norfolk	" 3	Merrill
Baltimore	Baltimore	" 3	Andrews
Washington	Washington	" 3	Peck
New Jersey	Camden	" 10	Scott
Kansas	Topeka	" 10	Foster
Philadelphia	Phil'delphia	" 10	Merrill
Central Pa	Altoona	" 10	Haven
St. Louis	Sedalia	" 17	Foster
Wilmington	Dover	" 17	Andrews
Missouri	Trenton	" 24	Foster
Newark	Phillipsb'rg	" 24	Wiley
Kentucky	Danville	" 24	Haven
New York	New York	" 31	Wiley
New York East	Brooklyn	" 31	Bowman
New England	Boston	" 31	Andrews
Lexington	Paris	" 31	Haven
Troy	Burlington	" 31	Peck
East German	Brooklyn	April 7	Scott
Providence	Norwich	" 7	Bowman
North Indiana	Union City	" 7	Haven
Maine	Saco	" 14	Bowman
Wyoming	Scranton	" 14	Harris
Vermont	Barton L'd'g	" 14	Wiley
New Hampshir'	Great Falls	" 14	Andrews
Northern N. Y.	Ilion	" 14	Peck

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Seabright, N. J., Nov. 4, 1879.

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Young Folks' Corner.

A CAROL.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JUST AS I AM."

There came a little child to earth,
Long ago;
And the angels of God proclaimed his birth
High and low.
Out on the night so calm and still,
Their song was heard, [hill
For they knew that the Child on Bethlehem's
Was Christ the Lord.

Far away in a goodly land,
Fair and bright,
Children with crowns of glory stand,
Robed in white;
In white more pure than the spotless snow,
And their tongues unite
In the psalm which the angels sang long ago
On Christmas night.

They sing how the Lord of that world so fair,
A Child was born;
And that they might a crown of glory wear,
Wore a crown of thorn.
And in mortal weakness, in want and pain,
Came forth to die, [reign
That the children on earth might forever
With Him on high.

He has put on his kingly apparel now,
In that goodly land; [flow,
And he leads, to where fountains of water
That cheer as head.
And forever more in their garments fair,
And undefiled,
Those ransomed children his praise declare
Who was once a Child.

Truths for Sixteen-Year-Old Men.

Remember, my son, that the world ... several ... for thousands of years ... that stuck out of the ... that when they ... went whirling ... one man out of ten ... to the funeral, or ever ...

... as you can, of course ... as you can, without ... out of your ... the light of ... in the world, ... with it, and ... thing is so simple ... it is. Don't be too ... father because he ... less than you do. ... reply of Dr. Way- ... of Brown Uni- ... it was an easy ... make proverbs ... "Make a ... old man ... that the ... more than ... he would ... men, but ... young men ... at you ... at him; ... they are ... is ... the ... they ... all love ... They ...

"Did you know that old gentleman?"

"No, I did not."

"Well, it is Mr.—— the President of this road."

The conductor changed color and bit his lips, but went on and finished taking up the tickets. As soon as he had done he returned to "old limpy," and said:

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"Sit down here, young man. I do not want to harm you; but we run this road to accommodate the public, and make it an invariable rule to treat every person with perfect civility whatever garb he wears, or whatever infirmity he suffers. The rule is imperious upon every one of our employees. I shall not remove you for what you have done, but it must not be repeated."

That conductor afterward never saw among his passengers another "old limpy."

How often a new affection makes a new man! The sordid, cowering soul turns heroic. The frivolous girl becomes the steadfast martyr of patience and ministration, transfigured by deathless love. The career of bounding impulses turns into an anthem of sacred deeds.—*Chapin.*

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notice. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to enquire for my brother, Aleck, who belonged to Mr. Pruit, in Mississippi. Our mother's name is Olive. She belonged to Solomon Bisckwell. When we came to Texas he bought her from John Herring. She left two children with John Herring named Frank and Lexey. My oldest brother used to belonged to Jessey Pitman. We had one sister named Harriet. My name was Carrie; it is now Charity Griffin. Any information of mother will be thankfully received. Address me at Flatonia, Texas, in care of Rev. Thos. Wadkins.

CHARITY GRIFFIN.

DEAR EDITOR—I have a cousin named Teany Cammel who belong to Dr. Harris, in Deason, near Gallatin, Tennessee. Her mother's name is Henrietta Anderson; her father's, Wiley Cammel. She has a brother named Charley Anderson. Thornton Woods is my name, or Tharnton Andersen. I used to belong to the same Dr. Anderson, on the Gallatin pike, five miles from Gallatin, Tenn. Address me at Centenary M. E. Church, Memphis, Tenn. THORNTON WOODS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, Hannah Coott. The last I heard of her she was in ... My ... is Jordan Pecan; Richard is my brother. Mother left me at Pecan and I afterwards went to Rutherford Co., Tenn. I heard from them once by a man that claimed to know them. His name was John Griffin. Address me at Murfreesboro, ... care of Rev. H. Robinson. I now go by the name of G. R. DAVIS.

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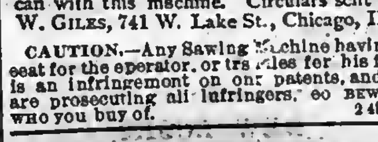

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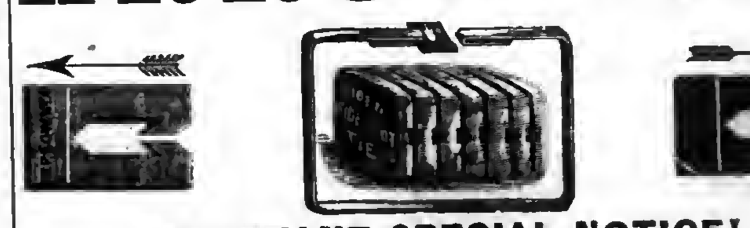

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To convince the poor sufferer that we are honest and thoroughly responsible for all statements made by us, we append the following:

TO THE AFFLICTED:—We have known A. T. Mitchell and Sam T. Dobyns, who compose the firm of Dobyns & Mitchell, and are proprietors of "Dobyns' Sure Cure" for a number of years. We know them to be gentlemen in whose honor and integrity implicit confidence can be placed; and we unhesitatingly say that the patrons of "Dobyns' Sure Cure" can rest assured that said firm are pecuniarily good and responsible for, and will faithfully carry out, any and all promises made by them. C. Alexander, Cashier Northern Bank, Paris, Ky.; Henry Spears, Cashier Agricultural Bank, Paris, Ky.; Matt Turney, Judge of the Bourbon Co. Court; J. M. Hughes, Clerk of the Bourbon County Court.

Many Testimonials as to its great virtues and curative powers have been received, but the remedy itself is its best recommendation.

The Late ELD. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

The gifted evangelist, and earnest, true-hearted Christian gentleman, says of this great Remedy, in the *American Christian Review,* of October 29th, 1878:

"We call attention to 'DOBYNS' SURE CURE' *as a voluntary thing, and not for pay.* We have been troubled with Catarrh of the head for the last ten years, and now, after using the 'SURE CURE' about three months, can truly say that we feel about free from the entire trouble in the head. We have also given the 'SURE CURE' to others—as we have been in publicly all the time—*and it has invariably given relief.*"

"I know that I am doing a public favor to the thousands who are suffering from Catarrh by adding my testimonial to its value." (Elder) W. K. PENDLETON, Pres. Bethany College, W. Va.—Nov. 3, 1879.

"It will afford me unfeigned pleasure to recommend your 'SURE CURE' to my friends." (Elder) ROBERT GRAHAM, Pres. Bible College, Lexington, Ky.—Aug. 14, 1879.

"I have been using your 'SURE CURE,' and it will do all you claim for it. I recommend it wherever I go." (Elder) D. T. WRIGHT, Chillicothe, Mo.—Nov. 4, 1879.

"Believing in its excellency, as I do, I shall recommend it everywhere I go." (Rev.) W. H. MILBURN, Jacksonville, Ill.—Oct. 4, 1879.

"I have given your 'SURE CURE' a thorough trial, and am now ready to personally recommend it." (Elder) C. C. CLINE, State Sunday School Evangelist, Louisville, Ky.—Nov. 17, 1879.

"Five years ago I paid a Cincinnati Physician fifty dollars for treating that which your dollar box has already completely mastered. I advise the afflicted to send on for the 'SURE CURE' at once." THOMAS MUNNELL, Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Oct. 9, 1879.

OVER 18,000 SUCH TESTIMONIALS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED by us, and will be cheerfully shown to anyone.

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HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulation without *intoxicating,* take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you *dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint,* disease of the *stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves?* You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

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It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Blancard's PILLS

To eliminate the impurities, which destroy health, and rebuild the system by furnishing the iron necessary, is a task admirably performed by the excellent preparation, Blancard's Pills of Iodide of Iron. The Iodine purifies, the Iron strengthens. These Pills cure all forms of anaemia or weakness from scrofulous taint, or from too rapid growth in youth; loss of color in young and old; swelling of the glands, &c. Prescribed by the faculty, and sold by all druggists.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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REMEMBER ME.

"Remember me," my Savior God,
While here on earth I stay.
[illegible] strength to bear affliction's rod,
A faith to watch and pray.

"Remember me," when fortune smiles,
[illegible] are bright and fair,
[illegible] I should fall, through Satan's wiles,
[illegible] his baneful snare.

"[illegible] me," thy voice I'll greet
[illegible] all my dealings here;
[illegible] let thy spirit guide my feet,
And I shall never fear.

"Remember me," stand by my side,
Where'er my lot may be;
And when by Jordan's swelling tide,
[illegible] Lord, "Remember me."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Do We Need a Colored Bishop?

DEAR EDITOR—As several of the [illegible] writers have taken it on [illegible] to write on the colored [illegible] question, and I have been [illegible] on the matter, I thought I [illegible] wake my pen from its slumber, and tell to the church just [illegible] little I think about it, so don't [illegible] I mean to worry your paper [illegible] my folly.

[illegible] place I belong to the [illegible] church—a church which [illegible] by their color. This [illegible] sprang into existence [illegible] my great grand[illegible] born, and God bless [illegible] long after I have [illegible] eternity; and yet [illegible] of this old M. E. [illegible] gently and safely con[illegible] grand old bark through [illegible] storms, and I, for one, am [illegible] say—thank God. Up to [illegible] never made a mistake [illegible] a bishop. Some of our [illegible] for some cause re[illegible] have withdrawn; [illegible] the history of this [illegible] has one of our [illegible] expelled or laid [illegible] inefficiency. Now, Mr. [illegible] to commence [illegible] place, it is im[illegible] whether there is [illegible] elected to the [illegible] not. In the sec[illegible] want a poor little [illegible] guage bishop [illegible] narrow guage [illegible] our intelli[illegible] most ignorant [illegible] church would be [illegible], sir, I want a [illegible] views, and run[illegible] in the broad [illegible] a bishop such [illegible] at meeting [illegible] of our pop[illegible] to one of [illegible] he could not [illegible] and could [illegible]." In [illegible] of one of [illegible] in [illegible] with [illegible] any [illegible]

Texas or South Carolina conferences, with all the dignity and honor that could be conferred on a bishop. We don't want a colored bishop simply for color's sake, but for the material good of the work. If color is why so many pitiful cries have been boomed up of late in the newspapers, then I must say we are not one whit ahead of the Africans, and C. M. E's. of America who boldly say they have no use for the white men in their churches.

Now, sir, I must come to common facts and close. You are aware of the fact that this grand old church is planted and rooted deeply all around the world. Almost every nation's arm is entwined among her branches. The colored people number some 200,000 in our church, and some of them think that they should be represented on the episcopal board. They say further that they don't think that the general conference has meted out to them justice, simply because they have not got a bishop of their own race. Now, sir, if it is race that causes us to contend for a bishop, I will advance my pen a few steps further, and pick up China, France, Spain, Germany, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Ireland, Mexico, and all other races where our church is established. Allow each of those races to contend for a bishop for race's sake, and we have more bishops than conferences for them to preside over. Now, Mr. Editor, don't you see just as plain as you can see the polar star around which the seven pointers run, that contending for a bishop simply for race's sake is folly? Under these circumstances, sir, the woods would be chuck full of bishops. It would be no small matter to go in the bottom and jump a bishop at any time. Some writers think the church would prosper much faster if the old mother church had such a bishop. Allow me to say to those who think this that it is not number that the grand church is after, but men and women of pure hearts and sound minds, who can and will do the church and the Master real effective good. Again, I would say to those persons that will not come into our sheep-fold simply because we have not a colored bishop, that their hearts are not with our hearts, and again, the tone of man's soul is not what the Holy Ghost would have it be.

In conclusion I will say that if it is the sense of the general conference, it suits me; and if not, I am suited anyhow.

J. W. ROBINSON.

Calvert, Texas, Jan. 14, 1880.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Augusta Circuit, Little Rock Conference.

DEAR EDITOR—Early in the summer I sent you an article in reference to the work in this section, which you kindly published; and now, as a few more weeks will close our conference year, I desire to again lay before your thousands of readers a few thoughts relative to our work here. God has been with us in a remarkable manner. In dangers, in trials, in temptation, in cruel mockings, in poverty, in suffering, in distress, He has ever been present to help with His almighty power, and to make a way for our escape, and now at the end of the year it is with no small degree of satisfaction with which I look back and see what God has done. The only thing I have to regret is that I have not done more in the Master's vineyard.

My work has been chiefly among colored people, and although it was the opinion of some of the brethren at conference that white brethren should not be sent to colored people, for the reason, as they claimed, that they would not be received by them, yet I must say I have found it altogether to the opposite, and I am confident that a white brother does not meet with any more, if as much opposition in [illegible] among colored people [illegible] a colored brother, unless the [illegible] brother tries to build up [illegible] church purely on a color line [illegible]; but if I understand what [illegible] is trying to do, it is not [illegible] a separate colored or white [illegible]. Not only have I found [illegible] to receive me, but in [illegible] I have found [illegible] up our church [illegible] long[illegible] for rec[illegible] con[illegible] has [illegible]

them. Two years among the colored people as a preacher and teacher has changed my opinion very much in reference to associating with them. They are not the coarse, superstitious, ignorant people which they have always been represented to be, but many of them are intelligent and refined, and as fit associates for any man as any of their relations here in the South of a paler complexion. I can not see why any one for any sensible reason should refuse to recognize them. They have many traits of character as a people that will, under a proper condition of things, recommend them to the best circles of society in the land.

The crops have been unusually large here this year, and the dawning of better times is evident on every hand. No less than half a dozen families in our church alone have bought homes this season, and it is not hard to predict with their untiring industry, what the near future will bring to them. In addition we have built the best church here, (Sand Hill,) in all this region of country, and will have it ready for dedication by the time our beloved presiding elder, Bro. Isaac G. Pollard gets around to us again. Our district conference is to convene in it Feb. 6, and the following Sabbath it will be dedicated. I trust all the brethren of the district and as many of Bro. Crawford's district as can get here on their way to annual conference at Jacksonport, Feb. 11, will do so.

It is my intention during the coming year to do all I can to increase the circulation of your valuable paper. I find it a great help to me in my work, and I think one of the best possible means of educating the people is to circulate our church literature among them.

Your brother in Christ,

LOUIS M. LAYTON.

Newport, Ark.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Good Templarism in Louisiana.

The Independent Order of Good Templars is doing a good work among the colored people of this State. Some time ago Col. J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky, who is R. W. G. T. of this grand organization of over three million members, commissioned Rev. A. E. P. Albert D. D. R. W. G. T. for this State, to extend the order among the colored people. Thus far, with the aid and co-operation of the white Good Templars, he has succeeded well. Two lodges have been organized, and the third and fourth are preparing for their institution. On the 18th of December, 1879, Perseverance Lodge No. 2 (dual) was instituted, and the following officers elected: Geo. W. Wells, W. C. T.; Miss Emma Strange, W. V. T.; Valcour Chatman, W. S.; Mrs. Eliz. Johnson, W.A.S.; Ed. Barnes, W. F. S.; Prince King, W. T.; Stephen Duncan, W. C.; C. G. Merritt, W. M.; Sister Martha Strange, W. D. M.; Sancho Lewis, W. G.; A. Moore, O. G.; F. C. Long, P. W. C. T. and L. D. There were present at the institution the following members of the existing Grand Lodge of Louisiana: P. W. G. C. T., Thos. H. Jones; G. W. Treas., H. Williams; G. W. Marshall, E. W. Thomas; G. W. I. G., W. M. Woods, and the representative of the R. W. G. L., Col. York A. Woodward. This lodge meets every Saturday evening at 7:30, at the New Orleans University, No. 188 Race street, New Orleans. Members from sister lodges are invited to affiliate. The presence of these prominent temperance workers in our colored Lodges show much more than words can paint, and with their aid and our own exertions under God we hope to have a dual Grand Lodge organized here by the 1st of May. The I. O. G. T. is the grandest temperance order in the world. For any information about the organization of lodges, address me in care of Rev. J. C. Hartzell, 106 Camp street, New Orleans.

REV. A. E. P. ALBERT,
D. D. R. W. G. T. of La.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Houma.

DEAR EDITOR—We desire the reappointment of the Rev. A. E. P. Albert to this place, and you may see by the following how his labors among us have been appreciated: On Sunday, Jan. 11, Bro. A. preached the annual sermon to the temperance organization of Houma. Text, Hezekiah 2:15. The discourse was very ably delivered and much appreciated, after which Mrs. S. F. Smith, in presenting a gold-headed cane to Bro. A., spoke as follows:

"*Dear Pastor and Brother* — We hail thee as the champion of the temperance cause. With unbounded gratitude for thy incessant labors and untiring zeal in our behalf, we bow before thee. Noble friend, thou hast not only opened for us the gate that leadeth to rich treasures above, and hadst us enter therein; but thou hast also taught us that the greatest enemy of man is the wine cup, and if we would be a blessing to society, and honor to our country, and an heir to glory, we must forever banish it from our homes. In behalf of Evening Star Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T., accept, we entreat thee, this simple token of our gratitude for thy labors among us; and, as thou hast befriended us, so may we ever prove faithful friends to thee. May the blessings of heaven attend thee through life's ever-changing scenes is our prayer."

Mrs. Smith then presented the cane bearing the following inscription: "To Rev. A. E. P. Albert. Honor to whom honor is due. Presented by I. O. G. T., of Houma, La." Bro. A.'s words of acceptation were touching and to the point. Now, in conclusion, while we earnestly hope for Bro. A.'s return, we calmly await the decision of the conference, and will govern ourselves accordingly. Yours in Christ,

M.

Woman's Temperance Work in the South.

To the Christian Ladies of the Southern States, Greeting:

BELOVED SISTERS:—At our Women's National Christian Temperance Convention recently held at Indianapolis a Committee was appointed whose duty it should be to open correspondence with the Christian ladies of the South and invite their co-operation with us in the work of promoting Christian Temperance.

We feel that the Lord hath called the Christian women of our land to a great and holy work by using their influence as followers of the Lord Jesus to stay the tide of Intemperance, whose waves are every year engulfing so many thousands of souls for whom our blessed Saviour died.

That fell destroyer that is blasting more lives, destroying the peace and happiness of more homes, causing more poverty, sorrow and crime, and ruining more souls than all other forms of sin combined.

This influence woman can use in her own household by banishing the wine cup from her table, the intoxicating beverage from her sideboard, by practicing the principles of total abstinence herself and teaching them to her children.

And by such blessed example and teaching in her own home she does become an influence in her community for the right. Again, by combining our influence and our prayers we strengthen ourselves and each other and become helpers, co-workers with our ministers in promoting Temperance and our holy religion among the people.

In our work we usurp no other's prerogative. Ours is emphatically and simply woman's work. Neither is there any sectarianism or sectionalism in it.

The beauty of it consists in bringing the women of all denominations together on one broad platform of Christian benevolence and philanthropy. The only condition a desire for the welfare of humanity and the salvation of souls.

I am most happy to say that the Convention did me the honor of making me Chairman of the Committee; I say most happy, for my heart has long been drawn toward the South; and I have been devoutly praying that the Lord would open a door of communication for me with the Christian ladies of the South, on this vital question. I therefore receive this commission as from His hand, praying that he may give me access to the hearts of the sisters of the South, and I most earnestly solicit your prayers, my dear sisters, that we may be able by some means to bring our united prayers and efforts to bear for the destruction of this mightiest foe to the church and to the peace and welfare of our country. I also respectfully solicit a free correspondence on the subject. In the bonds of our blessed Gospel, Yours,

MOTHER STEWART,
Chairman Committee.

Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 18th, 1879.

The influence of poetry in literature is like the influence of true womanhood in society.—*Professor Pardon.*

Report of the Treasurer of the Board of Church Extension of the M. E. Church for the year 1879.

Receipts and disbursements from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1878:

Balance from 1879			$5,023 03
RECEIPTS.			
1st. *General Account*—			
Conf'nce Collections	$66,692 72		
Donations Returned	10 00		
Personal Donations	9,020 05		
Interest	9,807 99		
Bequests	1,457 11		
Advertising	372 50		
Lithographic Plans	468 00		
Return of Temporary Loan to 1026 Arch St. account	173 41		
		$88,001 78	
2d. *Loan Fund Account*—			
Donations to Fund	$5,374 00		
Loans Returned	27,703 41		
Subject to Annuity	21,135 50		
Property Sold	4,451 99	$58,664 90	
			$151,689 71
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1st. *General Account*—			
Donations to Ch'ches	$65,857 84		
Interest & Annuities	11,183 40		
Office and Incidental Expenses, including Rent	1,503 54		
Salaries and Traveling Expenses	9,548 04		
Printing and Posting Annual of 1878	1,207 10		
General Expenses	227 55		
Postage	251 71		
Lithographic Plans	263 41		
General Committee and Anniversary Expenses	419 12		
Office furniture	315 54		
		$90,277 25	
2d. *Loan Fund Account*—			
Loans to Churches	$16,100 00		
Property—as rec'd	6,200 00		
		$22,300 00	
Temporary Loan to C. C. McCabe		800 00	
Balance carried to 1880		38,312 46	
			$151,689 71

Applications for aid have been granted to be paid when certain conditions shall have been complied with as follows:

Donations to Ch'ches	$15,290 00	
Loans to Churches	9,050 00	
		$24,340 00
The payment of which would still leave a balance of		$14,808 69

A comparison with the receipts of 1878 shows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
1st. *General Account*—			
Conf'nce Collections	$14,053 78		
Donations Returned			$215 00
Personal Donations	1,937 99		
Interest	11		
Bequests	746 64		
Advertising	272 50		
Lithographic Plans	233 00		
	$17,244 02		$215 00
	215 00		
Net Increase on General Account	$17,029 02		
2d. *Loan Fund Account*—			
Donations to Fund	$2,592 90		
Loans Returned	6,545 80		
Subject to Annuity	11,485 50		
Bequests			$380 00
Property sold	3,952 60		
	$24,526 80		$380 00
	380 00		
Net Increase on Loan Fund Account	$24,146 80		
Add Increase on General Account	17,029 02		
Total Increase	$41,175 82		

With the above disbursements churches have been aided as follows:

By Donations	243
Loans	15
Donations and Loans	29
Total number of Churches aided	287

Being 23 more than in 1878. These are scattered throughout 40 different States and Territories. The average amount of donations per church during the year has been $240 28; of loans, $365 90.

Letter from Col. Streight.

The following letter from the Logansport, Ind., *Journal* explains itself.

THE HON. CHARLES KAHLO—*My Esteemed Friend:* You have my thanks for sending the *Pharos* of the 18th inst. It is surprising to see how a very ordinary transaction in our private business affairs can be construed by blind political partisans into a matter of great public concern. The truth is, that I sent two colored men and their families, consisting of some women and children, from this city to my farm in Newton county, where I am needing some farm-laborers. These people had just arrived here from North Carolina. These are the people referred to by the editor of *Pharos* when he says: "Tell it to the laboring white men of Indianapolis that Col. Streight is stocking his farm in Newton county with North Carolina negroes." Certainly, tell it to men of Indianapolis, both white and black, that I sent these people to work on my farm. Why not tell them? I have repeatedly advertised for farm laborers to go to my Newton county farm, and have sent numbers of them there, gave them remunerative employment, and I still want more, and, so far as I know, there are no idle farm hands in Newton county. Yes, tell it to the people that I sent two colored men, with their families, to my Newton county farm; and I will add that they are poor and destitute, but I believe honest and industrious.

Now, friend Kahlo, while I am writing, I will add that I have a very kindly feeling for these poor, destitute, persecuted people, who are endeavoring to escape from a condition worse than slavery. It will soon be sixteen years, (in February next), since I was making my way from the same country. That class of people that are now persecuting the colored people was then called Rebels; and those Rebels had orders from the commander of the prison from which I had escaped to capture me, but not to bring me back. My life was at stake, but human endurance has a limit even when life is at stake, and this limit was reached when I was on the southern bank of the Rappahannock River, near Tappahannock, after a terrible day of crossing difficult streams, marching, and hiding from the enemy. My feet were sore; I was worn out for want of sleep and starving for want of food. Escape seemed impossible. On the north was the Rappahannock River (nearly three miles wide;) on the east was a deep, impassable creek; on the west was another stream of water, too wide and deep to cross without a boat, and on the South side the Rebels had established a strong picket-line. It was known by the Rebels that I was somewhere within the space of country above described, which was not more than two miles wide and three or four miles long. A cavalry regiment, together with the people both black and white, with their dogs, had turned out to hunt all day for my place of concealment. It seems almost Providential that I was able to elude their vigilance through that terrible day. But darkness put an end to the search, and I was left to consider the situation. Up to this time my policy had been to avoid trusting anybody, and to endeavor to get through the country undiscovered. This must now be changed, for I was in great need of immediate friendly assistance, and as I had no confidence in the white men of that section of the country, the black men were my only choice. I started in the dark, through the drenching rain, and soon found the negro quarters of a plantation, and on entering one of the cabins I was welcomed by a good, honest Union man, and a friend, though a slave, who had been out all day with his master hunting for me. This man, at the risk of his life, then took me into his comfortable cabin, procured and cooked a bountiful supply of food, and permitted me to rest while he joined his master the next day in a vigorous hunt for my place of concealment. Night came again, and the negroes returned to tell what had been done, and of the fact that a certain boat, by chance, might be captured, which would enable me to cross the Rappahannock, and thus escape from my pursuers. The negroes of this plantation, at the risk of their lives, joined me in capturing the boat, and piloted me through a difficult stream to the river, and returned to their houses to join in the search for my whereabouts on the morrow. By their assistance I made my way out of the reach of the enemy, and my life was spared. The colored people now fleeing from Southern persecution are trying to escape from the same evil spirit that plunged our country into war; that starved and tortured to death over 30,000 Union soldiers, that hunted escaping Union prisoners of war with blood-hounds; that since the close of the war has murdered tens of thousands of men and women for entertaining political opinions favorable to the Union; that has organized rifle clubs and Ku-Klux bands to whip, scourge, and murder Union people. I say that it is from this evil spirit that these poor people are trying to escape, and it was from the same demon that I made my escape. And now, remembering the fact, if any man supposes that I have no sympathy for the refugees, he is not acquainted with my disposition, for I do not intend to be guilty of ingratitude. Hoping that the time will soon come when our National Government will protect the constitutional rights of our citizens throughout the length and breadth of the land, I remain most truly yours,

A. D. STREIGHT.

The attitude of the Romanists towards State education is becoming a matter of increasing concern to all the governments of the earth. Catholicism is a great power, ambitious, grasping, shrewd, fond of power, greedy of control, and in the pursuit of its objects is never troubled with a sensitive conscience. As governments are becoming more and more popular, the necessity of education by the State is becoming a conviction more firmly fixed in the minds of all the intelligent. Throughout Europe, until recently, the educational work has been mainly in the hands of the Romish priesthood. But society has passed beyond their control, and in nothing signifies it more fully than in revolting against their claim to direct the education of the young. This has brought on severe contests with the civil powers. The latest one, being now in progress, is with Belgium, a pronounced Catholic State. The civil authorities have determined to have more to do with education and have passed laws accordingly. Catholicism replies by threatening excommunication against all teachers who take positions under the government, and have even proceeded so far as to threaten it against the parents sending their children to the public schools. These are not idle threats, by any means; for their execution has already begun. Their course in Belgium marks their true attitude in relation to education, where their arrogance can safely make itself known. Catholicism is everywhere the enemy of knowledge, unless it be chosen as the medium of its communication. Its position in countries where liberal institutions prevail may seem to be different for a time, but it is only a seeming. Had the priesthood the power here, they would soon convert the United States into another Belgium.—*Pittsburg Advocate, Oct. 18.*

Gambetta's Broken Engagement.

Gambetta is a bachelor; but he has not lived so long without having at least contemplated marriage. From the time of his leaving his humble home at Cahors, till his rise to the highest rank of public personages, Gambetta lived with a faithful, loving, devoted aunt, who had followed him to Paris, and who made, everywhere he went, a pleasant home for him. She was at once his maid-of-all-work and his congenial companion; and he was as deeply attached to her as she to him. His engagement to a handsome and accomplished girl, with a dot of seven millions, was a shock to the good aunt; but she yielded gracefully to it. When the arrangements for the marriage were being discussed, however, the young lady took it into her head to make it a condition of their union that the aunt should be excluded from the new establishment. She was scarcely elegant enough to adorn gilded salons. Gambetta explained how much his aunt had been to him; the rich beauty was only the more obdurate. Gambetta took up his hat, and with a profound bow, "Adieu," said he; "we were not made to understand each other." And the marriage was put off forever.—*Geo. M. Towle in Good Company.*

What is to be the fate of the Southern States of the American Union? This question is daily becoming of prime importance. Are they to become utterly impoverished? Is free speech to be crushed out? Are men to be not only proscribed but punished for opinion's sake? Are the foundations of prosperity to be destroyed? Is there to be a premium on ignorance, vice and crime? If so, why? If not, what means the decadence in school expenditures, in school attendance, and in the supply of teachers, reported in the statistics of the National Bureau of Education? How is it that Iowa, with a school population about equal to that of Virginia, expends more for education than all the Southern States combined? How is it that Kansas, with a school population about the same as South Carolina, pays more than South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Arkansas combined? How is it that gallant little Rhode Island expends more than Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas? while Michigan pays more than all the States of the South, less Missouri and Kentucky. The South needs brains, enterprise, capital, and labor. It cannot get them without education. It needs peace, unity, obedience to law. It cannot get what it needs without schools, good schools, and enough good schools to reach the whole people. The destinies of the South are in the hands of the people of the South. If they will it, their broad savannas and sunny slopes can be covered with the fruits of thriving and wealth-producing industries. Good schools, liberally supported, everywhere form the key to the situation.—*New England Journal of Education.*

General News Items.

John T. Raymond, the actor, is ill with pneumonia.

Distress is acute and is daily increasing in Ireland.

San Salvador was visited by an earthquake on Dec. 21.

M. de Lesseps was enthusiastically received at Panama.

The Senate committee is at work investigating the causes of the exodus.

Congress will appropriate money to pay U. S. marshals, with prohibitory clauses.

The Democrats nominated Gen. Randall Gibson to be U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

Thirty men are now employed in the construction of sewers for the city of Memphis.

Lowell, Mass., raised $12,000 for the relief of the Irish, and Richmond, Va., $2,500.

At Danville, Va., three ladies were burned to death by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

At Wood's Mills, Ala., five men were killed while raising timbers for a bridge across a creek at that place.

The Democrats nominated Gen. George to be U. S. Senator from Mississippi, to succeed Senator Bruce.

President Diaz, of Mexico, has appointed a committee to prepare for the reception of Gen. Grant and party.

South Louisiana and Texas are united by rail. A locomotive and cars crossed the Sabine bridge to the Louisiana side on the 20th inst.

The National Woman's Suffrage convention met in Washington on the 21st. Mrs. Elizabeth Saxon of New Orleans, delivered an address.

Victoria and his band were attacked in the San Mateo mountains by the U. S. troops. Lieut. French was killed, and two scouts wounded.

The Khedive has accepted the resignation of Gen. Gordan, and he will soon quit Egypt. General regret is expressed at his contemplated departure.

In Rio Janeiro riots were caused by a tax on street car passengers imposed by the government. Cars and tracks were destroyed, and conductors fired at.

Senor Canovas del Castillo is minister of foreign affairs, Senor Toreno, president of the chamber of deputies, by appointment of King Alfonzo, of Spain.

From seventy to ninety persons were killed by an explosion in a coal mine at Lycett, near Newcastle, England. Twenty-five corpses were removed within twenty-four hours after the disaster.

Although the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the legality of the Legislature of Maine as organized by the Republicans, and the Governor and State officers have been inaugurated, the Fusionists ignore the decision and maintain a separate Legislature and officials.

The King of Siam has issued a proclamation declaring that henceforth every man shall be allowed to worship God without molestation, and according to the dictates of his own conscience. Converts to Christianity are not to be forced to worship spirits or to work on Sunday.

Egypt, it is reported, is to go into the war with her equatorial neighbor, Abyssinia, with fifty-four thousand troops in the field in three armies. The war is embittered by religious as well as political rivalry, King John being a zealous Christian of the Nestorian school, and Egypt being a Mohammedan country.

Public attention in Japan is entirely absorbed by the disastrous conflagration in Tokio, December 26. This is the third similar calamity in seven years—the first in 1872, and the second in 1876. Now miles of ground are laid waste. Nearly 15,000 homes have been destroyed and 50,000 persons rendered destitute. The actual pecuniary loss is still undetermined, but it is not so great as it would be in the western countries, owing to the cheap construction of a majority of the houses. The loss of life is put down at about one hundred. A large part of the foreign district was destroyed, including several missionary establishments, one church and the office of the Tokio *Times*. The United States legation was in danger, but escaped. Extraordinary measures have been instituted by the government and private individuals.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880.

Southwestern Day.

Both Mississippi and Louisiana [illegible] have appointed the [illegible] Sunday in February as [illegible] Day. On that [illegible] every preacher in these two [illegible] is to bring the paper before [illegible] congregation and push the canvass for 1880. Those who have [illegible] their lists will make collections, and try to get more to subscribe. Let every preacher do his [illegible] that day, and send in his [illegible].

Praying and Working.

Too many praying people are [illegible] with the mere act of praying. They seem to think they discharge their whole duty by praying [illegible] for themselves and others [illegible] doing anything else [illegible] the results they seek. To [illegible] with their practice, a well-[illegible] should read: Pray out [illegible] salvation, while God and [illegible] do all the work. They pray [illegible] spiritual blessings, but [illegible] to cultivate the graces [illegible]. Their prayers for the [illegible] of others are accompa[illegible] no word of exhortation [illegible] Lord. They pray much, [illegible] prayers are not answered [illegible] nothing more, and [illegible] how much the an[illegible] prayers depend upon [illegible] efforts. We have no [illegible] God to do for us or [illegible] we can do and ought [illegible]. The sincere and [illegible] Christian always places [illegible] service beside his [illegible]. We must work as well [illegible], or our prayers will not be [illegible].

[illegible] place, the indispensa[illegible] of personal spiritual [illegible] personal exertion to ob[illegible] may pray till [illegible] forgiveness of his [illegible] it, unless he [illegible] forth fruits meet [illegible]. He may pray for [illegible] besetting sin, but [illegible] unanswered if [illegible] to work [illegible] to resist and [illegible]. It is [illegible] shall make [illegible] life by striv[illegible] promises as His [illegible] we help our[illegible] to work [illegible] with fear [illegible] worketh [illegible] do of His good [illegible] must work while [illegible] answer our prayers [illegible].

[illegible] true of prayers for [illegible] others. It will [illegible] to shut ourselves [illegible] in any other [illegible] the conver[illegible] or for [illegible] more fre[illegible] we do not [illegible] them and [illegible] pleads [illegible] God [illegible] over, [illegible] the [illegible] are [illegible] churches [illegible]

prayers by earnest, persistent efforts to lead men to Christ by words of loving entreaty; and above all, by the mightier power of a godly example—by having within us, and manifesting to all about us, the saving power of our holy religion.

The Louisiana Conference.

The Louisiana Conference met in Wesley Chapel, New Orleans, Jan. 21-25, 1880. Bishop Harris presided, and J. C. Hartzell, J. F. Marshall, A. E. P. Albert and Stephen Priestley were elected secretary and assistants.

Gottlieb Dosdall, from the Southern German, and George R. Bristor from the Wilmington Conferences, entered the conference by transfer. Henry A. Lewin was readmitted on his certificate of location. None were admitted on trial. The following remain on trial: Simon Evans, Charles Washington, Charles Kershaw and John Sims.

The following were admitted into full connection: Pierre Landry, Wm. Smith, A. E. P. Albert, Alexander Primus, Z. T. Gayden, J. W. Hudson and John Qualls.

The following were elected and ordained elders: Frank Walker, T. Jackson, E. Thompson, Wm. Davis, A. Spears, A. E. P. Albert, T. G. Montgomery, J. F. Marshall, J. W. Hudson, P. Landry.

The following are the superannuated preachers: Scott Chinn, Robert Hodge, Reason Ennis, Charles Downs, Priesley Yarborough, Frederick Reeves.

Henry A. Lewin, Perry Hall, and B. J. Donnell were granted locations at their own request.

The following transferred from the Conference: J. Braun, to Central German, Thomas E. Madden to Indiana, and R. L. Thomson to Missouri.

Peter Brown had died during the year. He had been a faithful minister and died in the full triumph of faith.

The next Conference will be held in Shreveport.

The election of ministerial delegates to the next General Conference occurred on the second day of the session. The Conference having seventy-seven members, was entitled to two delegates. Seventy-one votes were cast, and Emperor Williams and J. C. Hartzell receiving a majority of votes cast, were elected. Marcus Dale and Samuel Davage were elected reserve delegates.

The lay electoral Conference met the third day of the session in Wesley Chapel Hall. Mr. Graham Bell was elected chairman and Mr. Thomas McCary secretary. On motion of J. F. Paddy, Graham Bell was unanimously elected one delegate, and afterward Hon. W. B. Smith, of St. Mary parish, was elected the second delegate. Messrs. Morris Dyer and J. F. Paddy were elected reserve delegates.

As Bishop Harris was to sail for Mexico on Monday morning at eight o'clock, it was necessary to finish the business of the conference before adjournment on Saturday. This helped to prevent too many long speeches, and added to, rather than detracted from the good spirit of the session.

The election of General Conference delegates awakened considerable interest. Questions touching the policy of the conference in the prosecution of its work were brought into the contest. On the morning following the election, on motion of Rev. Dr. Godman, the following was adopted, being prefaced by a suitable preamble:

Resolved, That we shall deprecate and [illegible] the introduction among us, in connection with our elections, or with any business of the Conference, of caucuses and of [illegible] the arts that are known as the pe[illegible] of partisan politicians.

[illegible] That we do hereby enter upon [illegible] a solemn protest against such [illegible] and our decided condemnation of [illegible]

[illegible] discussion upon the ad[illegible] a brother who is a member [illegible] Legislature, the relations [illegible] Church to politics were dis[illegible] fully. The hackneyed [illegible] "No politics in the pulpit" [illegible] repeated and commented [illegible] who thought no one [illegible] a member of the Legislature [illegible] a successful minister. The [illegible] of the Conference, as ex[illegible] an almost unanimous [illegible] partisan politics [illegible] no place in the pulpit, [illegible] any political measure [illegible] or nation involved [illegible] the pulpit should [illegible] in denounc[illegible] defending the right. [illegible] point is slavery [illegible] was simply a [illegible] without any [illegible] involved and [illegible] of leaders [illegible] to preach [illegible] poli[illegible] made [illegible] and [illegible] peo[illegible]

when political parties seek to overslaugh moral questions, under the guise of party management, then the pulpit should speak."

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The maintenance of the civil and religious liberties of our people is absolutely necessary to their social, intellectual and moral elevation, and,

Whereas, The Church, through her ministry, is the God-appointed guardian of human liberty in all its relations,

Resolved, That the Presiding Elders for 1880 be and are hereby appointed a committee on the Civil and Religious Rights of our people, and that they be instructed to collect such facts and information upon their condition, and publish whatever in their judgment is wise, and also that they be a committee of correspondence with similar committees appointed by other Conferences.

A larger number of visitors from other churches than at any former session attended one or more sessions of the Conference. Prominent among these were Rev. Drs. Matthews of this city, and Watkins of Natchez, Miss., both of the M. E. Church South; Hon. Edward Hamline, ex-member of Congress, who is in the South studying the condition of the negroes of the South; Rev. Dr. Alexander, president of Straight University, Rev. J. R. V. Thomas and Hon. T. B. Stamps. Dr. Matthews made a stirring, fraternal address, which was well received.

The SOUTHWESTERN received a most hearty commendation and endorsement. The second Sunday in February was fixed as Southwestern day when every preacher is to canvass for subscribers for 1880, in his congregations. The policy of the paper respecting the Negro Exodus was especially commended.

An impressive memorial service was held on Thursday night. The large church was crowded, Bishop Harris presided. The editor of the SOUTHWESTERN gave biographical sketches of Bishop Haven, Peter Brown and the wives of Revs. Emperor Williams, J. Matlock, and Scott Chinn, who had died during the year. The Bishop gave an account of Bishop Haven's last day on earth and of his triumphant death. Rev. Dr. Rust delivered a eulogy on the dead Bishop, which in an able manner, set forth his life and character.

Rev. Dr. Hunt, of the Book Concern, New York, added much to the interest of the session by his private counsels, his addresses and sermons. Dr. Rust's address before the Conference on the Freedmen's Aid Society will not soon be forgotten.

The administration of Bishop Harris gave the greatest satisfaction. He presided with impartiality; he grasped quickly and impartially all the difficult questions submitted to him; his addresses were full of wisdom, and his sermon Sabbath morning was a benediction to all who heard it. Socially, he won all who met him. He sailed Monday morning for Mexico, followed by the prayers and good wishes of many.

The following are the appointments for 1880:

SOUTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, J. C. Hartzell, P. E. (P. O. 106 Camp street New Orleans.)

New Orleans: Ames Church, George R. Bristor.
New Orleans: 1st Street, Stephen Priestly.
New Orleans: 6th Street, to be supplied.
New Orleans: Mount Zion, Prince King.
New Orleans: Simpson, Henry Green.
New Orleans: Clinton street and Plum street, Stephen Duncan.
New Orleans: Camp Parapet, William Murrell.
New Orleans: 1st German Church, Gottlieb Dosdall.
New Orleans: 2nd German Church, to be supplied.
New Orleans: 3d German Church, Daniel Matthaei.
Donaldsonville, Pierre Landry.
Pilot Town to be supplied.
Lower Coast, to be supplied.
W. D. Godman, Agent of the Orphans' Home, member of Ames Church Quarterly Conference.
A. A. Johnson, Professor in New Orleans University, member of Ames Church Quarterly Conference.
J. C. Hartzell, Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

NORTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, Marcus Dale, P. E. (P. O. New Orleans.)

New Orleans: Wesley Chapel, Emperor Williams.
New Orleans: Union Chapel, A. E. P. Albert.
New Orleans: Thomson Chapel, J. M. Vance.
New Orleans: La Harpe, E. P. Royal.
New Orleans: Pleasant Plains, Anthony Ross.
New Orleans: Algiers, Thomas Kennedy.
St. John and St. Charles, G. B. Lynch.
Torrebonne, George Washington, 2nd.
Thibodaux, William Davis.
Woodlawn and Assumption, Austin Kennedy.
Houma, Edward Fields.
Morgan City, Simon Evans.
Mandeville and Springfield, Charles Washington.
Pearl River and Shady Grove, Levi Johnson.

BATON ROUGE DISTRICT, Joseph Gould, P. E. (P. O., Baton Rouge.)

Baton Rouge, W. P. Forest.
West Baton Rouge, Isaac Hayward.
Gross Tete, Andrew Jackson.
The Plains, Samuel Osborne.
Stony Point and Magnolia, John Kershaw.
Comite, to be supplied.
Clinton, T. G. Montgomery.
State Line, Alexander Martin.
Jackson, George Lacy.
Red River Landing and Union Chapel, John Qualls.
New Roads, to be supplied.
Macedonia and Mount Carmel, Z. T. Gayden.
West Feliciana, Marshall Smith.
Bayou Goula, Alexander Primus.
Whitehall, William Smith.
Lake Providence, to be supplied.

LA TECHE DISTRICT, Joseph Matlock, P. E. (P. O., La Teche.)

La Teche, Addison Moore.
Franklin, J. W. Hudson.
Centerville and Patterson, Robert Anderson.
Cypre Mort, R. L. Beal.
[illegible], Willis Carr.
[illegible] and Thompson, Felix Landor.
[illegible] Martinsville, Allen Luster.
[illegible] and Washington, Washington [illegible].

Holmesville and Marksville, Horace Wallace.
Cheneyville, Abraham Hilton.
Alexander and Pineville, J. F. Marshall.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT, Samuel Devage, P. E. (P. O., Shreveport.)

Shreveport: St. Paul's, H. T. Abbott.
Shreveport: St. James, S. E. H. Morant.
Fairfield, Tennessee Jackson.
Mansfield, Reese Thompson.
Red Springs, John Sparks.
Natchitoches and St. Marks, J. W. Hilton.
Coushatta, Frank Harvey.
Allenville Circuit, John Brooks.
Fort Jessup and Annacoco Circuit, Frank Walker.
Campte, George Washington.
Scott Circuit, Samuel Armsted.
Cross Lake, Alfred Legardy.
Coteteau and Clouterville, John Sims.
Monroe, Aus in Jones.
Bastrop, Alexander Spears.
Island and Bechelie, J. W. Wesley.

A Fool's Errand, By One of the Fools.

Rev. Dr. A. Webster, of South Carolina, gives the following endorsement of "A Fool's Errand, By One of the Fools." We heartily endorse the estimate of this book, and suggest that if any want to have the best setting forth yet given of the trials of men of Northern sentiment in many portions of the South, that they buy this book and read it. Dr. A. says: "This recent issue of the press is published by Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hurlbert, of New York. A friend in New England called our attention to this work, advising us to seek without delay the pleasure of its perusal. This we did, ordering the book from New York. The "Fool's Errand" turns out to be the adventures of a Northern man of education and means, who since the close of the war made an honest effort to make a home in the South. Here he invested his money and identified himself with Southern interests, laboring with commendable zeal to improve his home and advance the true interests of those with whom he was surrounded. He was no politician, and made not the slightest effort to secure office or control the political sentiments of his neighbors, but with conscientious fidelity to his own honest convictions, he loved the "Old Flag," and frankly confessed his loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the principles of Republicanism. He was not either fool or knave enough to chime in with the prevailing sentiments and to pocket his conscience, and advocate the principles and measures recklessly adopted for the purpose of securing a solid South. His experience was that of many a fool similarly situated, and was followed with ungenerous suspicions and bitter persecutions, which rendered him and his family outcasts from Southern society. Here he had an opportunity to make observations and gain an experience in Southern life not known to the passing stranger or pretended worshipper at the shrine of Southern institutions. He draws a vivid picture of real life in the South, dark and bloody, but true to the record of *stubborn facts* without exaggeration that are known here to exist.

"Nothing but an experiment of living here can give any one a better view of the South since the war than the reading of this book; and let those who are not fools learn and wisely profit by the folly of others. The book is well written and affords interesting reading."

Mississippi Conference.

This Conference closed Monday morning, January 19. The following are the

STATISTICS FOR 1879.

MEMBERSHIP.	
Full members	23029
Probationers	3202
Local preachers	412
Preachers in Conference	77
Total membership	26720
BAPTISMS.	
Children	1382
Adults	2876
Total baptisms	4258
CHURCH PROPERTY.	
Number of churches	269
Probable value	$134,657 00
Number of parsonages	24
Probable value	10,155 00
Total value	$168,812 00
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.	
Number of schools	309
Number of officers and teachers	1058
Number of scholars	14093
COLLECTIONS.	
Conference claimants	$42 70
For Shaw University	250 65
For Missions	313 45
W. F. M. Society	34 10
Church Extension	154 60
Tract Society	20 30
Sunday-school Union	64 65
Freedmen's Aid Society	151 00
Education	53 35
Episcopal fund	99 25
Total	$1184 05

The following are the appointments for 1880.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT, J. G. Johnson, P. E. (P. O. Jackson.)

Holly Springs, W. H. H. Gallion.
Holly springs Circuit, to be supplied.
Byhalia, to be supplied.
Chulahoma, to be supplied.
Abbeville, M. H. Foster
Elijah Chapel, Henry York.
Oxford, Samuel Cowan.
Oxford Circuit, to be supplied.
Granada, J. M. Shumpert.
Granada Circuit, T. J. Burton.
Winona and Vaiden, H. L. Kennedy.
Ripley, L. R. Brown.
New Albany, to be supplied.
French Camp, to be supplied.
Kosciusko, Marcus Nevils.
Atala, Peter Hill.
Mount Pleasant, Haywood Heslup.
Carthage, Cosmore Stuart.
W. W. Hooper, President of Shaw University, member of Holly Springs Quarterly Conference.

OKOLONA DISTRICT, D. M. Lachlan, P. E. (P. O. Okolona.)

Okolona, John Gaston.
Buena Vista, B. L. Nevils.
Tupelo, H. Hardy.
Corinth, A. W. Wright.
Pontotoc, J. H. Cook.
Houston. James Trice.
Union Grove, L. L. Shumpert.
Aberdeen, Peter Blue
Aberdeen Circuit, L. J. Terrill.
West Point, Isaac Moseley.
Columbus, J. J. Shumpert.
Columbus Circuit, D. Moore.
Tampico to be supplied.
Bellefontaine, John Eanes.
Athens, Miles Proctor.
Starkville, Warren McDonald.
Starkville Circuit, to be supplied.
Crawford, Wesley Jones.
Whitefield, T. Brown.
Spring Valley, to be supplied.
Wal hall, L. O. Crowder.
Mount Pisgah, to be supplied.
Woodward, W. B. Hendrick.
Pine Chapel, to be supplied.
Pontotoc Ridge, to be supplied.
Hogan's Chapel, J. W. Faulkner.
Rose Hill, to be supplied.
Shady Grove, L. C. Deshazo.
Schooner, W. J. Hitchcock.

GREENWOOD DISTRICT, Lewis Bradford, P. E. (P. O. Granada.)

Greenwood, B. L. Crump.
Roebuck and Minter City, James Ellis.
Holly Grove and Wesley Chapel, J. B. Griffin.
Yazoo City, G. W. Barney.
Yazoo City Circuit, to be supplied by J. Holmes.
Silver Creek, D. W. Calvert.
Pickens and Ebenezer, Jacob Cannon.
Durant and Lexington, Bartlett Bailey.
Goodman and Couparie City, C. L. Crump.
Benton and Piney Grove, Joseph Clemmons.
Deasonville and Cherity Chapel, Frank Golden.
Batesville and Caney Creek, Andrew Lemon.
New Midway and Good Hope, J. C. Skinner.
Hernando and Love, to be supplied.

JACKSON DISTRICT, D. A. Williems, P. E. (P. O., Jackson.)

Jackson, Aaron Davis.
Clinton, Henry Henderson.
Mount Salem, Isaiah Davis.
Canton, J. W. Parks.
Ricks, Richard Anderson.
Brandon, J. D. Walden.
Simpson Circuit, A. J. Thompson.
Evergreen, Alfred Handy.
Forest, Riley Welker.
Lawrence Lake, Robert McKelpin.
Edwards, C. P. Head.
Vicksburg, D. D. Goodwin.
Warren, to be supplied.
Meyersville, to be supplied.
Trenton, to be supplied.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT, J. W. Dunn, P. E. (P. O., Meridian.)

Meridian, Gilbert Brooks.
Meridian Circuit, M. Brown.
Lauderdale, to be supplied.
Shuqualak, C. W. Ivy.
DeKalb, B. F. Penny.
Louisville, to be supplied.
Macon, Perry Jemison.
Brookville, Levi Clayton.
Mashulaville, to be supplied.
Ex-Prairie, Obadiah Gillespie.
Enterprise, Henry Cawthorne.
Enterprise Circuit, Jerry Allen.
Quitman and DeSoto, Alexander Peebles.
Shubuta, Moses Adams.
Shubuta Circuit, L. P. Brown.
Waynesborough, to be supplied.
Paulding, Henry Davenport.
Garlandsville, to be supplied.
State Line, J. N. Thomas.
Daleville, Levi Boone.
Philadelphia, Robert Hays.
Hickory, Henry Wyatt.
Claiborne, A. B. Sanders.

GULF DISTRICT, Joseph Campbell, P. E. (P. O., Brookhaven.)

Meadville, Elijah Graves.
Brookhaven and Summit, Haney Mcay.
Liberty, William Harris.
Hemburgh, to be supplied.
China Grove, to be supplied.
Augusta, to be supplied.
Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, J. B. Smith
Pascagoula, Nathen Cannon.
Handsborough and Ocean Springs, P. E. Bardwell.
Columbia, James Ford.
Natchez and Fayette, to be supplied.
Union Church, Robert Rounutree.
New Hope, Ephriam Collins.
Hazlehurst, James Draydon.
Crystal Springs, Peter Harris.
H. R. Revels, President of Alcorn University; member of Natchez and Fayette Quarterly Conference.

The *Signal* is a new journal, published weekly, at Chicago, Illinois, at $1.75 per annum. Mrs. Mary B. Willard is the editor. It is of quarto form, 16 pages. It is a healthy looking recruit to the temperance press.

Robert J. Harp, formerly publisher of the New Orleans *Advocate*, (Church South) has begun the publication of the *Weekly Independent*. Mr. Harp proposes to publish a wholesome family paper, and the first number promises well.

The Louisiana Conference made an increase of $218 in its benevolent collection in 1879 over 1878:

The sixth annual report of the President of the Boston University has been received.

Letter from Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.

"Though dead yet he speaketh" may indeed be said of our fallen hero, Bishop Haven; for since his death many, who before expressed themselves as doubtful of the wisdom of his policy in the South, are now proud to call themselves "Haven" men. The colored people especially mourn his loss as that of a dear friend.

Memorial services were held on Sunday, Jan. 18th, in Wesley Chapel — the M. E. Church of this city. The pulpit and room were tastefully draped with black looped with white. Back of the pulpit in evergreen letters, draped, were the word, "Our Bishop—G. Haven." Under the words was a crown just above a cross. On each space between the windows was an evergreen wreath trimmed with white flowers and looped with the symbolic black and white. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. G. Thompson, who gave an account of his own personal acquaintance with Bishop Haven and of his life and works. He was followed by Rev. A. W. Decker, pastor of the First M. E. Church of this place, who, pointing to their motto, "Our Bishop," reminded the people that while they claimed him as their Bishop, their white brethren also mourned the loss of *their* Bishop; that while he loved the colored work in the South, he had an equally great interest in the white work of the Church. The services were attended and participated in by both white and colored.

On January 8th Walden Seminary opened with an enrollment of forty-six which has since increased to fifty-eight. A large number of the pupils are away from home as it is not the policy of the Freedmen's Aid Society to do the work of the Public School. The pupils generally are industrious, orderly and obedient, and are progressing as rapidly as can be expected from those who have, until recently, had almost no educational advantages, for there are hundreds of places in this State that, I am told, have never had exceeding three consecutive months in the year of school, either for white or colored. Of course from all such localities the literary attainments are very limited, but the pupils are earnest and diligent and soon will, if retained in the school, make good students, and not infrequently outstrip their more favored associates. H. M. P.

Our South'n Methodism

MISSISSIPPI.

W. Jones, Tibbe Station: "There was raised for the church $104 10. We have 61 members."

L. R. Brown, Kosciusko: "Although times are very hard we are doing the best we can. Protracted meetings resulted in many converts."

C. P. Head, Edward's Circuit: "Four churches on the circuit. Converts for the third quarter 56. Raised near $100 to complete a new church at Edward's station."

B. L. Crump, Greenwood: "At our third quarter Elder Bradford preached a missionary sermon that will be long remembered. The collection was $10. I report 46 converts this year."

J. W. Parks, Canton: "There were 14 converts, 9 received in full membership, and 18 probationers at the close of my second revival. A fine corps of teachers in the Sabbath-school."

O. Gillespie, Macon: "The fourth quarter of Ex Prairie circuit was held Nov. 29. Elder Dunn was with us. Sixty-seven partook of the Lord's Supper. The people raised $20.15 for the Elder."

L. J. Terrell, Houston: "I have baptized 30 and received 50 in full membership. One church was built four miles east, 25x32, and organized with 20 members, now there are 36. Three Sabbath-schools on the work, with 100 in attendance. We have collected some money to build a church in town, but the place is small—400 inhabitants—and there are three denominations. We are 24 against 60."

W. D. Sims, DeSoto: "At my last quarterly conference the brethren turned out splendidly. We had a pleasant conference. Elder J. W. Dunn presiding. On Sunday my Sabbath-school turned out promptly—average attendance 105. The elder gave a lecture. We had a crowded house. Many came from a distance, and all seemed to be interested. Up to date 32 conversions and 52 probationers."

TENNESSEE.

E. M. Manson, North Lebanon circuit: "Elder B. B. Manson held the quarter, and his hearers seemed to enjoy his sermon. The following brothers and sisters paid their quarterage:

Joe Green, Arther Gordon, Anderson Turhar, James Cartright, Jerry Luster, Osborn Bennett, Nelson Berret, John Nichollin, 75 cents; Silas Nicholiin, Harvey Harrins, Smith Wherton, Martha Woods, Reenah Green, Mary Sweat, Anna Gordon, Tennie Cartright, Mary Carter, $1.25; Lucy Hurns, Louilsbe Comings, Amanda Gordon, Thenla Gordon, Seenia Nichollin, Cellie Bennett, Edia Barrett Crissie Nicholin. 50 cents; Thula Hurns, Silla Newble, Masileen Gordon, Tennie Wharton, Anna Wharton, Manirva Wharton, Sarah Suttle. Total collection $10.15,

LOUISIANA.

Rev. Frank Walker, Allenville: "The elder was with us on our third quarter. We have had 40 converts this year, and 65 joined the church. We paid for a horse, $65; the presiding elder, $27; pastor, $77; lumber for a new church, $27; a new parsonage, $40."

TEXAS.

Tabernacle M. E. Church, Galveston, recently purchased a new bell, weighing 350 pounds, writes G. H. Richard.

D. Harper, San Marcos: "Our membership is not large here, but is gathering strength. A lot has been bought and partly paid for, and with a little help we will soon have a church." Bro. Jackson Johns is an excellent worker.

Edward Lee, Hempstead: "Seventy odd souls added to the church this year. Added eight feet to the building and made it look as a new one. Presiding Elder Molloy is always welcomed. Colored people are leaving Navasota for Kansas by scores, and it seems that there can be no inducement to stop them."

The rays of happiness, like those of light, are colorless when unbroken.—*Longfellow.*

Foreign Missions.

Rev. Dr. Thorburn, of Calcutta, reports his health so good that he is holding twelve meetings a week and feels more hopeful in every way than he did ten years ago.

Rev. O. Willetts, now of No. 93 Locust street, Detroit, Mich., has been appointed a missionary to Peking, and may leave about March 1st.

Rev. S. P. Jacobs, of Lawrence, Kansas Conference, has been transferred to the South India Conference, to be stationed at Calcutta. He leaves the port of New York January 20th.

Rev. L. Nippert, delegate to the General Conference from Germany and Switzerland, expects to arrive in New York about the 12th of March.

Seven men sent out by Rev. W. Taylor, arrived at Bombay during the last week of November, 1879.

Rev. D. C. Challis writes from Bulgaria, Dec. 9, 1879: "We are having a very cold spell of weather. The Danube is full of ice and the plains are covered with wolves. Bro. Lounsbury was caught out in a storm on the way to Rustchuk to attend a funeral. He reached Bela, a village half way between, after fourteen hours hard travel—about 20 miles from which place he wrote me. He will have to remain in Rustchuk some time I am afraid.

"The True Christ, by Rev. M. L. Banerjea, B. D., Lucknow, India Printed at the American Methodist Mission Press, 1879." The above is the title of a neat phamphlet of 61 pages received recently by mail from one of our great mission fields. The author is a native of India, who spent some years in this country studying at the Drew Theological Seminary, and who is now teaching in one of the schools at Barreilly. In this pamphlet he has given a sharp and logical review of the somewhat famous lecture of Keshab Chander Sen's, entitled, "India asks: 'Who is Christ?'" Aside from a general exhibit of the evidences of historical Christianity, his aim is to point out the pantheistic fallacies of Chander Sen, which he has modestly but effectually done. Written by one who fully understands the habits and modes of thought of his countrymen, this pamphlet may be presumed to have an important mission to serve among educated Hindoos. Moreover, judging from the eagerness of some Americans to endorse the leader of the Brahmo Somaj as a Christian on account of some majestic terms he has employed toward the Great Teacher it might be of service to not a few in this country. At the very least, the pamphlet may be highly commended as a species of first fruits, in Missionary literature, from the pens of converted natives.

Read the following from Superintendent Mackey, of Japan: "You will doubtless be gratified to learn that the committee which has been engaged in translating the New Testament into the Japanese language has at length completed its labors. A careful revision will now be given to the entire manuscript, so as to prepare a clean copy from which to print the standard edition of the work. The work of translation and revision was formally commenced by the committee in 1874, and was completed as indicated above, Dec. 2, 1879. To those prepared to appreciate the momentous importance of the work on which the committee had been so long engaged, it will not appear strange that to the members of the committee the completion of the work was an event of great interest. The reading of the last verse of the approved translation by Mr. Matsayama, our faithful Japanese assistant, was finished at 11:39 a. m., Dec. 2, 1879, after which, at the suggestion of the Rev. D. C. Green, Dr. J. C. Hepburn, the senior member of the committee, and Mr. Matsayama, led the committee in devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for His distinguishing mercy in having brought the committee to the termination of its labors The Rev. S. R. Brown, D. D., chairman of the committee, who had actively co-operated with it in the work of translation, having been compelled by ill health to return to the United States during the past summer, was denied the privilege of being present with the other members of the committee at the close of their labors.

Meeting of the Book Committee.

THORNTON, Ind., Jan. 19, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—Will you be kind enough to give timely notice through the SOUTHWESTERN of the annual meeting of the Book Committe, to be held at 190 West 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the second Wednesday in February, (11th) 1880? Meeting to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN L. SMITH, Chairman.

Marriages.

On July 20, 1879, by Rev. C. P. Head, Edwards, Miss., Mr. David Cunningham to Miss Nancy Winters; July 29th, James Harris to Miss Julia Warren. At Smith's Station, Oct. 23, Mr. Haygood to Miss Elter Wells.

At Centenary Chapel, Memphis, Tenn., Jan 4th, 1880, by T. Woods, Mr. John Smith to Miss Tennessee Johnson. Also, Jan. 8th, Mr. Wesley Buford to Miss Louisa Williams. Also, Jan. 15, Mr. N. Stevens to Miss Jane McClenan. All of Memphis, Tenn.

There is not the least doubt that the terrible frequency of late years of Paralysis, Insanity and the worst forms of organic disease is mainly attributable to the quantity and constituents of the medicines of the day. Take Simmons Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable medicine, containing all the virtues of Calomel without any of the injurious tendencies so justly dreaded by mankind. It will be found prompt to start the secretions of the Liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system, without salivation or any danger. When used as a Cathartic it in no wise disorders the system, nor does it produce any nausea or sick stomach when about to purge. It is so mild in its action as not to interfere with business or pleasure. Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of Simmons Liver Regulator.

Deaths.

Brother John Wright departed this life Saturday night, Dec. 20, at half past eight o'clock, at his home. Bro. Wright preached this year at Goliad, and was appointed from there to Seguin and Mount Pleasant by Bishop Merrill. He was with me on my work in August. He preached once or twice afterward, was taken sick and he could not be with us at conference. He had consumption and dropsy. During his illness he made frequent inquiries about his church and people. He passed away peacefully, in a triumphant Christian spirit. He was one of the first settlers here, and had great influence over the people. W. H. DAVIS.

We have examined some fourteen pages of signatures,—some of the best in this city, State, and the South,—vouching for the effectiveness of the New Louisiana Remedy, for coughs, colds, etc. We have heard from persons who have used it words of praise. It is a valuable medicine, prepared at home, and not a quack nostrum imported from abroad. Read the advertisement in another column.

NEW BOOKS.

Readers of standard books will be pleased to notice the great progress of "The Literary Revolution" which is being pushed by the American Book Exchange, New York. Among their books just issued, or nearly ready, are a very neat edition of the Koran of Mohammed, complete, 35 cents; Macauley's England in three volumes, $1.50; Milton's Poetical Works, complete, 50 cents; in the Acme Library of Biography, 12 volumes formerly published at $1.25 each now brought into one volume for 50 cents; in Modern Classics, Vicar of Wakefield, Rasselas, Picciola, Paul and Virginia, and Undine, all in one volume, 50 cents; nicely illustrated green and ebony bound volumes of Arabian Nights, Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrim's Progress, Baron Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, each 50 cents, and a book of humor and wisdom by the Author of Sparrowgrass papers; all in good and some in large type, and well and handsomely bound in cloth. Descriptive catalogues will be sent free on request.

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

Volume IV. of this work, published by the American Book Exchange, New York, was ready January 15th, and volume V. will be issued about ten days later. They have been delayed somewhat by the printing of the large editions of the previous three volumes and the other publications of the house, their facilities for manufacture having been taxed far beyond their capacity. Removing January 1st to the Tribune Building, and to the large building No. 26 Beekman and No. 18 Spruce street, where their facilities will enable them to manufacture from 6,000 to 8,000 volumes a day, the publishers expect to complete the entire work within the year. The volumes thus far issued being only the reprint of the last edition of the well-known Chambers' Encyclopædia, nothing more need be said of them than that they are well printed and bound; their form is vastly more convenient than the usual unwieldly quarto or octavo, and their price is cheap beyond all precedent in book-making, so that to the uninitiated it is a mystery how so much can be given for a little money, but to the practical printer and book maker, who knows how the greatest element in modifying the cost of books is the number of buyers among whom the investment cost is to be distributed, the wonder would be not that the books can be made for the price, but that the number of buyers should be counted except by millions. The publishers will send any quantity of descriptive catalogues, to those who may apply, for distribution.

AN ARTICLE OF MERIT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes*.

PUBLICATIONS.

… Hours for February … & Walden—Phillips & … anecdotes and sketches … children, amusing and en…

…r's Home Magazine for … is well illustrated. The … of Women in India, Mil… poetry, short stories, … continuation of "His Life … by Mrs. Townsend, are … T. S. Arthur & …phia.

…pular Science Monthly … has a portrait of Ben…; Origin of Criminal … W. W. Billson; Saporta's … Plants before the Appear… Man; Artesian Wells and … Sahara; Daylight in the …; How Typhoid Fever …veyed, etc. Price, 50c.

… International Review for … has a paper on South … To-Day; Magendie as a …; Margaret O'Niell Ea… An Unwritten Chapter of the …ar; The Political Situation … France; Mediæval German Po… versus Vaticanism; The Ro… Catholic Question; Universal … in New York. Price, 50c.

… number of The Living Age … ending January 17th, … Fortnightly Review; … Temple Bar; Ou… to Flowers of their … Contemporary Review; … Roland de la Platiere, … The Rector of St. … Argosy; The Criminal … Pall Mall Gazette; … Spectator; Curi… in China, Pall Mall … The Marlatts Rebel, … Chinese Cookery, and … in Italy, Pall Mall Ga… with choice poetry and mis… The subscription price, … & Co., Boston, are the …

… the North American Review … the first article is by … and treats of the … Roman Catholic … modern society. Ex… contributes a pun… entitled "The Third … He turns to ridicule the … have been expressed by … organs of popular opinion, … electing Gen. Grant to a … of office our republican … should be overturned, … "empire" established. … Admiral Daniel Ammen makes … reply to M. de Les… on the American Inter… Canal. George Augustus … "Now and Then …," "The Emancipation …" by James C. Well… review of the … President Lincoln's … The Review is for … booksellers and newsdealers …

… Progress.

… stage routes are … with the com… so the huge … composed of … medicines are … with the intro… 's Pleasant … are sugar… than mus… of highly … extracts, … all irreg… liver and …

… Wins.

… is re… with … "secured" … on … by … only $1 … successful … Amer… York."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desires it, this receipt, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The art of spoiling is within the reach of the dullest faculty: the coarsest clown, with a hammer in his hand, might clip the nose off every statue and bust in the Vatican, and stand grinning at the effect of his work.—*George Eliot.*

Montreal Heard From.

R. L. Mosely, of Montreal, Canada, certified Sept. 27, 1879, that he had suffered terribly from dyspepsia, and was completely cured by taking Warner's Safe Bitters. He says: "My appetite is good, and I now suffer no inconvenience from eating hearty meals." These Bitters are also a specific for all skin diseases.

As with the human body, so with families, churches, communities and nations—if one member suffers all the other members suffer with it. How contracted and selfish the notion of some people that evils which befall others shall not only not affect them, but that they may even be gainers thereby.—*Christian Neighbor.*

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total, $1200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

Nothing is uglier than a crooked boot or shoe; straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffener.

The Christian shines unconsciously—as the jewel sparkles, as the bird sings. Self-forgetfulness is the first sign that we are doing work for the God above us. A life in which the will of the Father is all in all, will accomplish good on the right hand and on the left, and keep on record.—*Selected.*

BEWARE of FRAUD

To protect the public against imitators and fraud, we especially caution all purchasers of

BENSON'S

Capcine Porous Plaster

to see that the word CAPCINE on the label of each plaster is correctly spelled.

BEWARE of worthless plasters offered under similar sounding names.

Remember the only object the dealer can have is that he makes a somewhat larger profit on the spurious article.

SEABURY & JOHNSON.

Conference Notices.

NOTICE.

CARTHAGE, Leake Co., Miss., Jan. 5th, 1880.

I wish to notify all that John Hall, a member of the last quarterly Conference that was held at West Chapel, Dec. 27, 1879, has stolen and carried away Brother Will Allen's daughter, named Amanda Allen. He was a minister of the gospel, had his license renewed. He stole her January 2d, at night. He has a brown complexion, and his wife is named Queen, left one child behind and is gone. He is about 5 feet and 8 inches high, slim face and slim features, light moustache, weight about 135 pounds.

Yours respectfully,

REV. J. CANNON.

Holly Springs District.

FIRST ROUND.

Oxford, Feb. 7-8; Oxford Circuit, Feb. 14-15; Elijah, Feb. 21-22; Abbeville, Feb 28-29; Holly Springs, March 6-7; Holly Springs Circuit, March 13-14; Coulaboma and Byhalia, March 20-21; Ripley, 27-28; New Albany, April 3-4; Granada, April 10-11; Granada Circuit, April 17-18; Winona, April 24-25; French Camp, May 1-2; Itala, May 8-9; Mount Pleasant, May 15-16; Kosciusko, May 22-23; Carthage, May 29-30. … Conference at Oxford June 3d, at which all are requested to meet.

J. G. JOHNSON, P. E.

Episcopal Visitation.

Spring Conferences of 1880.

PLACE.	TIME.	BISHOP.
… High Point	Feb. 4	Simpson
Mexico	" 4	Harris
[illegible]	" 4	Merrill
[illegible]	" 11	Merrill
[illegible]	M'ch 3	Foster
[illegible]	" 3	Merrill
[illegible]	" 3	Andrews
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peck
[illegible]	10	Scott
[illegible]	10	Foster
[illegible]	10	Merrill
[illegible]	11	Haven
[illegible]	17	Foster
[illegible]	17	Andrews
[illegible]	[illegible]	Foster
[illegible]	24	Wiley
[illegible]	24	Haven
[illegible]	24	Wiley
[illegible]	31	Bowman
[illegible]	31	Andrews
[illegible]	31	Haven
[illegible]	31	Peck
[illegible]	April 7	Scott
[illegible]	7	Bowman
[illegible]	14	Bowman
[illegible]	14	Harris
[illegible]	14	Wiley
[illegible]	14	Andrews
[illegible]	14	Peck

… behalf of the Board of … [illegible]

… GEORGIA … [illegible]

THE CANVASS

FOR

1880!

LET IT BEGIN NOW.

We call the attention of our agents to the following:

1. Now is the time to push the canvass for *new subscribers* for 1880. At this season of the year the people have money. Begin at once.

2. Do not loose one *old subscriber.* See every one on your list for this year, and urge them to renew for 1880.

3. Collect money now due and forward it at once. Forward all you can now, and be prepared to settle up everything at conference.

4. The SOUTHWESTERN costs only $2 a year, that is about *four cents a week.* We pay the postage.

5. Send for specimen copies whenever you need them, and they will be sent free.

6. We give *no picture premium* next year. But we do better. We place within the reach of all our subscribers a most valuable book worth $2, for *50 cents.* Read the following carefully:

A Valuable Book

Offered to Yearly Subscribers of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880,

AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

O. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above-named book, a 12mo., 352 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880, who may send us $2 50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visit and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health—Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Insects.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
Emergencies—How to Meet Them.
Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
Poultices and their Application.
Brief Cures for Various Diseases.
Miscellaneous Health Notes.
Home Economics.
Kitchen Furniture—Cleaning.
Soaps and Washing Fluids.
Washing Clothes.
Starching, Folding, and Ironing.
Removing Stains.
Whitewashing and Painting.
Polishing Furniture.
Articles for the Toilet.
Birds and Bird-Food.
Rules for Carving.
Paste and Cements.
Household Ornaments.

This offer we make to our readers to encourage them to push the canvass next year, and to introduce their church paper to thousands of homes which it has never visited before. Remember, on receipt of $2.50 by postoffice money order, registered letter, or express, we send the paper one year, and forward a copy of the book. Address

Phillips & Hunt,

106 CAMP STREET,

New Orleans.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emsley BROWER, President.
J. S. KING, Vice-President.
HAMILTON TAYLOR, Treasurer.
ALLEN A. GOINS, Secretary.
PRINCE DUNCAN, Chairman Stewards.
DR. J. H. COKER, Physician.
Rev. SCOTT CHINN, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Metilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Bedford, Lady Chairmen Committe on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Fapez, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopez, Cyrus King, Elemal Moore.

jan17'79-tf.

The Mount Zion Christian Benevolent Society.

Pledges to take care of its sick and destitute members and bury the dead with all the courtesy due to the dead. Monthly meeting the fourth Monday in each month. Admission fee $2 50, Monthly dues 25 cents.

Athus Claude, President.
Lemuel Moore, Vice President.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Lee Blakemore, Treasury.
Gabrell Clayton, Chairman of Sick Committee.
Edward Hunter, Grand Marshall.
Emsley Brower, Chaplain.
Mrs. Margaret Buggs, Lady Pres't.
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"I just wish we could have as good a time this evening as we did when I was visiting Cousin Clara," said Dora. "Her father and mother went away one night, just as Pa and Ma's gone, and left us alone; and we wrote poetry, and had just the splendidest time."

"Wrote poetry!" exclaimed Will, Dora's sixteen-year-old brother. "Well, I must say that's rich! Dora [illegible] poetess. Don't that sound [illegible]! I say, Dora, s'pose you re[illegible] some of your poems."

"[illegible] you may laugh all you [illegible] to," responded Dora; "but [illegible] a real good time, if you [illegible] b'lieve it. I never said I [illegible] anything real nice; so you [illegible] laugh at me. But I should [illegible] if I could beat you, for [illegible] such a young gentleman."

"[illegible] you could," answered [illegible] think it would amount [illegible] you did. I ain't afraid [illegible] with you, though, even if [illegible] had experience and I [illegible]

"[illegible] if the rest will," an[illegible] Susie and Johnnie [illegible] had come over to spend [illegible] readily agreed to try, [illegible] Ned were obliged to [illegible] the plan, since all the [illegible]

"[illegible] will be a funny poem I [illegible] Johnnie. "I never [illegible], if I could help [illegible]"

"[illegible]" declared Will; "but, [illegible] in the family, [illegible] rest of us to try and [illegible] genius is monopolized [illegible]"

"[illegible]'d stop poking fun at [illegible] Dora. "I didn't say I [illegible] I only said we had [illegible] time."

"[illegible] poetry doesn't make [illegible] a poetess, I don't [illegible]" returned Will. "[illegible] your reputation [illegible] mustn't let your [illegible] stand in the way [illegible] famous. It'll [illegible] your genius in [illegible]"

"[illegible] you're any to [illegible] Dora, "If you [illegible] modesty won't [illegible] I'm certain. But [illegible] as quite a [illegible] what we'll write [illegible] very fast work [illegible]"

[illegible] out pencils and [illegible] withdrew to a [illegible] his or her [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Dora, [illegible] first of [illegible]

[illegible]" cried [illegible] spot, it must have hit you in the top of the head," retorted Dora. "You read now, Johnnie."

"Mine is a very touching narrative in verse," said Johnnie. "I call it

THE GOOSE AND THE BUG.

"Once there was a big gray goose
A swimming on the lake.
'Dear me,' she thought, I am so hungry
It makes my stomach ache.'

There was a little bug
Swimming in the sun.
The old goose saw him and gobbled him down,
And the little bug's life was done.

'I should think you'd be ashamed,'
Said a fish to the old goose,
'For gobbling down an innocent little bug,
When he wasn't bothering you.'

'Just mind your business,' said the old goose,
Then into the water kerchug!
A fox jumped and caught the old goose.
'Glad of it!' said the fish. 'It'll pay her for eating the bug!'"

"Why! that's just splendid!" cried Dora. "I wish I'd thought of some such thing to write about."

"Don't b'lieve it's original," declared Will. "Seems familiar to me, but I can't remember where I read it. I think it must have been adapted from the German. It sounds like something Dick used to read when he came home from college in vacation."

"I resent the insinuation," said Johnnie. "It is entirely original. Being my first poem, my pride in it is pardonable."

"Now let Allie read hers," said Dora.

"I don't dare to," said Allie, blushing like a rose; "it reads so foolish."

"But you must," said Dora. "Come, now, don't keep us waiting."

Finally Allie mustered up courage and read:

"Once I had a little doll,
Her name was Rosy;
I dropped her on the floor
And cracked her nose-y."

"Ah, my! Ain't that a sweet thing?" cried Will, laughing till the tears ran down his cheeks. "'Nosey!' what a word! If I could not find a better one—"

"But I couldn't," said Allie in defense. "Besides it's about a doll, and nosey's baby talk; so it's all right, ain't it, Susie?"

Susie decided that it was.

"I submit and stand corrected," said Will. "Miss Susan Clark, shall we now have the pleasure of listening to a production from your talented pen?"

Susie hesitated a moment, and then, making up her mind that there was no way of avoiding it, began to read her poem.

"I would not live alway; I ask not to stay—"

"I hope you don't think you're going to put that old hymn off on us as your own," interrupted Johnnie.

"We've read something, if you don't give us credit for it."

"Just wait till I get through, won't you?" retorted his sister, and began again:

"I would not live alway; I ask not to stay
In this cold northern country. I'd rather go South,
Where the roses blossom in January
And the peach and the pineapple swing on the boughs.
If I were a bird, I would fly away
To the warm tropic zone, all winter to stay;
For I don't like cold weather, though there is some fun in coasting.
Perhaps it would be taking your choice between freezing and roasting.
But I'd like to live in warm Cubee;
Oh, a life in the South for me!"

"Capital!" cried Will, clapping his hands. "You've done the best of any of them. You've covered yourself with glory. That Cubee sounds well, and renders your humble critic oblivious of the fact that you made boughs rhyme with south. However, you have done well, very well, and I'm proud of you."

"You're poking fun at her," cried Dora, indignantly; "but you think we aren't sharp enough to see it. You aren't half so smart as you think you are. Don't mind him, Susie. We'll have a chance to laugh at him pretty soon. Now, Ned, read yours."

"I didn't have time to finish it," said Ned. "I ought to be let off."

"Of course not," decided Dora. "Read what you had got written."

"Well, if I must, here goes," said Ned.

"I like to go to school——"

"Well, go on," said Dora, encouragingly, as he paused. "That's good enough, I'm sure."

"[illegible] that's all," said Ned. "I [illegible] think of anything more."

[illegible] body but poor Ned laughed, [illegible] finally concluded to join in, [illegible] a much wiser thing than [illegible] angry at them for laughing [illegible]

[illegible] we'll listen to Mr. William [illegible] sixteen," said Dora. "I [illegible] we shall be able to [illegible]; but we'll try."

"[illegible] a parody," said Will.

DORA'S BEAU.

[illegible] Clark, [illegible] went [illegible] spark.

[illegible]

"What makes young Johnnie love her so?'
The little children cried,
'Why, Dora loves young Johnnie, you know,'
The teacher quick replied."

"I should think you'd be ashamed of yourself!" cried Dora, half inclined to get angry.

"I don't care if *you* don't," said Johnnie. "I guess you two are about even, anyway."

Dora concluded that she didn't care very much, either, when she came to think of it; and so they all had a good laugh together over their poetry, and decided that it was good fun, and they'd try it again sometime.

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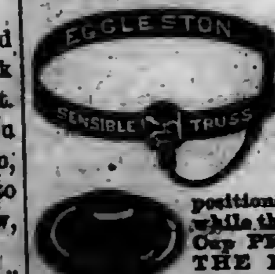

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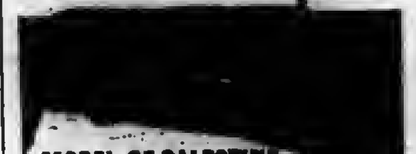

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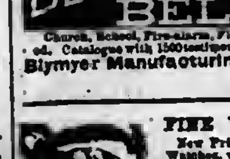

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Gentlemen—Having escaped death from Bright's disease by the use of your Remedy, I feel it a duty not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and have those who are suffering similarly to judge whether a medicine not prepared by the "regulars" will cure this frightful malady or not.
In the summer of 1872 I was first taken ill, with symptoms which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Mich., and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care, I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggravated. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians in Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of an eminent medical man in New York, and remained under his care six months. Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.
In the summer of 1875 my friends induced me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Declat of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men of the profession on the Continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr. B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I soon must die.
When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical men to cope with disordered kidneys had become, to say the least, greatly lessened. At this time, I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, O., and turned the scales at 212½ pounds, 67½ pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67½ pounds, or about 8½ gallons of water.
Finally, while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish, I was informed by a lady residing on Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y., that one Charles Craig of Charlotte, had discovered a remedy for Bright's Disease, with which he had cured himself and many others. I immediately repaired to his residence by the lake, and, after a treatment of five weeks with the remedy (now called "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE), all my symptoms abated, and I began to feel that I was almost a well man. I returned home, taking with me a quantity of the medicine, and now, although months have elapsed since I took the last dose, I joyfully declare myself absolutely well, both in mind and body.
Should you have occasion in the future to use this letter, you are at liberty to do so, and any one who hesitates to believe the conclusiveness of my statements, is respectfully referred to the following persons, who were aware of the character of my ailment, and the apparent hopelessness of my case: Mme. Le Blanc, 30 Rue Drowoot, Paris; Henri DuBois 11 Rue Melesherbs, Paris; Dr. Seteiler, Bordeaux, France; Dr. E. Charmenx, Rue Algine and Lucas Vichy, France; M. Jean Gleinle, 81 Quai de la Moika; Bernard Bradshaw, Esq., 3 York Chambers, Adelphi, London; J. W. Long, Esq., London; John H. Wilson, New York; J. O. Reer, Toledo, O.; Thomas Daniels, Toledo, O.; J. Prentice, Toledo, O.
Respectfully yours, CHAS. S. PRENTICE.

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TORREY IS FREE!

[Last week we published an account of [illegible] of Rev. Charles T. Torrey who [illegible] martyr in a prison in Baltimore, having [illegible] sentenced to six years hard labor [illegible] for helping slaves to secure their [illegible]. A friend has handed us the following [illegible] was published in the Jamestown [illegible] soon after his death.]

TORREY IS FREE!

[illegible] fetters broke, the prison door
[illegible] wide, slavery relaxed its ruthless grasp,
[illegible] whose heart bled for the slave, is free.
[illegible] had lapp'd his blood, and ate his flesh,
[illegible] on his bitter sighs and groans,
[illegible] sufferings made rich feasts—
[illegible] the spring of life
[illegible] are Vengeance drank thereof!
[illegible] free! free from the prison walls,
[illegible] and cold, shut from his weary
[illegible] of day; while tardy hours
[illegible] to days, and weeks, and months,
[illegible] years; free from disease that
[illegible] consuming, day by day,
[illegible] free from the mocking
[illegible] of Humanity,
[illegible] the toil, the blood, and
[illegible] on, the muscles and woes
[illegible] man.
Yes, he is free at last!
[illegible]

A Colored Colony in Michigan.

The *Detroit Post and Tribune* gives an extended account of the beginning, growth and present condition of a colony of colored people now residing in Cass County, Mich. The Colony began by fugitive slaves from the South who were helped to freedom by the celebrated "Underground Railroad," which was conducted under the direction chiefly of the Quakers. In 1846 the colony numbered about 100. The story of the struggles of the first colonists is thrilling in the extreme. The slave power did all it could to capture and carry South again the fugitives, but they were befriended and money was forthcoming to pay expenses of their defense. $1900 were at one time needed to cover costs and judgments against some of the leaders in the work of rescuing slaves. This amount was quickly raised, Hon. Zack Chandler, then a merchant in Detroit, heading the list with $100.

We quote from the *Post and Tribune* as follows:

One of the first colored men who settled in this township—in fact the one named as the pioneer of the colored race—was Henry Shepard, now a resident of Covert, Van Buren county. Lawson Howell, Nathan Jones and wife, and Thomas Christopher came soon after. We found the old man Christopher at his humble home on the banks of a beautiful little lake in the eastern part of Calvin township, comparatively poor but happy in the consciousness that he was a free man. He is probably not far from 70 years of age, and though single and alone he fled from bondage more than 40 years ago, he has been blessed with a wife and numerous progeny in a land of freedom. His struggles for liberty would fill a volume, and were such as might have discouraged many another poor panting fugitive less resolved, but he bravely endured them all. He was badly crippled for life when a boy in West Virginia, by the freezing of one of his feet on his last visit to his mother on a distant plantation. Soon after this he was sold and taken to western Tennessee, and thereafter lost all track, so far as this life is concerned, of his parents and all of his other relatives. In answer to our inquiry, in a fruitless endeavor if possible to get at his age, as to how many years after he had reached his manhood before he ran away, he promptly and very correctly answered that he *never* reached his *manhood* until he was a free man. In the fall of 1836 he made a break for freedom, but was overtaken when only 50 miles away and carried back to endure a worse bondage than before. The year following was one of sore privations and unusual restraint imposed upon him as a punishment for daring to run away. But his desire for freedom was not thus easily quenched, and the year was, therefore, full of firm resolves and numerous plans for the future. He knew nothing of what the term abolitionist meant, but he had a vague idea of freedom and of Canada, and sighed to know more of both—was bound to find them. On the 10th of September, 1837, a year after his first escape, he struck for liberty again, determined this time to find it or die in the attempt. He crossed the Mississippi, and, guided by that unerring fugitive's beacon light, the polar star, slowly wended his way northward through Arkansas and Missouri, until near Cairo he recrossed the Mississippi into the State of Illinois. Until he reached Illinois he habitually lay secreted during the daytime and traveled nights, living solely on whatever he could forage in the shape of fruits, potatoes, etc., as he passed on his weary and lonesome march. After reaching the free State of Illinois he became somewhat more bold, traveling usually in the daytime, and occasionally seeking a little labor to aid in supplying himself with the necessities of life. Always on the alert for signs of danger, he [illegible] discovered a plan for [illegible] but each time he was [illegible] in making good his escape, [illegible] near Springfield, when [illegible] of a runaway and [illegible] where he remained [illegible]. Here, he says, [illegible] what the term abolitionist [illegible]. He was bailed out [illegible] Benson, who secured [illegible] release in the [illegible] toward [illegible] Quaker [illegible] miles, covering a period of five months and fourteen days. Assured by his Quaker friends that he was in comparative safety here, he abandoned his intention of going to Canada, and has consequently remained in this vicinity from that time to this, rendering what aid he could in those earlier times to those doing so much for his race. He was one of those who blocked the way of the Bourbon county planters in the case noticed above, and was one of a large company of colored men who followed another company of kidnapers who had got into Indiana with four fugitives, and there beat them in the courts and returned in triumph.

Notwithstanding there were many colored people already in and about this section of Cass county the first distinct colonization scheme came from Virginia. One Sampson Sanders, a slaveholder there, dying, manumitted his slaves, some 40 in number, and provided for their settlement in a free State. In carrying out the provisions of the will an agent of the estate visited various sections of the north, and among others this part of Cass county, and finally decided to locate them here. Of the exact amount of land given to this colony we have not been able to learn. It was not owned by them in common, but given to the heads of families in smaller or larger parcels, according to the size of the family. This colony arrived in Cass county October 10, 1849. They were followed in 1851 by a smaller colony of 14, sent out in a similar manner by Wm. Calloway of Montgomery county, Virginia. Land to the amount of 220 acres was given to them. With these accessions came others, bond and free, singly and in families, settling in their midst, until the colored population far outnumbered the whites.

Of the 2,000 or more now in the township fully three-fourths are colored. The destiny of the township is therefore in their hands, and whatever of success and prosperity it is enjoying is very largely to be credited to them. Strange as it may appear to those who only value the right of suffrage to the extent that it may aid them in a struggle for office, there has never been any serious friction between the races in the office-holding of the township. The colored voters of Calvin have never manifested any special desire to monopolize these positions of honor and trust, fully one-half or more having always been held by the whites. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that Calvin township is overwhelmingly Republican under any and all circumstances. They have not yet forgotten the services rendered to their race by that grand old party, and they have consequently never so far degenerated as to vote in a single instance the Democratic ticket, or to be led astray from their time-honored allegiance into the accepting of the fiat money heresies of the day. The returns from this township last fall revealed but one Greenback vote, and that was known to have been cast by a white man.

As farmers those of Calvin township will compare favorably with those of the other townships of the county, many of them having fine residences, large orchards, and everything about them indicating a good degree of prosperity. There is no marked difference in their methods of cultivating the soil, the varieties of crops grown, or in the amount harvested, from that of their white neighbors. They seem to have caught the spirit of enterprise peculiar to the people of the North as compared with the South, and their labors are blessed with abundant harvests.

The largest landholder of the township was Green Allen, a free colored man, who recently died possessed of a farm of 470 acres, worth from $25,000 to $30,000. He came into the township in 1848 from Ohio, where he had previously, by renting lands, accumulated sufficient money to enable him to purchase 160 acres of wild land. He was never able to read or write; but by hard work and prudent economy he was able to secure a handsome competence for himself and family.

John C. Early, residing in the eastern part of the township, and to whose kind hospitality your correspondent was the recipient, is a first-class farmer and one of the prominent men in this section of the county. He has represented Cass county in Republican State conventions, is possessed of a liberal education, and is every way competent to fill any position in the gift of the people of his county to which he might aspire, and is withal well fixed in this world's goods. He came into Cass county with the Calloway colony in 1851, when only 13 years of age. Three years later, at the age of 16, he commenced work for James E. Bonine on Young's prairie for $5.50 per month, in whose service he continued for 11 years. He is now the happy possessor of an interesting family of a wife and three children, and a well cultivated farm of 360 acres. He has this year harvested over 2,000 bushels of wheat and nearly a hundred acres of corn. He has sown 100 acres of wheat this fall, and is fattening 100 large hogs for the winter's market. He has a fine bearing orchard of 500 apple and 200 peach trees. Mr. Early's case is one, though not unlike many others that might be cited, where the poor colored boy, starting without money or friends, has overcome all obstacles and succeeded in surrounding himself with all the comforts of life, even to affluence.

That we saw here and there evidences of poor farming is true; but the same is equally true of communities settled entirely by the white race in Cass and other counties. Their manner of living is not noticeably different from that of the whites.

The township of Calvin boasts of the best lot of district school houses in the county; and we noticed in connection with several of them an ample supply of seasoned wood ready for the winter's use. There are ten school houses in the township, of which large photographs were put on exhibition at the centennial. They have since been deposited with the State librarian at Lansing. In four of the districts the children are all colored—the balance are composed of both races. In the most of these schools, in addition to the ordinary branches taught, are found algebra, physiology, book-keeping and history; and the standing of the pupils indicate no apparent inferiority in their ability to acquire knowledge as compared with white children. Considering the fact that many of the older ones in the township have little or no education, and consequently have less appreciation of its value, the schools are well provided for and quite well attended by the children and the younger members of the community, who usually obtain good common school educations. A few of these have gone beyond the advantages afforded at the district school, and taken more or less advanced courses of instruction in higher institutions of learning. John W. Day, a graduate of Kalamazoo College, and Wm. Duggid, a graduate of Olivet, are now engaged in teaching. Here as everywhere else, the colored man shows a peculiar fondness and aptness for music. Besides a very good organist the township has two very efficient brass bands in frequent practice.

Four churches, three colored and one white, (Quaker,) and all out of debt, and no saloons in the township, certainly speak well for the general morals of the community. As a rule they are reputed to be sober and industrious citizens, possessed of similar ideas of life and its responsibilities as fill the minds of the white race.

When the grim visage of war threatened the life of this nation the colored citizens of Calvin showed their devotion to the land of their birth to be no less ardent than that of their white brethren, and, after the government evinced a readiness to receive their services, fully 120 went to the front in support of the old flag, many of them laying down their lives in its defense.

Our visit to Calvin leads us to these conclusions: While colored men (the same we think as white men) who have been reared in the South would prefer that climate, could they enjoy the same privileges, social and political, and the same right to the fruits of their labors as whites, still they endure the severities of our Northern climate as well as the whites, if we can judge by their health and long life; in fact, for aught we can observe, they seem as well adapted to a warm as a cold climate. Their offspring are numerous and healthful, and apparently no more subject to disease than those of their pale-faced neighbors; and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that the success of the colored man is not necessarily confined to any climate. He may prosper anywhere—in fact, only in a Northern climate will he reach his highest elevation, for the same reason that Col. Ingersoll declares that civilization is a flower that blooms best in a snowbank. A climate wherein little labor is required to furnish the necessaries of life begets indolence, the twin sister of ignorance. Home and family, the most potent civilizing agencies known, have a deeper significance in a land where a reasonable amount of intelligent labor is required to rear the one and care for the other than among the tropics, where intelligent labor is little known. To those who have seen the colored man prosperous and happy in latitude 46, 47 and 48, it is idle to talk of his being unable to stand the climates of Kansas and Nebraska, which lie between latitude 36:30 and 43. Most certainly their ability to succeed has been well established in Calvin township, where they have possessed unlimited power to rule for many years. A. H. H.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

St. Paul Church, Shreveport.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 26, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—Now that the Louisiana Annual Conference has closed its session, and I have received my appointment, I beg leave to mention in the columns of our dear paper the progress of the work done at St. Paul Church, in Shreveport, which has been under my charge during the past conference year. The Lord has visited our church with His presence, and there is no doubt of his blessing us with prosperity and peace, although there has been a proportionate increase in that which is considered evil—which, of course, is to be found most everywhere.

The following is my report for the year: Converted to Christ, 47 souls; received by letter, 8; adults baptized, 31; children baptized, 12; deaths, 9; marriages, 13; expelled, 4; dismissed by letter, 2; withdrawn from church, 2. My salary has been paid me in full ($750), and now that I am closing up my pastorate of three years, I thank God that I can say that I leave in peace and behind me a membership of 302 earnest Christian workers in the church for which Christ died. I regret that I have to part with them, but I am an itinerant Methodist preacher and must go where sent and come when called. Now, that the many readers of our dear SOUTHWESTERN, who subscribed at St. Paul, might know what they have accomplished within the last three years under the guidance of the Lord's providence, I make the following statement: Received converts, 211; received by letter, 14; expelled from church, 14; deaths, 16; dismissed by letter, 5; marriages, 32; withdrawn, 5; adults baptized, 174; children baptized, 52. Total amount money raised, $3521. God bless St. Paul Church, and may her members do better under their next pastor.

SAMUEL E. H. MORANT.

Help Him.

A hundred years ago or more there were very few good roads in Scotland, and it was the custom of farmers to carry grain to the mill in sacks laid on the back of the horse. An old man with the weight of years on his shoulders was going to the mill with a sack of grain laid upon his horse. He was my grandfather. As he went along Dobbin tumbled and the sack fell to the ground. He could not lift it up again. By-and-by he saw a gentleman coming on horseback across the fields, and he thought "perhaps he will help me," but when he recognized the nobleman who lived in a castle near by, he was afraid to ask him. He did not need to ask him, for he was a true nobleman and one of God's own, and as soon as he saw the good old man's plight, he dismounted and said: "Here, John, let me help you," and between them they laid the sack on the back of the horse, and then the old man, who was a gentleman, too, although he *did* wear homespun, took off his bonnet, and said: "Please, your lordship, how shall I thank you for all this goodness?" "Very easily, John," said he, "the next time you see a poor man needing your help as much as you were needing mine just now, help him, and that will be thanking me."—*Dr. W. M. Taylor, at Meeting of American Board.*

The charter of man's liberty is in his soul, not his estate. No piled up wealth, no social station, no throne reaches as high as that spiritual plane upon which every human being stands by virtue of his humanity.—*Vindicator.*

Solar Engines.

The visitor to the last Paris Exposition may have seen upon its grounds a machine of strange appearance, in the open air, pointing upward the axis of an immense reflector, shaped like a truncated cone, which gathered the rays to a linear focus upon the boiler of a working steam-engine, which it drove thus by direct solar heat. Many not dissimilar solar engines have been built in this country and in India, the particular one of which I speak, due to M. Monchot, having actually realized about one horse-power to ten feet square of surface.

We are startled when we make the computation, to find the immensity of the force thus placed at our disposal, or to see what the utilization of the waste places of the earth would bring us. Upon the limited area of the Adirondack wilderness to the north of us, for instance, the daily wasted sun-power actually realizable, and after every allowance for loss, is many times that of all the estimated steam-power at present in use in the whole world. I am not myself so far utilitarian as to wish to see this use made of our pleasant summer haunts, but there are regions of the earth at present as entirely worthless as that great African desert which it is now proposed to partly reconvert to an inland sea, a sunburned area now apparently hopelessly useless to man, and yet on which an amount of power is every year poured in utter waste which could not be made good by the consumption of all the coal known to underlie the soil of Great Britain.

Such machines as those of M. Monchot, owing to the expense of construction and attendance, cost more than an engine driven by coal, though the sun supplies its power gratis; but it is simply, it seems to me, a question of time when, with another form which I believe our researchers already indicate, such engines may become an economical as well as a mechanical success, and in a larger sense it is still only a question of time when the rapidly consuming coal-beds of Great Britain yield their last, and her manufacturing empire is transferred to countries which have not exhausted their supply.—*Prof. S. P. Langley, in Popular Science Monthly for November.*

Extravagance.

A man may have an income of five thousand dollars a year; but if he spends it all he is poor. The way to become rich is to live within your income. Extravagance is far too general. What if one's clothes are not as fine as their neighbors', or if your house is not as costly or furnished as elegantly as some of your friends'? Is it not better by far to do the best you can with what you have until you can afford to purchase better, than to get deeply in debt, just to gratify an extravagant whim? It is a fact that many families are rendered homeless by extravagant purchases, and all because they wish to keep up appearances and show off as much as some neighbor. Such notions are ruinous. Many a young couple, after they marry, are not courageous enough to live within their income, so they get a lot of nice furniture to furnish their house, which is often rented at a high figure, and then two or three servants are often thought necessary. Then there are the balls or parties to be given, and many other expenses to be met, and unless the young husband has a "good" situation in a "savings bank" or "insurance company," so as to replenish his purse, after a short time they are forced to retire to an humbler life. Now let me ask you, would it not have been far better for the young couple to have taken a small cottage, or better yet, a little farm, and furnished their house as their means would allow, and as they could afford it get better articles? Pay as you go along, and enjoy what you pay for—that is the motto to live by.

The Romanists are said to be spending annually $600,000 on the colored population of the South. Already they have 150,000 children in their schools. This is an honorable showing for the enterprise and energy of the church, and is worthy of the imitation of others. But as honorable as it may be for the church, it is to the discredit of Protestantism; unfortunate for the colored people themselves, and equally so for the country. To the discredit of Protestantism, for such should have been her activity and liberality that there should have been no place for Romanism to spend that amount of money yearly among the freedmen; unfortunate for the colored people, for with their susceptible natures they will easily fall a prey to the spectacular religion of Romanism and be led off into idolatry; unfortunate for the country, for all the adherents secured will add so much strength to the opposition to free schools and liberty of conscience and popular institutions. It ought to be remembered that Romanism means Mediævalism, which means putting the world back, as to its advancement, one thousand years.

What are the churches of the South doing to save to Protestantism the influence and power that will be associated with the colored people twenty years hence? What are they doing to save it to freedom and religious liberty? The churches at the North are doing much, but not nearly enough to meet the demand, while it seems as though Providence had given the special care of the late slaves into the hands of the Christian people of the South. And yet the problem of lifting them up to the elevation of intelligent Christian citizens is grave enough and difficult enough to summon all the wisdom and patriotism of all sections for its solution.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

Co-operative Stores.

The general subject of co-operation was brought up last week before the Social Science Association by a paper upon "Co-operative Stores." It is greatly to be regretted that Americans, particularly those who believe they pay too dearly for nearly everything they buy, do not give more practical attention to a means of self-help which elsewhere—in England particularly—has been very successfully used. The co-operative store, of which several specimens exist in the United States, is not a costly or difficult enterprise to get into. Five hundred mechanics, laboring men, clerks or farmers, each with ten dollars which he is willing to invest in a store instead of putting it into the savings bank, could supply all the capital for, say, a well stocked grocery and provision store, name their own directors, appoint a storekeeper and buy of themselves at first cost with only cost of handling added. They would receive dividends upon their money in the shape of savings in expenditures; they could satisfy themselves about the first cost of every article of home consumption, about the various grades of each, and also upon such tricks of the trade as they may have suffered by. They could sell to outsiders at a profit, enlarge their association until it could buy and sell for them clothing, furniture and everything else they need. They could also, as they surely would, learn of the present unsuspected ways by which the apparent first cost of various articles is raised, and also of the difficulty which every dealer has in obtaining careful and honest employes. Let some of the victims of high prices try the experiment.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Plain Preaching.

Let the preacher for the common people always use short idiomatic phrases and sentences. They will be better understood. They will hit harder. They will be remembered longer. More sharp shooting can be done with your pound of lead in ounce balls, than with the whole pig coiled in a sort of double bow knot and fired all at once. Keep clear, then, of all complex sentences. As an aid in doing this, it is well to look sharply after your punctuation. Allow no parenthesis. Eschew the colon. Use the semicolon sparingly. Bring everything, as far as you can, within reach of the comma and the period. You want in your sentences much point but few points.—*Western Church.*

During one of the great wars in Europe, Dr. Finney, in a public prayer, brought the matter to the notice of the Almighty on this wise: "Lord, they burn down villages and murder the inhabitants, and they call this civilized warfare. O Lord, was there ever anything so ridiculous!"

The Catholic clergy of Cincinnati held a meeting and determined to fight the application for the sale of the church property to pay the debts of Archbishop Purcell.

General News Items.

Cuba was visited by several earthquakes.

The German army will be increased to 400,000 men.

Major Morrow punished the Apache Indians severely in the San Mateo mountains.

The Fusion legislature of Maine adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday of August next.

At an Irish land meeting in the Connemara mountains several thousand persons were present.

Terrible distress prevails in Adrianople. Fifteen persons were found dead from hunger in one day.

Three hundred lives were lost during the revolution in Lima, when Senor Pierola became dictator.

M. Fournier, a high functionary of the War Ministry of France for twenty-five years, on being summoned to produce accounts blew out his brains.

In the United States Senate on the 28th, Messrs. Ferry, Bayard, Anthony, Logan, Blaine, Morrill, and others delivered eulogies on the late Senator Chandler, of Michigan.

The German nation is almost unanimous in its approval of Prince Bismarck's resolution to resist Panslavism, as soon as it shows itself becoming an active and aggressive power.

The report of the House naval committee alleges that out of 142 war vessels of the United States, only 69 are capable of bearing guns and doing service on immediate necessity.

The physicians appointed to examine into the mental condition of Francisco Otero Gonzales, the would-be assassin of King Alfonso, have submitted their report to the judicial tribunal, stating that he is insane.

The Nationalists, of county Mayo, Ireland, have decided to put up Davitt and Brennan, now under indictment for sedition, as candidates for seats in the House of Commons at the forthcoming general election, with the understanding that if elected they will refrain from taking seats.

A new magazine has been started in Montreal, Canada. The following is the opening sentence of the first article: "In unfolding the flag of Canadian emancipation and commercial union with the United States, we answer an earnest call of patriots, citizens and business men all over the land."

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has decided that the tax levy act passed by the last Legislature is invalid, and refused the Attorney General's petition for a mandamus against the Controller General to compel him to proceed with the collection of the tax. There will be an extra session of the Legislature in February.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, as Minister to Great Britain; John W. Foster, of Indiana, as Minister to Russia; Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, of Minister to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, as Minister to Mexico; Philip S. Wales, of Pennsylvania, as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgeon General of the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore.

The growth of Dakota warrants the belief that it will soon claim admission into the Union as a State. It received a set-back in 1873 from the postponement of the Northern Pacific railroad, but it shortly recovered, and its growth has since been rapid. In 1870 its population was about 14,000; now it is estimated at 120,000, and its people think it will be 180,000 by [illegible]. This will clearly entitle it to admission, unless the territory is divided, a question which will be much discussed. Dakota is three times as large as New York.

An original bill has been filed in the United States Supreme Court by the State of New Hampshire against the State of Louisiana, setting forth that the former State is the holder of consolidated bonds issued by the State of Louisiana under the act of 1874, and praying that the provisions of the new constitution which propose to lower the rate of interest on said bonds be adjudged void and unconstitutional, and that an injunction [illegible] granted against the State [illegible] of Louisiana restraining the[illegible] using the taxes collected [illegible] act of 1874, for other [illegible] than those specified in [illegible]

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

[illegible]URSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

Southwestern Day.

Both Mississippi and Louisiana [illegible] have appointed the [illegible] Sunday in February as [illegible] DAY. On that [illegible] every preacher in these two [illegible] is to bring the paper before [illegible] and push the can[illegible] for 1880. Those who have [illegible] their lists will make collec[illegible] and try to get more to sub[illegible]. Let every preacher do his [illegible] on that day, and send in his [illegible]

[illegible] persons have lately united [illegible] St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fort [illegible], Texas. Rev. H. H. Brookes, [illegible]

[illegible] are indebted to the publish[illegible] the Boston *Watchman* for a [illegible] of their illustrated almanac [illegible] 1880.

[illegible] from Bishop Wiley, from [illegible] in Cincinnati, says Dr. [illegible] gone east in the interests [illegible] Freedmen's Aid Society.

[illegible] received the thirty-third [illegible] of the American Mis[illegible] Association, and the annual [illegible] held at Chicago, Ill., Oct. [illegible] 30, 1879.

[illegible] *Monthly* for February [illegible] timely paper, entitled [illegible] Outlook," calling [illegible] to the possible contingen[illegible] next Presidential elec[illegible]

[illegible] Methodist Episcopal [illegible] been dedicated at Pal[illegible] Rev. H. Skewes is [illegible] Rev. W. K. Marshall, D.D., [illegible] preached the dedica[illegible]

[illegible] J. H. McCarty of Syra[illegible], delivered a mem[illegible] in that city on [illegible] Jan. 18, which the [illegible] *Journal* commends [illegible] in full.

[illegible] *Christian Advocate* [illegible] little weekly [illegible] started at Fort [illegible] by Rev. H. H. [illegible] of our church in [illegible] we sup[illegible] of the Metho[illegible] Church in Texas. [illegible]

[illegible] of Austin Con[illegible] in tem[illegible] county, [illegible] weeks. [illegible] of [illegible] It is hoped [illegible] Kaufman [illegible] and Tar[illegible] already free [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Kiehle has been trans[illegible] the Louisiana to the [illegible] Conference, and [illegible] Houston, Texas. He [illegible], Rev. Gotlieb [illegible] to the pastorate [illegible] Church in [illegible] Brother Deadall [illegible] welcome from [illegible] Brother Kiehle [illegible] wishes of all [illegible] this city. [illegible] Orleans [illegible] He [illegible]

Why was Christ Tempted?

The intent of this question is not, Why was He exposed to temptation? The answer to that is brief and simple: He was exposed to temptation because He was human—a man of like powers and passions with ourselves, and because He was in a world where incentives and solicitations to evil abound.

But the practical question is: What is the value of Christ's temptations to mankind? In the first place, they proved His fitness for His work. Temptation is the divinely appointed test of virtue. It is barely conceivable that there might be moral excellence without any trial for virtue, and that there are beings thoroughly good and approved of God, whose goodness has never been tested. Yet we have no account of any such beings, nor can we see how there can be any grounds of merit in one who is good, simply because he never had any opportunity to be otherwise. We are apt to think such goodness would not be proof against the severe tests, the "fiery trials" by which rugged and enduring virtue is developed; and that it would be of little worth in this sphere of fierce conflicts with the world, the flesh and the Devil. And because exposure to temptation is the lot of all men, and its successful existence the condition of moral excellence, we would be led to doubt the fitness of Christ to be our example if he had not been "tempted in all points like as we are."

It was a great part of our Savior's mission on earth to leave for the imitation of mankind an example of a perfect manhood. It was necessary that the world should have a perfect model. "Example is better than precept." Christ's power to influence men for good lay not so much in the beauty and perfection of His teaching as in the excellence of His example. His precepts alone, though perfect, would have been insufficient to control men if they had not been enforced by His example. What the world wants is not precept alone, but a living, perfect example, which shall prove the possibility of living as the precept requires. And it is not merely an example of a sinless manhood that the soul longs for, but a manhood perfected through temptations and struggles against sin and triumph over it. This want is fully met in the man Christ Jesus, because he possessed just such a nature as ours, "was tempted like as we are, and yet, without sin." The model for man is not God, but man,—the tempted, tried and yet sinless man, Christ Jesus. We do not need for our imitation an example of God's perfection, but an example of a perfect manhood. We do not get our example of moral excellence through the temptation of Christ's Divinity, but through the temptation of his humanity. Humanity tempted, and yet triumphant; humanity fiercely beset with temptations to sin, "and yet without sin,"—this is our model, and the only model we could hope to imitate. Thus, Christ stands before us, a perfect human example, not only encouraging us to follow in his footsteps, but also proving that it is possible for us to do so.

Moreover, Christ's temptation fitted him to sympathize with and help us when we are tempted. St. Paul teaches that because He was tempted, He is "touched with the feeling of our infirmities," and "in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them [illegible] are tempted."

" Touched with a sympathy within,
He knows our feeble frame;
He knows what sore temptations mean,
For He hath felt the same."

There is no thought more com[illegible] and helpful to a soul in sore [illegible] than that the Savior is [illegible] with our infirmities,"—[illegible] with us in our trials, [illegible], if we trust Him, suffer [illegible] be tempted above that which [illegible] able to bear, but will, with [illegible] temptation, make a way for our [illegible] Out of His suffering when [illegible] flows His sympathy for [illegible] soul. And because, [illegible], He was "yet with[illegible] is able to succor, to [illegible] and to save us from the [illegible] tempter.

The Authors' Carnival.

The event of last week in New Orleans was the Authors' Carnival, given in Exposition Hall by the ladies of Ames M. E. Church, Rev. Dr. Bristor, pastor. It was held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights, and was largely attended. The ladies of the church deserve great credit for the planning and successful execution of the entertainment. Two sides of the immense hall were occupied by booths, in each of which the characters of some well-known authors were represented. Whittier's Maud Muller was intelligently represented in one booth under the direction of Miss Maggie Littrell. Mrs. J. R. G. Pitkin presided in the Turkish Bazar. Mrs. Coupland had a large booth filled with all the little heroes and heroines of Mother Goose. "Old Creole Days" occupied a booth, and seven of Mr. Cable's best characters were represented under the direction chiefly of Miss Lydia Merhrtens. One of the very best representations was that of Hugesson's "Milligatawny," under the direction of Miss Susie Flandors. Miss Cora Bussey managed the representation of twelve of Dickens' books with great credit. A large number of characters were admirably represented. There was also the Gipseys' Booth, where, amid the scenes of a Gipsy camp, fortunes were told. The large stage at one end of the hall was used each evening in giving a series of tableaux, under the direction of Miss Littrell, many of which were very fine.

Refreshments were served in abundance under the direction of Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Bussey, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Bertheiot, Mrs. Aikman, and many others, all of whom vied with each other making the guests welcome.

One significant and encouraging feature of the occasion was the fact that a large number of representative people from other churches and congregations aided in the entertainment.

The Missionary Meeting.

Monthly meeting of Board, Jan. 20th, Dr. Crawford, chairman. Devotional exercise by Dr. Vail. Members present: Wise, Crawford, Curry, Dunn, Vail, Sanford, Hurst, Grimm, Boice, Fowler, Buckley, Tiffany, Saxe, Weed, Falconer, Taft, Howe, Forrester, French, Crowell, Odell, Reynolds, Stout, Barker, Phillips and Cornell.

Rev. O. M. Willetts of Detroit Conference was reported and appointed to Peking, China, by Bishop Wiley.

C. G. Belknap was re-nominated, after a service of three years, as Indian Agent at Tule River, California. Action was taken looking to an early opening of a mission in Alaska.

Rev. G. W. Woodruff, D. D., was elected a member of the Board, in place of Rev. Wm. McAllister, deceased.

A Bad Man.

A paper published in Morgan City, La., gives the public a letter from one Dr. McKay, who claims to be "An Astrologer of the 19th Century," and who says ho has cured Rev. James Hayward of this city, of mental derangement. He says that Mount Zion Church of this city sent him to Franklin, La., where Mr. Hayward became deranged and he found out what was the matter of him. He says:

"After diligent search I discovered, that he was a victim of Voudon practices, and in the presence of several citizens of Franklin I removed from the ground fronting the church, of which he was pastor, a package containing human bones, a curiously knotted string, hair, silver money, a sock and several other articles. I feel certain that the reverend gentleman will now recover."

This professed Astrologer is a humbug of the worst type. He is imposing on the people to secure their money. Mr. Hayward is still deranged, and as for the discovery of that package in front of the Franklin church, it is probably a lie out of whole cloth. Dr. McKay deserves to be prosecuted for securing money under false pretenses.

The Boston Preachers' Meeting on Bishop Haven.

The Boston *Herald* of the 26th gives the following account of a memorial service held in memory of Bishop Haven in Grace Church, Boston, on that day:

The altar and pulpit were appropriately draped in mourning, while from the ceiling hung festoons of crape. There were a number of elegant floral tributes, the whole surrounding a large and life-like portrait of the deceased bishop. The services were begun at 10:30 a. m., and consisted of singing by the church choir, under the direction of Prof. Whittier, organist, readings from the Scriptures by Revs. Mr. [illegible] of Somerville and Dr. Mc[illegible] of the Boston Highlands; [illegible] of first hymn by [illegible] Newhall, prayer by Rev. Dr. Daniel Steel of Salem, address by Rev. Dr. Charles M. Steel, announcement of second hymn by Rev. Dr. Warren, and benediction by Bishop Foster. The address of Rev. Charles M. Steel was a fine eulogy on the life and acts of the deceased bishop. The following resolutions, prepared by a committee, were read by Rev. Dr. Studley, and were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Bishop Gilbert Haven has been removed from our immediate fellowship, and from the scene of his earthly activity, we, the members of the Boston Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, do hereby resolve, that, in his long life among us, Gilbert Haven was a citizen of great public spirit, remarkable for his general scolarship, his retentive memory and his stores of learning always at command; he was a faithful son and an affectionate brother, husband and father; he was an eloquent preacher, an inspiring editor, a ready debater; he had a genial spirit, keen wit and exhaustless humor; he was a wise counsellor, never hesitant for ideas on any topic which he was called to consider, but was prepared to advise always as if he had made that particular topic a special study, and his pen was ever as ready as his tongue; he was an unfailing friend to all classes of society, but especially to the down-trodden and distressed; he was beloved, personally, by everybody who knew him, even by those who could not tolerate his opinions on matters of public concern; in fine, "The elements were so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man.'" As a reformer, his sympathies were as wide as the world; he was interested in whatever concerned humanity; he was simple, honest, brave, especially earnest in his hatred of caste, clear-sighted, self-poised, persistent; he was never silent in the presence of opposition, however bitter, but was always ready to give a reason for the views which he held; he was a Christian Greatheart among the timid and despondent, having all confidence that the truth once declared would win its way in the teeth of whatever opposition; he was full of patience and kindness, bearing and forbearing, yet always having the courage of his convictions.

As a Christian, he was straightforward and without guile; he was modest and unpretentious in his professions of godliness, yet always pronounced in his orthodoxy—"preaching the fullest doctrine of love," as he himself once said, "and coming as near to it in his life as he could by the grace of God;" he was familiar with every phase of modern heresy, yet unbending in his adherence to the Wesleyan interpretation of the gospel; he was never in doubt, as to his duty in any matter that concerned his loyalty to Christ, but was always ready to confess him before men in word and deed, in heart and life.

As a bishop, he was an honor to the church that chose him for an overseer, and his eight years' of service were fruitful of wise suggestions for the future as well as of immediate and successful influence.

Resolved, That in his removal from us the church militant is smitten and afflicted; yet we believe, as he believed, that God will carry on his work until there shall be in the earth no widespread ignorance of duty, no controlling power of oppression and deceit among men.

After the services, a meeting was held, at which subscriptions were received to purchase a bust of the deceased bishop, for which purpose a plaster cast was made, a day or two after his death, by an artist of this city.

General Grant's Heart.

General Grant has been giving utterance to another famous saying. While he was at Jacksonville, Florida, recently, as he was entering a hotel he was closely followed by a crowd of colored people. These the hotel keeper attempted to drive away, but Grant said, "Let them alone; wherever I am they can come." This incident has called forth a letter from Frederick Douglass, in which he says:

No words more significant and impressive have dropped from the lips of General Grant since he uttered those famous words: "Let us have peace." They are worthy of the great head and heart of the man who uttered them, and remind one of the saying of Jesus, when little children were bidden to come unto him. In the case at Jacksonville, the poor liberated bondmen pressed upon the general, and the hotel-keeper, little knowing the great heart of his guest, thought to do him a kindness by keeping the unfortunate class from him. But he refused to be protected, and said: "Wherever I am they can come." Millions will lift their dejected heads at these words.

Louisiana Conference Reports.

TEMPERANCE.

The great work of Temperance Reform is to be accomplished, in the greatest measure, by the Christian church. Intemperance, the monstrously deformed being, that has the world for a home, "the flesh" for a mother, and "the devil" for a father, is the greatest enemy of our age. Its presence is made known by acts of violence and deeds of blood. The church, being cognizant of its bloody existence and record, must adopt some means for its expatriation and destruction. In view to the accomplishment of these ends, your committee ask, in the name of the 1,000,000 wrecks, who are brought to the level of brutes; of the 60,000 poor creatures, who yearly fill drunkard's graves, on their way to the drunkard's hell; of the 2,000,000 children left worse than orphans; of the 200,000 convicts that are yearly sent to jail; of the 450 suicides caused by this malignant spirit; of the 700 murders that horrify the year; of the millions of homes ruined and all the homes threatened by this destroyer; in the name of "earth desolated and heaven forfeited" by this crime, and in the name of Almighty God, whose eye is upon us, and at whose judgment bar we must shortly stand, that the following resolutions be adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Conference be required to strictly enforce the discipline on the subject of temperance as set forth in our General Rules, which prohibit "drunkenness, buying or selling spirituous liquors or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity."

Resolved, That each pastor of our churches shall see that a Temperance Pledge is kept and offered for signatures in his Sabbath-school every Sunday.

Resolved, That the members of this Conference shall preach on the subject of temperance at least once a quarter, and shall offer to their congregations the opportunity of publicly signing the pledge, at least once a month.

Resolved, That we recommend to the favorable consideration of all those in our charges, the Independent Order of Good Templars, a life-long temperance organization; and that we will do all in our power to aid in its extension, believing as we do, that it is one of the most effectual means devised for the overthrow of this most blighting and withering pestilence that walketh in darkness and this terrible destruction that wasteth at noonday.

A. E. P. ALBERT.
GEO. WASHINGTON.
GEO. B. LYNCH.
WM. DAVIS.
T. G. MOMTGOMERY.
A. LUSTER.

PERIODICALS AND BOOK CONCERN.

In the judgment of your committee the Methodist Episcopal Church has great reason for thankfulness to God in the success of her publications. No denomination of Christians is probably now reaching so many immortal minds with the utterances of truth. With the almost unlimited power of the press, we can most effectually preach Christ to man; and there remains much for us yet to do. We offer for adoption the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the exhibit of the Book Concern shows a gratifying success in this great department of the work of the church. Messrs. Phillips & Hunt are "the right men in the right place." The Rev. Dr. Hunt has brought us good cheer by his presence and counsels, and has won a high place in our esteem.

2. Resolved, That the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is a clear expositor of Methodist doctrine and polity; a bold and and faithful defender of ecclesiastical rights and interests; a true and ever steadfast friend of our people; a wholesome teacher to our families; a good missionary among the people without. We therefore commend it more than ever to the confidence and patronage of the public, and do especially approve the advice it has given our people during the past year regarding the Exodus.

3. Resolved, That the subscription list of the SOUTHWESTERN must be pushed up to five thousand paying subscribers. And to this end we pledge our immediate and unceasing toil. We will take it ourselves, and push it in our charges, and "fight it out on this line."

4. Resolved, That in the Rev. Dr. Hartzell the church has an able and worthy representative, and we, as a conference, do hereby emphatically request the General Conference which is to meet in Cincinnati next May, to appoint Dr. Hartzell editor of the SOUTHWESTERN.

5. Resolved, That in order to enlarge the intelligence and sympathy of our people, we commend to those who are able to take a paper in addition to the SOUTHWESTERN, the *Christian Advocate* published by Messrs. Phillips & Hunt, No. 805 Broadway, N. Y.

ALEX SPEARS.
E. P. ROYAL.
W. D. GODMAN.
W. BROOKS.

ORPHANS' HOME.

Your committee apointed to report on the condition and prospects of the Orphans' Home, beg leave to present the following:

1. The condition of the property—The violent and destructive storm that swept over the valley of the Teche, the first day of September last, made its marks of havoc on the property of the Home. The Home itself was almost reduced to ruins. The upper story, excepting about one-third, was thrown down by the wind. The roof of about one-third, with its supporting walls, is all that remains of the upper part. The lower story, with the floors above and below, remains in pretty good condition. The mass of debris on the second floor will soon damage seriously that floor, if not removed. The materials thrown down may, in good part, if carefully secured, be useful in rebuilding. The school building, freight house, and barn were demolished. The sugar house also was destroyed, the machinery being left exposed. The new church, carefully constructed as it was by Rev. J. Matlock, remains unharmed. Some private dwellings on the place were overthrown and crops were seriously damaged. Our people have, however, cheerfully and courageously rebuilt fences and dwellings, and to a good degree repaired their losses. Madame Roberts has bravely maintained her ground, rebuilt her demolished store building and some of the minor buildings of the place. The little brick building on the parish road, so long occupied as a store, remains uninjured.

2. The work accomplished by Dr. and Mrs. Godman in the North—They have traveled continually for more than two years, with some of our colored youth, holding concerts and applying the proceeds of their labors to payment of debts of the Home. Before starting North they had done much financially for the Home with their own means. They have also paid toward the reconstruction of the sugar mill considerable sums of money. These items of finance put together would aggregate not less than $1000.

They have paid since going on their agency to the North as follows:

(a) To the Freedmen's Aid Society—		
(1) On interest notes	$1235 42	
(2) On principal note	858 00	
	$2098 42	

This pays the interest down to March 31, 1879.

(b) To Mrs. Roberts—		
1876, October 20	$50 00	
" " 27	50 00	
" November 17	300 00	
1877, April	100 00	
" July 11	50 00	
" October 16	12 50	
" " 17	500 00	
1878, March 9	50 00	
1880, January 12	400 00	
		1512 50
(c) On the Cornwall claim		361 00
(d) To C. Moore, interest		85 00
(e) To McHugh & Co		433 00
(f) To pay loan of money		467 00
(g) To I. S. Leavitt		185 00
		$6036 92

3. The prospects—The above grand result of the devoted labors of Dr. and Mrs. Godman renders it possible now to adjust the remaining debts. This question of adjustment is now occupying the attention and deliberations of the Orphans' Home Board, and they expect, in co-operation with the Freedmen's Aid Society, to reach a result that will gladden all our hearts and secure a bright future to the Orphans' Home.

We offer for your adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as a Conference we are profoundly thankful to God that the way now seems clear to save this valuable property to the church, and thus insure the building up of an institution which shall care for and educate orphan children without distinction as to sex or race.

Resolved, That the Louisiana Conference hereby expresses its high appreciation of the work done by Dr. and Mrs. Godman during the past years, in their agency for the Orphans' Home, and for their unselfish devotion to this work. The amount raised by them, considering the times in which they have labored, is large, and is such as to secure the ultimate safety of the Home.

Resolved, That through Dr. and Mrs. Godman we appeal to the public for generous and speedy contributions to enable us to rebuild the Home.

Resolved, That we request Bishop Harris to re-appoint Dr. Godman to the Agency of the Orphans' Home.

New Church at Palestine.

PALESTINE, Texas, Jan. 26, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—We dedicated our chapel on the 18th. Rev. Dr. Marshall, of St. Louis, was with us and did grand service by his two eloquent and forcible sermons. The chapel was filled both morning and evening. It was a successful time. The impression made on the community is a most encouraging one to us. Dr. Marshall won all hearts. Yesterday our chapel was again filled at both services and our Sunday-school numbered about forty. The clergy are beginning to recognize us, all save the pastor of the M. E. Church, South. Next Sabbath we shall organize with about twenty members.

Bishop Haven's death was a terrible blow to us, but his triumphant entry into glory is a great encouragement to our faith.

Yours fraternally,
HENRY SKEWES.

Letter from Houston.

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 27, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—I remember when my children were smaller and younger than now, how with soap water they used to enjoy the pastime of blowing bubbles. How with the greatest delight they watched them as they reflected all the colors of the rainbow while they sailed high above their heads. In these childish sports I see a type of bubbles of a very different kind. This is an age of bubbles. We live in the midst of bubbles—bubbles are on either side of us. We have bubble corporations, bubble banking companies and bubble insurance companies; bubble mining and bubble oil companies. We have bubble politicians and bubble parties; bubble preachers and bubble churches. We seem to be cursed with bubbles; and yet all bubbles must explode. Many simple and unwary ones are fleeced and ruined by bubbles, while few are made wiser and better. Everything that is unsubstantial in its character is but a bubble. All of those principles which have reference only to things temporal are but bubbles. Within the bounds of the Houston district we are cursed with some bubbles—just where and who I cannot say; and yet time will show that they are bubbles, and as light as a puff of empty air. But here in the midst of so many bubbles the work of reform moves on. Two of the preachers have cleaned their mouths of, and turned their backs upon tobacco—and that is no bubble. Two local preachers and an exhorter have come over on the Lord's side against the use of the devil's weed, and that is no bubble. The best way to fight the devil is face him. Between the preachers and the people in the general work of the church the most perfect harmony prevails. Already plans are in operation for the enlargement and strengthening of the work. The trustees at Columbia will soon have a new and neat parsonage for their preacher, and thus the question of rent will be settled. At Jordan's on the Chances Prairie work, Bro. Sherman gives the trustees the deed of one acre and a half of land, and now they are erecting a church 20x30, and will have it all paid for when complete. We need preachers that will go out and after the people. As Dr. Chalmers said: "A house-going preacher makes a church-going people." The best and perhaps the only way to make people desire the Gospel, is to take the Gospel to them, and let them see its privileges. If the preacher desires to have the people interested in him he must show them that he is interested in them. Never was there more need of house-preaching than now, and it is only the men that go from house to house preaching and living the Gospel they preach that can hope for much success. Brethren, you and I believe that heaven and hell are realities, souls are precious; and we know that time is short. Let us work while the day lasts. L. P. CUSHMAN.

Columbus District.

DEAR EDITOR—I have already held six quarterly meetings on this district since the annual conference. At every place except Eagle Lake the work is looking up. The preachers are not content simply to "Hold the Fort," but they are taking the field, and the order is, "Advance" all along the line.

The valley of the Colorado below Lagrange is as densely populated with colored people as any part of Texas I know of. Our church is tolerably strong on Industry, Alleyton and Columbus circuits, but there are large settlements that we have hardly touched yet.

Bros. Banks, Cooper and Young are determined to penetrate the regions beyond their circuits and enlarge their fields of labor, and I think from their former history they have the pluck to do it.

Yesterday we held our quarterly meeting in Columbus. The morning was given up entirely to Sunday-school. Bro. R. H. Harbert, the superintendent, is doing good work in this department. At the 3 o'clock service I preached on the intermediate state of the dead and the general judgment. The large congregation gave excellent attention. At night we had the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and love feast, which occupied the whole time of the service. The sacramental service was the most impressive of any I have ever enjoyed since I have been in this department of the work. One hundren and sixty-seven persons partook of the emblems of Christ's sufferings. Bro. Carper is adjusting himself to his new work in a manner that shows that he is master of the situation. We predict for him and his church a year of unusual prosperity. Bro. Carper had been in Columbus scarcely three weeks when he stirred up the members and the congregation to give a festival which cleared above all expense $63, to pay a debt on the church.

The quarterly conference fixed the salary at $500, besides house rent and moving expenses.

G. W. RICHARDSON.

Columbus, Texas, Jan. 26, 1880.

The Orphans' Home.

LATECHE, La., Jan. 20, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR—I beg space in your valuable paper to express my heart-felt thanks to the managers of friends of the Orphans' Home and M. E. Society for their kind care and instruction during my youth. Although the buildings are in ruins, may God bless the noble matron, Madam J. S. Roberts, and the board of managers. The good that this institution has wrought, I am glad to say, is fully appreciated by the colored people. Yours truly,

E. E. ROUSSEAU.

THE COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE OF VICTORY which stands in the park, at Lowell, before the tomb of the first soldiers that fell in the revolution, is a lasting and beautiful tribute of art. It is one of the first objects sought by strangers visiting our sister city, which indeed many visit, purposely to see this elegant object of high art. It was obtained from the King of Bavaria by Dr. J. C. Ayer, to whom His Majesty was especially gracious in acknowledgment of what his remedies are reputed to have done for the suffering sick. It was donated by the Doctor to the city of Lowell as a permanent and speaking emblem of the victories both of Science and Arms.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Press.*

Our South'n Methodism

TEXAS.

James Harroid, Waelder: "Peach Creek joins in sympathy with the whole church, and with his bereaved relatives in the death of our beloved bishop."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. W. Ivy, Enterprise, noting the proceedings of the Meridian district conference, Elder Dunn in the chair, says: "Miss M. V. Keever, principal of the Meridian High School, met us on Wednesday night at Enterprise, and made a fine talk in behalf of the school and took up a collection which amounted to $8. A vote of thanks was tendered to the good friends and citizens of Enterprise for entertaining us so kindly.

G. W. Fields, Hickory: "Times are very hard here, but we are doing the best we can. Bro. Henry Wyatt was with us a year, and has done a great deal of good. He is loved by the people. We have done the best we could by him."

LOUISIANA.

J. F. Marshall: "On the 12th and 13th inst. the young people of Murray-st. M. E. Church, Alexandria, La., led by Miss C. L. Smith, gave a very entertaining concert, interspersed with dialogues and tableaux, for the benefit of the pastor. All of the participants acquitted themselves creditably. Among those who excelled were Misses L. Melso, L. Walker, C. Maddox, S. Muyo, Mrs. P. Powell and Mr. P. Osborne. Miss Smith was highly complimented, both for her excellent singing and the successful management of the concert. All who were present were delighted with what they saw and heard, and congratulated the young people on their success."

Foreign Missions.

"Bible Society Record" is the name of the organ of the American Bible Society. The January number copies from *Zion's Herald* a thrilling letter from Rev. John Butler, of Mexico—a most thrilling story of how a Christian church grew from the ashes of a burned Bible. The concluding paragraphs show the outcome of the burning of "Camilo's" Bible by the priest. "June 24th brought sunshine to all, and joy to many hearts in San Vicente Chicoloapan. The hour of ten that morning saw our beautifully neat little church full of worshipers. After the baptism of five Indian babes Superintendent Drees preached from the text, "God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Even Romanists came and sat with fixed attention under the influence of the simple yet powerful language. We all knelt to join in the dedicatory prayer, and all the people said "Amen." A glad day was that for Camilio and his followers. The little church is a credit to our cause, and a noble monument to the zeal and devotion of those formerly persecuted Christians. It is large enough to accommodate comfortably 150 people. He laid out $627.99. Counting in much contributed labor, and many little things donated, its estimated worth is $800, and all but $80.85 is paid. When we examined accounts on dedication day, and asked the brethren what should be done about the $80.85, Camilio came again to the rescue and replied: "After the Lord has helped us so wonderfully, surely we can depend on him to help us to raise $80.85 more, though it may take a few months—we will pay every cent."

NORWEGIAN DOMESTIC—*Iowa*—Presiding Elder Alsen, in his late letter, says: "I find the brethren hard at work, and faithful in the discharge of their duty. The cause of our Lord in advancing throughout the district, and at one of the appointments, Southfork, Minn., we have had a most gracious revival, resulting in the conversion of many souls. Quite a number have been added to the church. The society at Lansing has put forth persistent efforts in paying off the debt on their church property. The debt was $420, but they have succeeded in paying off $175 since Conference.

The Rev. C. S. Long and wife, under appointment for Japan, left New York Jan. 23, to join Rev. Gideon Draper and wife at Syracuse, from whence the party will move forward in a few days toward San Francisco, and take ship to Yokohama.

The zeal with which some of our presiding elders are leading forward the preachers of their districts in the cause of missions challenges our admiration.

The *Quarterly Visitor* is the name of a neat little church paper published by Rev. S. L. Beilor, pastor of Fostoria, Ohio.

[illegible]nday School.

[illegible] —THE TRULY RIGHTEOUS.
[illegible] —Matt. 5: 17-26.
[illegible] —"Behold thou desirest truth [illegible] inward parts."—Ps. 51: 6.
[illegible] —The Discipline and the Law.
[illegible] from the National S. S. Teacher.)

[illegible] Old Law Fulfilled (17-20)—[illegible] Declaration. His declara[illegible] were a turning of things [illegible] down. Nothing like that [illegible] been heard by his audi[illegible] though, if they had [illegible] better informed, some, at [illegible] his doctrines they would [illegible] discovered were in the law [illegible] Moses had given them. His [illegible] was not destructive, but [illegible]ructive—he did not come to [illegible] down, but to build up. He [illegible] as one who does not need the [illegible] of any man, however [illegible] or influential, to attest the [illegible] of his utterance. "Till [illegible] and earth pass one jot or [illegible]tle." Of the Hebrew "jot," [illegible] which was the smallest let[illegible] the Hebrew alphabet. He [illegible] that instead of coming to [illegible]y with the essentials of the [illegible] shall uphold it even in its [illegible] particulars—in its least as [illegible] in its greatest command[illegible] "Till all be fulfilled."

[illegible] The Warning. "Whoso[illegible] therefore, shall break one of [illegible] least commandments, and [illegible] men so, shall be called [illegible] in the kingdom of heaven." [illegible] of the scribes and Pharisees [illegible] to have declared or thought [illegible] the new kingdom represented [illegible] Christ meant to rise on the ruins [illegible] old, and that those would be [illegible] prominent in it, who [illegible] the most to pull the old [illegible] "But whosoever shall do [illegible] he shall be called great." [illegible] ministry was ended he [illegible] meaning perfectly plain, [illegible]teousness of the Phari[illegible] external only, and not of [illegible] He showed how they [illegible] heavy burdens upon others, [illegible] they would not so much as [illegible] with one of their fingers; how [illegible] their works were done to be [illegible] men; how they loved the [illegible] rooms in the syna[illegible], and how they devoured [illegible] houses, and for a pretense [illegible] long prayers. In the new [illegible] ablations and tithes [illegible] would go for nothing [illegible] were the mere husks with [illegible] they were trying to satisfy [illegible] conscience.

[illegible] Proclaimed (21-26). [illegible] Law. "We have [illegible] by them of old [illegible] kill." II. The [illegible] say unto you, [illegible] with his [illegible] judgment." [illegible] his king[illegible] that which [illegible] under the law. [illegible] say to his [illegible] ('Raca' means empty) [illegible] the council." This, [illegible] trib[illegible] shall say [illegible] of hell-fire." [illegible] 1. There[illegible] reconciled to thy [illegible] will be in the [illegible] to worship, [illegible] adversary [illegible] debts or [illegible] be paid, what [illegible] transgressor [illegible] it is pra[illegible] to settle [illegible] before [illegible] a mark [illegible] wrongs, [illegible] to dis[illegible] coming [illegible] as [illegible] murder [illegible] against [illegible]

Deaths.

At Alexandria, La., on Tuesday, Jan. 21st, 1880, Mrs. Jeannet Armstead, the beloved wife of Bro. Anthony Armstead and mother of Mrs. Charity Miller of New Orleans. The funeral was attended by Bro. George Washington of the Baptist church, and Bro. Henry Johnson of the M. E. church. H. J. W.

In the death of Rev. J. Shackelford, of the Texas Annual Conference, which occurred Jan. 9, at the age of 55 years, one of our Conference's shining lights has been removed from earth's chilling atmosphere to the genial clime of heaven. In his early life he gave himself to Christ and his Church, and when the voice inly spoke "Go preach my Gospel," though he knew something of the toil and sacrifice of the itinerant, he was not disobedient to the heavenly vision, but gave himself wholly to the ministry. And it is not too much to say that few ministers have had such unmarred success in their ministry, and this not on account of his early advantages but rather as a result of his close walk with God and the consequent divine favors attending his efforts. His own hands often administered to his necessities while diligent above many in his calling. His good common sense and courteous manner introduced him to all classes and while he never forgot the Christian and minister in his intercourse with the people he was greatly favored in holding influence over those with whom he associated. He was serious and firm in his convictions of truth and honesty, industrious and persevering in the inculcation of the same. His Christian character was of the purest style—fervent but bland, steady, serene and blameless to the end. During the last days of his sickness he said, "Once or twice I have felt a little sorry that I entered the ministry when under clouds. I then chided myself for leaving my business to enter the walk, but I am not sorry now; I am glad that I have preached the Gospel. I wish that I had done more." Thus he passed away into the heavenly world, a pure-minded, warm-hearted, conscientiously devoted Christian minister. He sleeps well. They who knew him through life will say he was a good man. Those who saw him die, can say he died the death of the righteous.

L. P. CUSHMAN.

NEW BOOKS.

THE FORMS OF WATER, in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers. By John Tyndall. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co. Price 15 cents.

This is No. 2 of the Humboldt Library, to consist of cheap reprints of more costly works of science. Numbers will be issued semi-monthly at $3 per year to subscribers. The typography is all that could be desired. This number has nineteen illustrations drawn by Prof. Tyndall.

THE KORAN OF MOHAMMED. Translated into English from the original Arabic, by Geo. Sale; 324 pages, beautiful new type. Acme edition cloth. 25 cts.; postage, 6c.
MILTON. Complete Poetical Works, with a sketch of his life. Large type, 563 pp. Acme edition, cloth, 50c.; postage 8 cts.; Aldus edition, half Russia, gilt top, $1.; postage, 12 cts.

The above are two of the late marvels of the American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, New York. We have been favored with the cloth bound copies of the two works, and find them to be neat and substantial.

HOARSENESS.—All the suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The Fortnightly Review for January has Ireland, Gladstone, Handel, Freedom of Land, Colorado, and England of To-Day, with note by the editor.

—The Nineteenth Century for [illegible] (George Munro, New York) [illegible] Nihilism, Athletics in [illegible] Schools, The Origin of [illegible] and Genera, and Atheistic [illegible] (by Dr. Mallock).

—The National Repository for February has illustrated papers, [illegible] Old Point Comfort;" [illegible] the Foot Hills;" and [illegible] and Precious Stones;" [illegible] Hall" and "Contemporary [illegible] and Thought in Turkey."

—The Contemporary Review for [illegible] (New York, George Munro) [illegible] in the Nineteenth [illegible] Landlords and the Land [illegible] Contemporary Life and [illegible] in Russia and Italy, The [illegible] of Animals and Plants to [illegible]

—[illegible] for February opens [illegible] Child-Songs by Alfred [illegible] of these, with its [illegible] by Mr. Tennyson. [illegible] installments of the two [illegible] six complete short [illegible] is a humorous [illegible] by Helen J. Ford, [illegible] The "Letter [illegible] bits and [illegible] and girls, con[illegible] the story of [illegible] by Febru[illegible] various [illegible] mat-[illegible]

John Bigelow contributes an illustrated paper entitled "A Visit to San Marino." The Right-Reverend Arthur Cleveland Coxe contributes a poem entitled "The Drop-Star," an Indian legend of Lake Kayutah, in New York. The Editor's Easy Chair renders a graceful tribute to Oliver Wendell Holmes.

—Hans und Herd, the German Methodist family magazine, is improving from month to month. The cover page in its monthly change is always charming. The contents show a great variety, and every intelligent reader may find something especially interesting for himself. The February number, with "Hans und Herd" in Winter's garb as title, contains several fine stories, poems, and biographies, besides many illustrations. The Editorial and Sunday-school departments are well supplied.

—An excellent number is the American Agriculturist for Feb. 1, with its 125 articles and items, and 100 engravings, giving practical, useful information. Among these are: Work for the Month laid out; Grafting fully explained; Various Humbugs exposed; Fencing and Fences; Keeping One Cow, Prize Essays; Prairie Cattle Shelters; Complete Farm Buildings for $3,000, with engravings and specifications; Duck Raising for Profit; Full Housekeepers' and Childrens' Departments, etc. $1.50 a year; 4 copies $5.00. Orange Judd Co., New York, Publishers.

—The number of the Living Age for Jan. 24 has the following: The Functions of the Brain, by Dr. Julius Althaus, Nineteenth Century; He that Will not when he May, by Mrs. Oliphant; Buddha's First Sermon, Fortnightly Review; Bush-Life in Queensland, Blackwood; Adam and Eve, by the author of "Dorothy Fox," advance sheets; The Ticknor Library, Boston, Saturday Review; The Animal Heat of Fishes, Nature; Irresolution, Saturday Review; A Feat in Triangulation, Nature; choice poetry, etc. The subscription price ($8) is low. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—The Midwinter (February) Scribner is unique. The most prominent feature is the paper on Edison's Electric Light, which is endorsed as the "first correct and authoritative" account in a letter from Mr. Edison. The first of Mr. Eugene Schuyler's illustrated papers on the life of Peter the Great is given in this number. Mrs. Burnett's new story, in four parts, entitled "Louisiana," is also begun. A biographical sketch of John Bright is made timely by his recent speech on America. Mr. Boyesen contributes a short story of Norway and Chicago. This number of Scribner is one of great variety and interest.

$3 00 Made from 25 Cents.

25 cents' worth of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker will increase product and market value of butter produced $3 00. Gives butter a rich golden color the year round, increases product 6 per cent. Increases quality 20 per cent. Prevents butter from becoming rancid. Makes July, August and Winter butter equal to best June product. Sold only in boxes, by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

High Authority.

Dr. W. E. Scott, President of the College of Physicians, Montreal, writes: "I have recommended Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the best preparation used for Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever, Ague, and Loss of Appetite." 6-10

Montreal Heard From.

R. L. Mosely, of Montreal, Canada, certified Sept. 27, 1879, that he had suffered terribly from dyspepsia, and was completely cured by taking Warner's Safe Bitters. He says: "My appetite is good, and I now suffer no inconvenience from eating hearty meals." These Bitters are also a specific for all skin diseases.

15 Pounds Gained in Three Weeks, and CURED of CONSUMPTION.

Messrs. Craddock & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—Please send me twelve bottles of DR. H. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Pills and Ointment for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him. Respectfully,

J. V. HULL.

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This remedy speaks for itself. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not dissipate at once, and it will break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. $2.50 per pint bottle. Address, CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total, $1200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

HEARING RESTORED. Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. R. W. Rens, Lock Box 373, Covington, Ky.

Ladies' and children's boots and [illegible] cannot run over if Lyon's [illegible] Heel Stiffeners are used.

BEWARE OF FRAUD

To protect the public against imitators and fraud, we especially caution all purchasers of

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to see that the word CAPCINE on the label of each plaster is correctly spelled.

BEWARE of worthless plasters offered under similar sounding names.

Remember the only object the dealer can have is that he makes a somewhat larger profit on the spurious article.

SEABURY & JOHNSON.

Conference Notices.

NOTICE.

The District Conference of the Jackson District will meet February 13, 1880, at Jackson. I hope all the District Stewards will be present. D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.
Jackson, Miss. 6-7

Murfreesboro District—Tennessee Conf'ence.

Alexandria, March 6-7; Murfreesboro Station, March 13-14; Murfreesboro Circuit, March 20-21; North Lebanon, March 27-28; Carthage and Cainey Folk, April 3-4; Martin's Creek, April 10-11; Woodbury Circuit, April 17-18; Stone River, 24-25; Shelbyville Station and Circuit, May 1-2; McMinnville Station and Circuit, May 8-9; Summerville Circuit, May 15-16; Cookville Circuit, May 22-23; Sparta Circuit, May 29-30. B. B. MANSON, P. E.

Murfreesboro District, Tenn., Conference.

PROGRAMME.

The Conference will be held at Alexandria March 25-26, 1880. The opening sermon to be preached by T. Ward, from John 5-39. H. W. Key, Sunday-school literature; H. Moody, Justification; H. Robinson, Religious Instruction of Children; Joseph Smith, Pastoral Visiting; E. M. Manson, Intermediate State of the Dead; C. Bullington, Class-Meeting; A. Phillips, How to Conduct public worship; W. O. Miller, How to Conduct Prayer Meetings; T. Ward, Circulation of the Methodist Literature; P. Brooks, Luke 2:10; Geo. House, Matt. 5:16; E. Provine, Temperance; B. B. Manson, The Exodus of the Israelites.

E. MMANSON,
E. PROVINE, Sec's.

Greenwood, Miss., District.

District Stewards' meeting at Pickens Station, Feb. 20. Deasonville, Feb. 14-15; Pickens, Feb. 21-22; Roebuck, at St. Paul, Feb 28-29 at 11 a. m.; Greenwood, Feb. 29 at 3 p. m.; Benton, at Piney Grove, March 6-7 at 11 a. m.; Yazoo City, March 7 at 3 p. m.; Yazoo Circuit Quarterly Conference, at Yazoo City, March 8; the communion service on the circuit, March 14; Holly Grove, March 13-14; Silver Creek, March 20-21; Goodman, March 27-28 at 11 a. m.; Durant, March 28 at 3 p. m.; New Midway, April 3-4; Hernando, at Love, April 10-11; Batesville, April 17-18. L. BRADFORD, P. E.
Granada, Jan. 29, 1880. 6-7

NOTICE.

CARTHAGE, Leake Co., Miss., Jan. 5th, 1880.
I wish to notify all that John Hall, a member of the last quarterly Conference that was held at West Chapel, Dec. 27, 1879, has stolen and carried away Brother Will Allen's daughter, named Amanda Allen. He was a minister of the gospel, had his license renewed. He stole her January 2d, at night. He has a brown complexion, and his wife is named Queen, left one child behind and is gone. He is about 5 feet and 8 inches high, slim face and slim features, light moustache, weight about 135 pounds.

Yours respectfully,
REV. J. CANNON.

Holly Springs District.

FIRST ROUND.

Oxford, Feb. 7-8; Oxford Circuit, Feb. 14-15; Elijah, Feb. 21-22; Abbeville, Feb. 28-29; Holly Springs, March 6-7; Holly Springs Circuit, March 13-14; Chulahome and Bybelia, March 20-21; Ripley, 27-28; New Albany, April 3-4; Granada, April 10-11; Granada Circuit, April 17-18; Winona, April 24-25; French Camp, May 1-2; Itala, May 8-9; Mount Pleasant, May 15-16; Kosciusko, May 22-23; Carthage, May 29-30. District Conference at Oxford June 3d, at which all are requested to meet.
J. G. JOHNSON, P. E.

The Success of the Scribner Magazines,

During the present season, is without precedent in the history of periodicals. The February numbers are unusually brilliant and interesting. ST NICHOLAS contains two child-songs (with music), contributed by TENNYSON. The contents of

THE MIDWINTER SCRIBNER,

Of which 125,000 copies have already been printed, are of a widely popular character. Here begins the splendid series of illustrated historical papers by EUGENE SCHUYLER, on

PETER THE GREAT,

with frontispiece portrait of Peter. Also a new novel by Mrs. BURNETT, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The first fully illustrated and authorized account of Edison's Electric Light, a paper full of novelty, freshness and interest (uniquely illustrated), BICYCLING BY A BICYCLER, "The Political Outlook," a non-partisan article of great importance, "Present Phases of Sunday-school Work," by Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, a biographical sketch of John Bright, a short story by BOYESEN, "Success with Small Fruits," "Farm Fences," "Notes of a Walker," with other contributions, make up a number which has not a dull page between its covers.

Price, $4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.
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Begin the New Year with the Prayer Meeting Manual, Containing a Theme with References, Thoughts, and an appropriate Hymn for each week in the year. 12 Pages. Price, 10 cents, or $1.00 per dozen. Mailed free. P. GARRETT & Co., 708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 6 2t

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From choice selected melons. Pure Rattlesnake (striped) and Scaly Bark (dark green), price 20 cts per ounce and $2.50 per pound, by mail, postpaid. Also finest Baltimore seed of Netted Cantaloupe Melon, 200 per ounce, or $1.75 per pound, postage paid. Address J. H. ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE, Augusta, Ga. 4 8t

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents Out [illegible] Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

THE CANVASS FOR 1880!

LET IT BEGIN NOW.

We call the attention of our agents to the following:

1. Now is the time to push the canvass for *new subscribers* for 1880. At this season of the year the people have money. Begin at once.

2. Do not loose one *old subscriber*. See every one on your list for this year, and urge them to renew for 1880.

3. Collect money now due and forward it at once. Forward all you can now, and be prepared to settle up everything at conference.

4. The SOUTHWESTERN costs only $2 a year, that is about *four cents a week*. We pay the postage.

5. Send for specimen copies whenever you need them, and they will be sent free.

6. We give *no picture premium* next year. But we do better. We place within the reach of all our subscribers a most valuable book worth $2, for *50 cents*. Read the following carefully:

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Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

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Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
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Troy	Burlington	" 31	Peck
East German	Brooklyn	April 7	Scott
Providence	Norwich	" 7	Bowman
North Indiana	Union City	" 7	Haven
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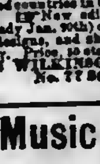

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Young Folks' Corner.

A LITTLE BOY'S TROUBLES.

I thought when I'd learned my letters,
That all of my troubles were done;
But I find myself much mistaken—
They only have just begun.
Learning to read was awful,
But nothing like learning to write;
I'd be sorry to have you tell it,
But my copy-book is a sight!

The ink gets over my fingers;
The pen cuts all sorts of shines,
And won't do at all as I bid it;
The letters won't stay on the lines
But go up and down and all over
As though they were dancing a jig—
They are there in all shapes and sizes,
Medium, little and big.

The tails of the g's are so contrary,
The handles get on the wrong side
Of the d's and the k's and the h's,
Though I've certainly tried and tried
To make them just right; it is dreadful,
I really don't know what to do,
I'm getting almost distracted—
My teacher says she is too.

There'd be some comfort in learning
If one could get through; instead
Of that, there are books awaiting,
Quite enough to craze my head.
There's the multiplication table,
And grammar, and—oh, dear me,
There's no good place for stopping,
When one has begun, I see.

My teacher says, little by little
To the mountain tops we climb,
It isn't all done in a minute,
But only a step at a time;
She says that all the scholars,
All the wise and learned men,
Had each to begin as I do;
If that's so—where's my pen?
Carlotta Perry, in November Wide Awake.

Given in Love.

A little girl seven years old died in Philadelphia a year or two ago. When the doctor told her that she could not live, she bade her mother send for the pastor of the church, and gave him her little savings [illegible].

"[illegible] it," she said.

There were four dollars and a [illegible].

"[illegible]," said the child, "and [illegible] for poor people. [illegible] mind, who sit in the [illegible] of our church. They [illegible] anything. I want all [illegible] to be free."

The clergyman took the money. "[illegible]," he said solemnly, "it [illegible], with God's help." [illegible] the child was dead he [illegible] bank and the pit[illegible] [illegible] on the pulpit, [illegible] story. Tears were in [illegible] men after [illegible] with his [illegible] came, women [illegible] with their mites. [illegible] ago, the com[illegible] for its poor [illegible] to the [illegible] willed that [illegible] the poor little [illegible] should not fail of [illegible].

[illegible] case occurred [illegible]. A poor woman, [illegible] under the [illegible] Doctor Pass[illegible] gave him a [illegible] tried to give [illegible] poorer than [illegible] When I am [illegible], and give [illegible] waukee, my old [illegible].

[illegible] Doctor Pas[illegible], when he [illegible] to estab[illegible] in his own [illegible] was told, [illegible]. Sub[illegible] the sub[illegible] agree that [illegible] finished, [illegible] of the poor [illegible].

[illegible]

were once as stupid as he is, although you have forgotten it.

What in the world would become of you if your mother had no more patience than you? If every time that you came near her when she was busy she thrust you off with a cross word? Dear, kind, loving mother, who never ceases to think for you, to care for you, who keeps you so nicely clothed and makes such nice things for you to eat. What if you were to be so impatient that you would be afraid to speak to her, to tell her of your own troubles at school or at play? Do not grieve your mother by your impatience or your crossness.

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—When I left my sisters in 1853 they were in Green county, Miss., with a family named Kittrell. My young mistress' name was Weber before she married. She married a man by the name of Kittrell. My sister's names were Maria, Emily, Caroline and Maud. My mother's name was Julia. She died and left a baby named Collins; my next brother's name is Isaac. I have two brothers belonging to a Mr. McCoy. I left them on the north side of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, in Wayne county. My father's name was Isaac, and belonged to a Mr. Thomas Poore. I have an older brother, Oliver, who belonged to Mr. McFallen, and also a sister named Penny, who belonged to Mr. McDonald. McFallen lived in the upper edge of Wayne county, near Clark county. Four of my sisters and two of my brothers lived across Chickahominy river, about six miles from the State line. In those days I was called Anthony Lynch. I came to Texas with James Lynch. He left Mississippi about the 3d of January, 1853. He landed in Lavaca county, Texas, in February of the same year. I now reside in Galveston Texas, on Twenty-ninth, between Winnie and Church streets. If any one wishes to write to me, my name is MR. A. LYNCH.

How much does it cost your church to keep its Sunday-school running? The school is worth what it costs. The church's estimate of its worth is shown by the annual outlay for its expenses. There are churches which do not pay more for their Sunday-schools than at the rate of, say, two cents a week for each scholar—a dollar a year for every scholar on the list. Only think of it! The average boy—at least in the city—needs more than that amount to keep him in peanuts and pop-corn. Which outlay ought to be the larger—for peanuts and pop-corn, or for piety?—*S. S. Times.*

"The Wesleyan Methodist Mission in Jamaica raised on the island itself last year no less than $81,410, which is an average offering of $4 50 for each church member, and which shows great generosity and self-sacrifice among native Christians." The above comes from a reliable source, and is recommended to the attention of members and friends of the M. E. Church, South. The poor native Christians of Jamaica can afford $4.50 each for missionary purposes, while our people can afford less than 20 cents each. How do they like the comparison?—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

I know not any pleasure of sense more exquisite than a draught of cool, clear water when you are thirsty; but few things are more insipid than water when there is no thirst. It is thus that Christ and His salvation are very sweet to one, and very tasteless to another.—*William Arnot.*

From a Distinguished Physician.

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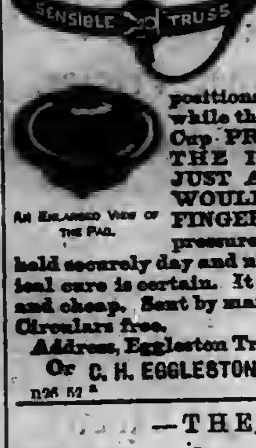

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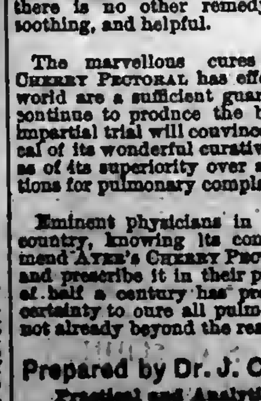

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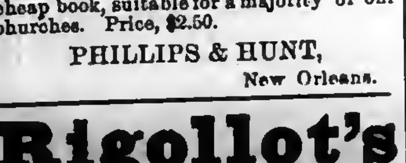

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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A REMEMBERED TEACHER.

BY WILLIAM C. WILKINSON.

I see him now, importunate, eager, bold
To push for truth, as most to push for gold;
Young then, with youth's fine scorn of consequence,
He weighed no whither, so he knew his whence—
Asked only, but asked hard, Is it a fact?
That point well sure, deemed then he nothing lacked.
Truth was from God, she could not lead astray.
Fearlessly glad he walked in Truth's highway;
Who joined him there had fellow stout to cheer;
Who crossed, met foe behooved his weal to fear;
His quick, keen, urgent, sinewy, certain thrust
Well knew those knights who felt it in the joust.

Ideal Christian teacher, master, man,
Severely sweet, a gracious Puritan,
Beyond my praise to-day, beyond their blame,
He spurs me yet with his remembered name!
—*Scribner for February.*

THE NEGRO IN GEORGIA.

THE LIGHT OF FACTS ON THEIR REPORTED PROSPERITY.

There was a widely copied article in the Atlanta Constitution of a recent date concerning the prosperity of the Georgia negroes. Authentic statistics, taken from the Controller General's report, and embodied in the article, gave its general import a semblance of truth. It was asserted that last year the negroes of this State owned property to the value of $5,124,875, and this year to the value of $5,182,398, making an increase of $57,523; furthermore, it was said that the increase in their lands this year over last was 39,309 acres, making them at present the possessors of 341,199 acres of land. The negroes of Georgia are poor, unutterably poor; yet I will admit that the above statistics are true. I will admit more: that a typographical error has decreased the amount of land owned 200,000 acres, and that accurately the negroes of Georgia are [illegible] owners of 541,199 acres [illegible]. The more land a man [illegible] Georgia the poorer he is! [illegible] is not to prove that that I [illegible] the correction, but from accurate statistics to arrive at the ex[illegible] in regard to the negroes [illegible] State. For the sake of fair [illegible] examination shall be confined [illegible] statistics of last year, be[illegible] notwithstanding the fact [illegible] negroes added thousands [illegible] their possessions this [illegible] condition is growing [illegible] shall hereafter prove. [illegible] worth of property! [illegible] acres of land! Such are [illegible] statistics given from which [illegible] idea of the prosperity of [illegible] in Georgia for the [illegible]. Very adroitly are these [illegible] placed side by side, without comment and without explana[illegible]. The value of the property [illegible] number of acres! I wonder [illegible] readers have not wondered [illegible] much of that value is repre[illegible] acres. I wonder if many [illegible] seen the property of the [illegible] Southern negro would not [illegible] how much of that [illegible] negro wealth is in[illegible]. It is easily told. [illegible] General's report for [illegible] that the value [illegible] 501,890 acres of land owned [illegible] of Georgia in that [illegible]. Are the ne[illegible] prospering? It [illegible] years since they [illegible] property [illegible] at an average value of only $2.58 per acre. Georgia was an agricultural State. Her negro population knew nothing but agriculture. Without any large cities in the State in which to assemble, they have, during those fourteen years, pursued nothing but agriculture. What more natural under all these circumstances than that the negro race of this State should have acquired largely of these cheap lands. Yet after fourteen years—though land could be bought for a song, and though many negroes, it is said, were presented with small tracts of land by their old masters—we find the 60,000 negroes of Georgia in possession of only 501,890 acres of land, less than one acre to the individual, though one acre is worth on the average only $2.58. Though throughout the South popular prejudice is against a negro's acquiring land, as it is against negro education, any of the recent slave States can make a showing in the prosperity of their negroes in the matter of acquiring land far superior to this.

Of the $5,124,875 worth of property owned last year by the negroes of Georgia $3,829,492 is invested in other property than land. But what is meant by other property? Have you ever traveled through the South and seen the rickety, tumbledown, one-story log cabins and frames, crowded along the cow-path streets, that make up the suburbs of every Southern city and of many villages? Well, the negroes of Georgia, whose property we are discussing, own $1,110,147 worth of such city and town property as that. Now by adding the value of their land to the value of their town and city property we find thus the total value of negro real estate in Georgia is $2,404,530. One would not have thought it so small to have read the statistics as published in Southern papers? It has been often reported that the white people of Georgia, as a class, have been woefully poor and unprosperous since the war; but, though the white population of the State is only a trifle greater than the black, yet the aggregate value of the real estate owned by the whites is *sixty times that which I have shown that the negroes possess.* If, as a class, the whites be poor, can this condition of the negroes be called prosperity? Not only is there a vast difference in the quantity and value of the property owned by the two races, but there is great difference in its condition. The negro property of Georgia embraces only the poorest improved lands in the country and the worst houses in the cities; the whites own all the valuable property in the State. It is unnecessary to talk of the previous condition of servitude of the blacks; take all palliating circumstances into consideration and still it will be worse than a waste of words to talk about the prosperity of the Georgia negroes in the face of the figures given above.

It was said that the negroes of this State owned $5,124,875 worth of property. I have shown where $2,404,530 worth of it is, and I would not be far wrong in saying that that is all the negro property of the State, for the remaining $2,720,345 is in what can hardly be called property. I will, however, call it property, and then proceed to explain what I mean. No negro property is exempt from tax in Georgia. The pallets upon which they sleep, the utensils with which they cook—in fact every article of that rude, scant furniture, of which you can catch glimpses in the negro localities through the cabin doors, all these things are returned to the tax gatherer by the property proud negro, often at exaggerated estimates. The shaggy, lifeless looking mules that seem to stand motionless in the streets of the Southern villages all day long, behind them a little armful of united wheels—miniature burlesques of a horse and wagon—some of these are the property of negroes, and at exorbitant estimates, they too go to swell the value of their taxable property. That the negroes own such property as this is certainly no indication of their prosperity. They must have attained possession of much of it—particularly the farming utensils and household furniture—very soon after emancipation, else they could not have lived. Much of it was doubtless given them, and much attained as a payment for wages which the negroes could not collect in money. [illegible] property as this [illegible] the bulk of the negro's wealth, the remaining $2,720,345 is represented—an average of about $4.50 worth of property (outside of real estate) to the person. It is a fact of some significance, too, that the bulk of the wealth(!) of the negroes is in this class of property, while the statistics show that the greater part of the wealth of the whites of this State is invested in real estate; the prosperity of the whites and negroes seems to be upon different bases.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. Of the boasted $5,124,875 worth of property owned by the negroes of Georgia in 1878 it appears that only a little more than one-fourth is invested in land estimated at $2.58 per acre, and a little less than one-fourth reposes in huts and cabins in the towns and cities; but more than half of that so-called enormous sum is invested in such furniture as may be seen in negro cabins, and in such animals and implements as may be found about a negro farm hut. It is more pleasant and more in accordance with the truth to assume that this poverty is about equally distributed among the negroes of the State; for, if we should assume that one negro in every hundred had accumulated $854 worth of property, then according to the above statistics, the remaining negroes of the State would be left without a cent's worth of property in any shape or form. Georgia certainly has no cause to flatter herself upon the prosperity of her negroes as indicated by their post-bellum accumulation of property.

A second indication of the prosperity of the negroes that was pointed out by the Georgia press is the fact that they have added 39,306 acres of land to their possessions in this State during this year. It is true that the negroes, as any race of people would in a civilized land, are adding something to their possessions in spite of opposing prejudices. But in that very fact that they have added 39,306 acres to their lands is an indication that their prosperity is on the decline. This will appear from the following: In 1874 the negroes of Georgia owned 338,769 acres of land; in 1878 their possessions had increased to 501,890 acres—an average yearly increase of 40,780 acres. These figures sound massive, but really this yearly average increase is wonderfully small; for if we estimate the real estate owned by the negroes during these four years at $2,000,000, (and it has been much more than that), the yearly interest on that amount at the low rate of 6 per cent. would purchase more land than the average yearly increase amounts to, at the present average price per acre of their improved lands. But during the year 1879 the negroes increased their lands by only 39,306 acres—more than a thousand acres less than the average for the preceding four years. By a careful examination of the Controller General's report I find that this year there has been a decrease from last in the returned value of property owned by the whites, such as cotton factories, etc., but in many of the classes of property owned by the negroes, such as town property, plantation tools, etc., there has been an increase of value. The $57,523, the increase in negro property for 1879, represented in dollars, embraces all, if not more than all, that the negroes have added to their possessions this year. The interest at 5 per cent. on the last year's valuation of negro real estate alone would amount to more than that. These statistics that I have given only prove what can be seen every day in Georgia, that the negroes are miserably poor, and beneath the oppressions of the whites are every day retrograding from a chance of prosperity. The very statistics which are given to prove the prosperity of the Georgia negroes, when explained in detail, are the strongest proofs of their poverty and of their present tendencies toward still greater unprosperity.

The exodus that is expected to take place from Georgia at an early date (meetings looking toward it are now being held by the blacks) will not be without cause. The miserable system of paying wages in provisions and cast-off clothing, the imprisonment in the chain-gang for the breaking of a labor contract, the prejudices of the whites against the race in all things—these will prevent the race from ever attaining to a state of prosperity, or even of civilization, beneath the present Bourbon rule of Georgia.—*Harry Foker, in Cin. Gazette.*

South Carolina Conference.

The South Carolina Conference met in Charleston Jan. 21. Bishop Simpson presided, and was received with joy by all. Bishop Wightman and several brethren of of the Southern Methodist Church were introduced. Dr. Kynett and Dr. Fuller were among the prominent visitors.

The delegates to General Conference are as follows: Ministers—A. Webster, J. E. Wilson; reserves E. Cook, B. L. Roberts. Laymen—M. K. Holloway, of Marion, Hon. Wilson Cook, of Greenville; reserves, Scipio Brisbane, Shadrach Thomas.

STATISTICS.

MEMBERSHIP.	
Full members	27044
Probationers	6299
Local preachers	347
BAPTISMS.	
Children	2295
Adults	1420
CHURCH PROPERTY.	
Number of churches	248
Probable value	$192,553 00
Number of personages	27
Probable value	6,555 00
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.	
Number of schools	287
Number of officers and teachers	1163
Number of scholars	15298
COLLECTIONS.	
For Missions	$2489 29
W. F. M. Society	9 06
Church Extension	175 54
Tract Society	21 33
Sunday-school Union	110 62
Freedmen's Aid Society	62 94
Education	36 80
Episcopal fund	140 00
GAINED OVER LAST YEAR.	
Members	2042
On Missions	$659 31
Church Extension	86 99
Tracts	6 79
Sunday-school Union	62 15
Freedmen's Aid	22 30
Education	28 27
Episcopal Fund	13 27

APPOINTMENTS.

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT—J. E. Wilson, P. E.
Orangeburg E. M. Pinkney.
Orangeburg circuit, R. F. Blakeney.
Branchville and Shady Grove, L. Arthur, R. A Cottingham.
Summerville, W. S. Seiley.
Cattle Creek, T. Phillips.
Enoch Station and Beach Hill, J. A. Sasportas.
St. Andrew and Ten Mile Hill, Noah Brown.
St. Stephens and Pineville, Wm. Evans.
St. Johns, J. S. Garrett.
St. Marys, A. Cooper.
Forrester, E. M'Daniel.
Turkey Creek and Hickory Grove, Jos. Jenkins.
Cedar Swamp and Jeremieh, B. Brown.
St. James and Santee, to be supplied, S. Moultrie.
Georgetown, to be supplied.
Mt. Pleasant, to be supplied, P. Frazier.
Kingstree, B. L. Roberts.
Cooper River, to be supplied, S. Brisbane. Claflin University, E. Cook President, W. H. Lawrence, Professor, members of Orangeburg Quarterly Conference.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—V. H. Bulkley, P. E.
Columbia, J. A. Brown.
Waterlee, J. M'Leod, J. L. Chestnut.
Rock Spring, E. Dimery.
Camden, F. W. Sasportas.
Camden circuit, W. M'Intosh.
Sumter, J. B. Middleton.
Sumter circuit, J. Burroughs.
Madisonville and Spring Hill, J. W. Brown.
Mayersville, W. G. Deas.
Lynchburg, William M'Willor.
Timmonsville and Lynch's Creek, A. Adams.
Florence, F. L. Baxter.
Black Creek and Wesley Chapel, to be supplied, James Richardson.
Marion, to be supplied, S. Blakeney.
Pedee circuit, W. W. Adamson.
Marr's Bluff, to be supplied, J. S. Harrison.
Darlington, A. Middleton.
Darlington circuit, B. James.
Great Pedee, to be supplied, Wesley Dargan.
Dberaw and Society Hill, A. G. Townsend.
Bennettsville, N. T. Brown.
North Marlboro, M. V. Gray.
Marlboro circuit, L. W. A. Oglesby.
Marion circuit, H. Beker.
Oro circuit, B. Gupple.
Jefferson and Mt. Zion, W. H. Scott.
Horry, to be supplied, Bers Bly.

PORT ROYAL DISTRICT—A. Webster, P. E.
Charleston; Centenary, to be sup'd. S. Weston, sup.
Old Bethel, E. C. Brown.
Wesley, Irving E. Lowrey.
Johns and Madmalaw Island, J. L. Townsend.
James Island, Francis A. Smith.
Beaufort and Port Royal, W. R. Jervey.
Cambahee, E. J. Frederick.
Waltersboro and Ashapoo, to be supplied, G. W. Branham.
Colleton, M. Stewart.
Hickory Hill, A. Harris.
Syke's Savannah, to be supplied, S. Mooer.
St. Helena and Mackey's Point, Z. L. Duncan.
Allendale and Brunson, L. Rivers.
Bently Hill and Millettville, G. F. Frederick.
Blackville and Williston, E. J. Snetter.
Barnwell, S. S. Lawton.
Midway, F. D. Smith.
Edisto Forks, Thomas Wright.
Bull Swamp, Daniel Minus.
South Edgefield, to be supplied.
Wesley Grove, L. Johnson.
Lexington and Shady Grove, M. F. Black.
St. Paul's, to be supplied, Cato Wearing.
Ravenel and Tugaloo, C. Wesley.
Johnstown, to be supplied, J. Harrie.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT—A. C. Dutton, P.E.
Greenville, L. M. Dunton.
Greenville circuit, J. R. Rosemond.
St. Marks, S. A. King.
Marietta, George Gray.
Golden Grove, C. T. Hopkins.
Welford, York Goodlett.
Cherokee, G. W. Beckham.
Spartanburg, F. E. M'Donald.
Spartanburg circuit, W. T. Ford, J. R. Cannon.
Piedmont, W. F. Parker.
Gaffney, Benj. J. Witherspoon.
Yorkville, to be supplied, J. W. White.
York circuit, V. C. Davis.
Rock Hill, Allen M'Lees.
Chester circuit, H. F. M'Elwee.
Saluda, S. P. Darrough.
Macedonia, W. B. Jenkins.
Walhalla, A. B. Franklin.
Seneca, Benj. Robertson.
Tugaloo, to be supplied. E. E. Jenkins.
Anderson, John R. Beckman.
Mt. Sinai, R. A. Fletcher.
Williamson, to be supplied, H. Thompson.
Greenwood, S. Green.
Edgefield, Patrick Fair.
Abbeyville, to be supplied.

Peoria, Ill., raised $5000 for the sufferers in Ireland.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Senator Stamp's Hospitality.

By a special invitation, the members of the Louisiana Conference of the M. E. Church met at Senator Stamp's on Monday night at a sumptious feast given to that body by the above-named gentleman. Everything passed off to the satisfaction of all present. A marked feature of the entertainment was the placing of wine on the table. The ministers, to a man, refused to participate, establishing a good example to all present. Senator Stamps received the kind approval of all the ministers, who left for their homes at an early hour. May God bless him, and prove to him the following portion of Scripture: "Whosoever shall give unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall not lose his reward." AN OBSERVER.

A Congregational View.

The Chicago (Congregational) *Advance* says of Bishop Haven:

"The Northern Methodist churches in the South, which have very rapidly multiplied since the war, were the especial objects of his episcopal care. This brought him into contact, and into no little antagonism, with Southern Methodists. It has been their habit to speak of him with unmeasured maledictions. Had they put into their reprobation of bulldozing, ku-kluxism, shot-gun policy, and the systematic over-reaching and exquisite cruelties which have driven so many colored families into exodus and virtual exile, a hundredth fraction of the vehemence of denunciation which the Southern religious press have constantly poured out upon 'Gil Haven,' the present state of things there would have been vastly more Christian than now it is. But the fact is, Bishop Haven was a far wiser friend of the South than those who could never speak contemptuously enough of him, not being able to comprehend the deep Christian benevolence of such men. Verily, he was a man who fought a good fight, and kept the faith, and abundantly earned the grateful remembrance of his country."

Education in the Territories.

Is it not a strange thing to read in a daily newspaper, in the year 1879, concerning one of the territories of the United States, that in it there are no free public schools, and education for girls is not to be thought of? There exists a system of schools, but they are wholly under the management of the dominant church, and only for boys. The most important question before the nation concerning this territory is to determine how this state of affairs can be remedied. Denominations are urging the necessity of the establishment of colleges, and already money is asked for this purpose. This is commencing at the wrong end. A man would be judged insane if he should build his roof and tower before he had laid the foundations of his house. True, it would be possible to raise the roof and put on the tower after the rest had been finished, but the strong probability is it would never be done. He who was so foolish as to commence wrong would seldom have sense enough to end right.

In New Mexico and Utah there must be established good, free, public primary schools. In them must be placed capable, energetic, and persistent teachers, armed with force of character, the authority and law enough to be able to say to all the boys and girls, "The general government has established these schools for you, and *you must come.*" This part of the work belongs to the State, not to the Church. Benevolent associations may labor to save the soul, but the government is bound by every law of right to save the mind and body. The Church has its distinctive work to do; let her stick to it. If the State will not educate its children, the Church can exercise a powerful influence in compelling it to do so.—*New England Journal of Education.*

President Hayes thus explains his plan for suppressing polygamy: He would deprive Mormons, as such, of all political power, and would place Gentiles alone in authority in localities where the Mormons are numerous. To accomplish this he suggests a Board of Registration, to be composed of the governor and judges of the Territory, or of such persons as they may choose, the duty of which board shall be to see that none but Gentiles are registered as voters. It is to be obligatory upon the voter to prove affirmatively that he is not a Mormon, or at least not a polygamist. It is proposed to deprive all polygamists of the rights of suffrage. As the consequence of such a policy it is believed that a Gentile Legislature could be secured, which would co-operate with the governor, and, under territorial laws which would further restrict polygamy, and such a Legislature could enact that co-habitation should be sufficient proof of a polygamous marriage, and in this manner overcome the impenetrable mysteries of the Endowment House. With such repressive measures as these, it is believed that Mormon polygamy could not long survive.

A Convict Slavery.

From the ashes of the Georgia penitentiary buildings has arisen a system of slavery more abject and proportionately more fatal to human life than was the serfdom of ante-bellum days. Assuming the necessity of keeping the convicts at hard labor, the authorities began to farm out the State prisoners soon after the disastrous penitentiary fire of ten years ago, and, notwithstanding numerous efforts to overthrow the system, it has continued to exist and to grow more oppressive down to the present time. As early as 1870 it was shown that the convicts (nearly all of whom are colored) were worked in chain-gangs from early dawn until into the night as late even as 10 o'clock; and it was also shown that being thus overworked, while at the same time they were insufficiently fed, they were being hustled into premature graves. More recently, scourging, the blood-hound chase, and even the killing of fugitives that had been goaded to flight by oppression and cruelty, have come into vogue, until the mortality among the gangs has risen to ten per cent, and in one gang, appalling as it may seem, to forty per cent. The convicts are leased and subleased, and in turn leased again until the prison authorities in some instances lose the record of them altogether, so that their terms of service end only with their early death.

In advocating the abolition of the system, Senator Boyd before the Georgia Legislature said that of one thousand negroes under the lash nearly two hundred had been sentenced for stealing bread; that one poor fellow had received a five years' sentence for pilfering a mackerel; and that many were convicted for a breach of contract with an employer. In commenting upon the nefarious system an exchange aptly remarks: "This new form of slavery is infinitely worse than the old, for then the market value of the slave induced his master to spare his life; but now it is most profitable to work him to death." Without a speedy remedy there will soon be need of a new Emancipation Proclamation.—*West'n Christian Advocate.*

The Sacrificial Stones of Mexico.

The American Antiquarian for September has a description of the of the Sacrificial Stones of Mexico, by Ad F. Bandelier. There are several of these stones in the National Museum in the City of Mexico. They are described by this author as follows:

1. *Techcatl*, or ordinary slaughter block. Mostly of obsidian or green-stone (black or green "Jasper," according to older sources,) about long enough and high enough to extend a man on it, and so shaped as to bend that victim, head and foot downward, while the breast was correspondingly elevated. The width of this stone on its upper surface can be inferred from that of the sacrificial yoke, by means of which the captive's neck or throat was tightened; both wings of the yoke lapped over the stone on each side.

2. *Temalacatl*, stone of gladiatorial sacrifice. A cylindrical block of stone, with a surface more or less plain, and perforated in the middle. This stone is, in fact, the counterpart to the stake of the northern Indians, and of those of Brazil. The prisoner tied to the stake was expected to display almost superhuman indifference or fortitude against the most atrocious sufferings. The captive, fastened on the round "shuttle-stone," (from "tetl"-stone, and "malacatl," as Orozco very justly remarks,) had once more to show his bravery by resisting, unprotected and badly armed, the attacks of well armed warriors. His doom was, of course, sealed beforehand, but a last exhibition of skill and courage was demanded of him, a torture, moral if not bodily, like that of ruder and wilder tribes. Again there are indications stated, that the so-called "gladiatorial sacrifice" was but a state of transition, the original wild torture dying out, and what in a more advanced state of society became the "gladiatorial contests" of the Romans, looming up in its infancy. Finally, it is to be noted that the sacrifice on the "round stone" is mentioned previous to the year 1459 (date of its first inauguration, according to the "Book of Gold") already. Space forbids further discussion of the point.

3. *Cuauhxicalli.* Bowl of the eagles. The typical form of it is a round stone, more or less carved, having in the middle a concavity like unto a bowl or saucer, and from it a channel or groove toward the edge. This concavity is stated to have been for the hearts which, after being presented to the idol, were thrown into it, whereas the channel conducted the blood gathered on the stone. We have an eye witness, Bernal Diez de Castillo, to prove that the hearts were afterward burnt before the idols.

"The "calendar-stone" was a horizontal and not a very vertically inserted block; it was placed before the bowl as the "stone of the sun, and the blood of the sacrifice," the proper "heart's blood" of the victims, was conducted on it to "wash the face of the sun." The Mexicans have their well determined picture to represent the sun, and this was the face with protruding tongue occupying the center of the calendar stone.

Lime Juice and Lemonade.

The Montreal *Witness* speaks as follows:

"Lime juice bids fair to do the work of a dozen temperance advocates. In England, which is not a very hot country, it is, we are informed both privately and through the newspapers, largely superseding the use of alcoholic liquors. It is the first really desirable and elegant non-alcoholic dinner-table beverage that has yet been prepared. A very small quantity of it, sweetened to the taste in a tumbler of water, makes a most delightful summer drink, and except for the sugar which many do not use, a very inexpensive one indeed. The London *Lancet* says the demand for lime juice is so great that the rumsellers have to keep it, although they would very much prefer not to, and accuse it of doing all sorts of mischief to the human frame. How strangely interested they seem suddenly to have become in the weal of the human frame! And it has, we learn, equally established its place on gentlemen's tables, those who have been accustomed to use wine freely consuming it in large quantities. It is popularly credited with being an absolute specific for rheumatism and gout, as well as for a variety of cutaneous diseases popularly known under the general name of scurvy. Many chronically troubled with the first class of disorders find their health unquestionably better since they began to use this instead of wine. The *Lancet*, while it does not question the common opinion of its virtues, derides the interested objections of the liquor sellers, and advises every body to take as much lime juice as he wants. Canada is a warmer country than England, especially this year, and the success of lime juice is, we believe, proportionately great. With knowledge we heartily endorse the *Lancet's* advice."

Our best physicians are prescribing lemon and lime acid more frequently for various ailments of the body, and the general toning up of the system. Limes are preferable to lemons, as they are cheaper in proportion to the amount of acid they contain.

The sunny South with her malarial climate, unhealthy swamps, fine fibre cotton, democratic supremacy, and bull-dozing rule, bids to be fair and ask you in her protection stay. While the west, the granular west, with its healthful climate, its extensive wheat farms, civilization, good schools, freedom and liberty presents itself before you, and invites you to come. So shake the dust of the tyrants land off your feet, and leave the earthly hell with its scourges, brutish deeds, and murderers, and come into a land where you can enjoy all the rights and privileges of any other American Citizen.—*Topeka Citizen, Kan.*

General News Items.

Persia is acting with England in a manner inimical to Russian interests.

A bloody fight took place between Indians on the Yellowstone river Jan. 29. Fifteen were killed.

Four Chinamen were admitted to membership in the Presbyterian church at Indianapolis, Jan. 25.

Yellow fever prevails at several places in Brazil, and there is apprehension that it may spread to Rio.

The President appointed Robert M. Wallace as United States marshall for the district of South Carolina.

Elections for the Bulgarian assembly have resulted in the reelection of most of the liberal members.

The ship Colonial Empire, from Liverpool to Pensacola, was abandoned at sea Jan. 28. Her crew was saved.

An archbishop and two bishops of the province of Valdimir, Russia, have been confined in a fortress by the government on account of their creed.

Very rich mineral deposits were found in Garrison county, Western Colorado, exceeding in quantity and quality anything heretofore known in the State.

Rev. Richard H. Rust has accepted the Presidency of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, and will enter upon the duty at the beginning of the next college year.

Within four days, recently, the people of Chicago sent to the colored emigrants in Kansas two carloads, one of lumber for a hospital, one of clothing, $200 worth of medicine, and $200 for food.

The negotiations between Russia and the Poland Government, for the establishment of the country as an independent kingdom, to the crown of which the Czarowitz aspired, have proved unsuccessful.

The fever raging in Terra di Lavoro, Naples, is one of the most terrible visitations of modern times. In seventeen communes, the total population of which is but ninety-two thousand, there have already been over fifty-one thousand cases and over five thousand deaths.

Trustworthy accounts represent the internal condition of Russia as becoming daily more critical. A number of officers high in command have become disaffected, while those who were not promoted after the late war with Turkey have, with few exceptions, joined the revolutionists.

The population of Nebaska is now about 500,000. It produced of grain last year about 20,000,000 bushels, with an increase of live stock over any former year of over 60 per cent. Omaha, its principal city, erected last year, in round numbers, 1,000 new buildings, and its business transactions reached the large sum of $200,000,000. The great resources of Nebraska have just begun to be developed.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, puts the number of colored refugees who have gone to Kansas since April last at 15,000 or 20,000. They continue to arrive at the rate of [illegible] a week. Homes and employment have been found for about 12,[illegible] and the colony established in W[illegible]baussee county is doing well, and next season will be self-supporting. The Relief Association is doing [illegible] it can, and has already [illegible] $20,000 for food, clothing, railway fares to destination, etc.

Over $30,000 are in the hands of treasurers of relief fund, raised by Parnell meetings, for the sufferers in Ireland. A *Herald* special says: "Three hundred thousand people are slowly starving, and can only be kept alive by superhuman efforts on the part of their fellow-creatures. Some of them are living on one meal a day of turnips or meal. Thousands more are consuming their last potatoes. Local efforts are becoming feeble. The people are looking to the world for succor.

Washington advices are to the effect that the Senate investigating committee on the Freedman's Bank will report that, in [illegible] the death of some of the parties [illegible] sponsible for the mismanagement of that concern, and the insolvency of the survivors, nothing can be done for the further relief of the swindled depositors, except by the consummation of the proposed government purchase of the bank building at the national capital. That the committee, it is understood, will recommend

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12 1880.

Southwestern Day.

Both Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences appointed the second Sunday in February as SOUTHWESTERN DAY. On that day every preacher in these two States was to bring the paper before his congregation and push the canvass for 1880. Those who have sent in their lists will make collections, and try to get more to subscribe. Let every preacher do his part and send in his report.

Bishop Harris arrived safely in Mexico.

Bishop Foster will have charge of the Conferences that were assigned to Bishop Haven.

We are indebted to Rev. Dr. Braden for a copy of the minutes of the late Tennessee Conference.

The address of Rev. A. E. P. Albert is changed from Houma, La., to 353 Customhouse St., New Orleans.

Judge Ames, of Macon, Miss., a brother of the late Bishop Ames, has lately given $100 to Rev. Dr. Rust for the Freedmen's Aid Society.

The minutes of the Louisiana Conference, held Jan. 21-25, are out in good shape. The preachers will look to their presiding elders for a supply.

We have received from Secretary L. P. Cushman, the minutes of the Texas Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Galveston, December 10.

The New York *Methodist* has concluded that there are from three to five hundred men in the Methodist Episcopal ministry who would make good bishops.

We are indebted to Rev. Dr. Mallalieu, of Boston, for a superb photograph of Bishop Haven, by Notman of that city. It is a perfect image of the dear Bishop.

We are indebted to Superintendent Geo. O. Rogers for a copy of his report of the public schools of New Orleans made to the State Board of Education, January, 1880.

A brother in Texas writes of a camp meeting, at which he read articles from the ADVOCATE, from 1:30 p. m. until 3 a. m., during which time he got on the track of some backslidden friends and obtained four new subscribers.

Dr. Braden writes that the Central Tennessee College is as full as it can be without crowding. The Medical Commencement takes place on the 27th of February. J. C. Kelly, of Tennessee, makes the valedictory, and W. B. Denny, of North Carolina, the valedictory. This will complete the medical course.

There is to be another Methodist paper in Mississippi. It will be called the *Mississippi Methodist*, and will be published at Meridian in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. John J. and James H. Ingraham will be publishers, and Dr. Atkinson and E. H. Rutland will be editors. The first issue is dated Feb. 21, 1880.

[illegible] of Rev. Dr. Dashiel, [illegible] made him a present [illegible] to relieve him and his family from embarrassment. [illegible] noble and generous [illegible] worthy and faithful [illegible] who has given [illegible] work, and is now [illegible] disease. We regret [illegible] there is little hope of [illegible]

[illegible] enthusiastic friend of the [illegible] who is a local [illegible] has two dollars for [illegible] says he is going to [illegible] He says: [illegible] as a [illegible] will not do without [illegible] along with the follow-[illegible]

[illegible] know the sky. [illegible] wonderful bliss, [illegible] does reply. [illegible] subject by the water [illegible] the poetry [illegible] are, were the [illegible]

[illegible] *Christian Advocate* [illegible] gave an [illegible] the Lucie, is [illegible] the late [illegible] is dead. The [illegible]

Louisiana Conference.

The late session of the Louisiana Conference was in many respects one of the very best sessions since its organization. Out of seventy-seven members over seventy were present. The past year has been a hard one in some portions of the State, caused by the Exodus excitement and in other places by the bad treatment of the colored people. But in the main it has been a good year, and the increase of $218 on the benevolent collections, and increase of 689 in membership, are positive indications that our people are doing fairly well. The increase in benevolent collections is the more favorable to the Conference when it is remembered that Ames Church, of this city, gave nothing to this fund because of its effort to pay its debts.

The Conference spoke out plainly on the civil and religious rights of the people, demanding that they be maintained, and appointed a committee to collect facts on these matters and publish them. The Conference took a bold stand on the Temperance question and gave its endorsement heartily to the Independent order of Good Templars. None of the white churches of the city asked to have their pulpits supplied, although it was known through the chief city papers that Dr. Hunt, of New York, Dr. Rust, of Cincinnati, Dr. Godman, and several other prominent white ministers were in attendance upon the Conference. The *Democrat*, *Picayune*, *Times* gave daily reports of the Conference sessions. Bishop Harris was the guest of the Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN, and on Tuesday evening before the Conference convened nearly all the members of the Conference called on the Bishop and paid their respects. On Friday night a general reception was given the Bishop when a very large com filled the parlors and spent delightful evening.

The following are the statistics as reported for 1879.

MEMBERSHIP.

Probationers	1877
Full members	9543
Local preachers	265
Ministers in Conference	77
Total membership	11762
Increase over 1878	689

BAPTISMS.

Children	1378
Adults	1018
Total baptisms	2396
Increase over 1878	216

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Number of churches	108	
Probable value		$216,417 42
Number of parsonages	26	
Probable value		9,000 00
Total value		$225,417 42

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Number of schools	104
Officers and teachers	521
Scholars	6104

COLLECTIONS.

Conference claimants	$ 115 65
Missions	569 35
W. F. M. Society	90
Board of Church Extension	134 15
Tract Society	39 25
Sunday School Union	43 00
Freedmen's Aid Society	87 20
Education	42 00
Bible cause	33 70
Bishop's support	86 75
Total collections	$1151 95
Increase in Benevolent collections over 1879	$ 218 00
Raised in building	12,131 75
More raised on building than last year	2,651 75
Claims for Pastors support	27 800 45
Receipts	21,341 15
Debts in Churches and Parsonages	26,040 98

The Educational Report.

The last annual report of Robert M. Lusher, State Superintendent of Public Education to the General Assembly of Louisiana, contains valuable information for the guidance of that body. In solving the perplexing problem of provision for the support of the State government out of diminished revenues, the public school system promises to suffer at the hands of legislators but illy informed as to its needs. Mr. Lusher points out that the tax on property will probably be distributed as follows under the new constitution: For levees *one* mill on the dollar of assessed value; for interest on the bonded debt of the State, *two* mills; for expenses of government and schools, *three* mills. If all expenses of government, including special provisions for University of Louisiana, and a proposed colored University, can be restricted to *one and a half mills*, then a like tax would be allowable for the support of free public schools. On a valuation of $177,000,000, a net school fund would be produced of about $190,000; but out of this the annual interest on trust funds must be paid, according to article 233 of the constitution, amounting to $59,790 35, and the remainder, $130,209 65, would allow less than forty-five cents per annum for each educable youth, or free schools for about *one-fifth* of the educable children in the majority of the parishes. Annual sessions will be reduced to one or two months unless a full collection of revenue can be relied on, and even may possibly be extended to six or eight months in a few cities of New Orleans. [illegible] the [illegible] as

shorten the sessions of her schools to four or five months in the year. To such straits has Bourbon ignorance, stupidity and folly, brought the late bountiful system of free schools, established and maintained during the existence of a republican form of government.

The minority, now in power by virtue of stuffed ballot boxes, and the physical enforcement of their rule in defiance of the laws of the land, have shown themselves to be incompetent to deal with any great measures of public welfare dictated by an enlightened statesmanship. Repudiation of the State debt, destruction of the school system, and the exodus of thousands of her people from misrule, are the manifest results of White League supremacy in Louisiana.

Austin, Texas.

We have some notes from Rev. H. Webb, pastor of our white English church in Austin, Texas, which have the true ring of success. We have faith that that brother will lift up that enterprise. God bless him and give him victory day by day is our prayer. He says:

I removed the partition in the brick house adjoining the new building and fitted it up for a chapel. It is a neat, cozy room with seating capacity for 100. The remaining room in the brick I occupy for my office, and for the infant class room. I had about 50 persons for a congregation; nine more united by letter. The membership is 20, with some nominal, or of no avail, only to count. Fourteen remained for class meeting; had a gracious meeting; have held two prayer meetings. At one 22 were present, the other 20. Glorious meetings! Have organized the Sunday-school, but held no session.

I have preached every Sabbath since here—twice for Dr. Wright, of the First Presbyterian Church, an old friend of former years in Minnesota. Once in Wesley Chapel and once at Fiskville.

The current is strong. We were very near the cataract. We have two oars, finance and piety. If neither breaks we will make up stream. There is an awful strain on the finance oar, and I fear for it at times. The piety oar we can handle with safety, but if the other breaks, this is crippled. We are trusting in God, and doing our best, hoping to succeed. If we can enclose our new building and lay the floor, we will arise and shine. I hope to be able to furnish favorable news, but it will take time. Sometimes it is more of a victory to arrest a retreat, reform the lines, and make a stand, than to win a battle. In fact, where a retreat or a rout is in full force this must be the first work. This is what we are trying to do with some success.

I like your paper for the last two months much better than the former part of the year. God bless you and all the editors of our church. We are yoke-fellows, fighting, loving and living for Christ, humanity and heaven! The Lord bless our coming General Conference and the whole Church with holy love, courage and zeal.

Your brother in toil and hope.
H. WEBB.

A White League Hymn.

The following was sent us in manuscript by a colored man in Mississippi in 1877. He said he had prepared it for use in the white league clubs which had carried forward the political campaign of 1876, when the celebrated "Mississippi Plan" was enforced. A friend of ours got it from us and published it in the *State Register*. The other day we found it and now give it to our readers.

A charge to keep I have,
The negroes to restrain;
A never dying thirst for power
To bind them with a chain.

To serve the present age,
Our pockets we must fill;
Make negroes work for wages now,
And never pay the bill.

Arm me with jealous care,
To make them know their place;
And Oh! thy servants, Lord prepare
To rule the negro race.

Help us to watch and cheat,
The negroes on the sly;
Assured, if they don't vote for us,
They must forever die.

Rev. James Hayward.

The sad affliction which has befallen this Brother, in the loss of his mind, still continues. At the late session of the Louisiana Conference, of which he is a member, he was placed on the Superannuated list, and the following preamble and resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, James Hayward has been for years an active and efficient member of this Conference, and

WHEREAS, During the past year he has become deranged in mind so as to be totally disabled for the active Ministry, and been placed on the list of our Superannuated Preachers, therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our most profound grief for this terrible affliction to our brother, and pray, if it be God's will, he may be restored to health.

Resolved, That we extend to Sister Hayward our warmest sympathies in her great grief.

Resolved, That H. Green, J. Gould and R. Williams be appointed a Committee to bear to Sister Hayward our sympathies and prayers, and that they are hereby directed to represent the Conferences in aiding Sister Hayward in making such arrangements as are possible for his comfort.

Any friend or church desiring to help in making this afflicted brother and his wife comfortable can do so by sending what they can to this office. Sister Hayward, with true wifely devotion, gives her whole time to her husband's care.

Our South'n Methodism

TEXAS.

E. E. Cooper, Alleyton: "I have preached at all points on the new work, and found many smiling faces."

James Harrold, Flatonia. "We send you thirteen subscribers from this place, where there were none last year."

J. S. Whitaker: "My people are yet in camps waiting for the old church. A sister being asked to tell her hope of heaven, said; 'I have been in the Methodist church so long that my feet have grown to the Rock.'"

A. R. Norris, Victoria: "The people received me gladly. I find Bro. Starnes, the school superintendent, a live man. The members gave a supper during Christmas week, realizing over sixty dollars, which was used to clear the church of debt."

TENNESSEE.

Alex. Burdett, Waynesboro: "My first quarterly conference was held Dec. 21 by Elder Butler. He preached an able sermon. I had filled all my appointments."

M. Williams, Chattanooga: "Memorial services for our beloved Bish. Haven were held Jan. 11th. The appreciation of the services was shown by a crowded house of both white and colored. The presiding elder, S. J. Harris, was with us on the 17th and 18th, and preached with power. Communicants, 236; 189 members paid their quarterage; collection, $60. The Lord blessed our meeting with 8 conversions, and 6 joined the church."

Georgia Correspondence.

Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of Atlanta, writes: Allow me to give you some account of laying the corner stone of our first building on the University grounds. I will adopt the well drawn report of the matter by the Atlanta *Constitution*, of the 4th inst., but preface by saying, whilst thankful to God for the great results, I witnessed the scene with sadness—the mind that had planned it all, even up to the speakers, had gone from earth, whilst others carried out his plan; thus it is God buries his workmen, but carries on his work. But I will let the *Constitution* speak.

CHRISMAN HALL.

About ten years ago the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church established, on Whitehall street, near the barrack, a school for the education of colored children. The Society is an organization within the Church, and is devoted to educational interests and projects for the welfare of the colored race.

The Atlanta school, from the start, did well. It has steadily grown and has sent out its pupils equipped with good mental training to go among their own people and raise them to a higher standard of intelligence and virtue. It was the design of the school that it should grow into a university for the liberal education of the colored youth of both sexes. This design has been accomplished, and the Atlanta school, now known as Clark University, is one of the best of its class. It is named in honor of Bishop Clark, of the church whose patronage has supported it. The Freedmen's Aid Society has done much for the South. Its principal school is the Central Tennessee College, of Nashville, but of late years it has turned its attention principally to Georgia. Last August was begun the erection of a large and elegant building at the head of McDonough street, about one mile beyond the city limits, for Clark University. The new building is to be known as Chrisman Hall, in honor of Mrs. Eliza Chrisman, of New York, its chief donor.

Some time since there appeared in the *Constitution* an account of the plans for the structure. It is of Gothic architecture, massive and beautiful. It will be seen for miles around. It will stand on an eminence in the midst of 450 acres, which the society owns. This building is a monument to the zeal of the late Bishop Haven.

Yesterday was the time appointed for laying the corner stone of the new edifice. As the day was very inclement most of the exercises were held in the present school building on Whitehall street. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Kent, of the Savannah conference. Professor W. H. Crossman, of the University, then read from the scriptures. After singing, Rev. R. S. Rust, D. D., secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, delivered a talk of twenty minutes length on "The great want," which he argued was the education of the colored race. His line of thought was clearly defined and he followed it in a masterly manner. A fuller synopsis of his speech, and of that of Bishop Matthew Simpson, who followed him would be given, but for an unusual stress on our columns. The Bishop followed Dr. Rust in a noble speech in which he demonstrated the necessity for the education of the negro.

He handled the delicate questions of relation between the two sections with a broad-minded liberality and a Christian charity which did him honor. His speech will be published in full, and it deserves a careful reading from all who feel an interest in the education of the negro race.

After the bishop's eloquent and impressive address, the trustees, accompanied by Bishop Simpson and a number of friends went to Chrisman Hall, where the interesting exercises of laying the corner-stone were held. In the stone were deposited, among various other articles, Bishop Simpson's autograph, a copy of the *Constitution*, a copy of the *Methodist Advocate*, a catalogue of the University and various documents. The stone was then closed, and the bishop solemnly pronounced it laid "In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

The ceremonies were brief, but expressive. A fuller account of all that occurred would be interesting. It is calculated that the new hall will be finished by August at a cost of $30,000. It will be one of the handsomest structures in or about Atlanta. It will attract colored pupils from all over the South, and will afford them liberal training and mental culture of a high order.

The school has 179 pupils in its present locality in a small building. With increased facilities and the new hall it will probably have 300. It is proposed to build a sort of tower about the college hall.

Bishop Simpson left yesterday afternoon for North Carolina, where he goes to hold a conference. He expresses high hopes of the future of Clark University, and will probably return to see it safely housed in its new and beautiful apartments.

Central Tennessee College.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees have appointed the time of their annual meeting of the trustees in May, for holding a memorial service of Bishop Haven, who was president of the Board. A committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the service.

A deep religious influence pervades the students just now. Eleven young men have given themselves to Christ, and many others are seeking the Lord.

The attendance during the past month was about two hundred and fifty. The enrollment for the year is over three hundred.

Snow fell on the 2d inst. about a foot deep, and sleighs are in demand. The thermometer this morning was down to 6°. Cool for the Sunny South. J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Feb. 5, 1880.

Starving Ireland.

Read the following:

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The *Herald* special from Dublin gives a tabular statement, showing the severity of the distress in Ireland in villages, towns and counties. It says: Every day reveals new horrors in the catalogue of suffering. The outlook for coming months is gloomier than any prediction has yet painted. No language can describe the appalling privations and utter destitution which prevail. It is impossible to overdraw the situation, so rapidly do matters become worse. What might have been an exaggeration yesterday will to-morrow be an underestimate. Three hundred thousand people are slowly starving, and can only be kept alive by superhuman efforts on the part of their fellow-creatures. Some of them are living on one meal a day of turnips or meal. Thousands more are consuming their last potatoes. Local efforts are becoming feeble. The people are looking to the world for succor.

In an editorial referring to the distress the same paper says: The *Herald*, in making this appeal to the benevolent, deems it fitting to set an example which will be taken as a proof of its sincerity. The *Herald* therefore opens to day a subscription for Irish relief, heading it with the sum of $100,000. It solicits other people to give in proportion to their willingness and their means. It will receive subscriptions for any amount, down to twenty-five cents, carefully publishing the name and residence of every subscriber, and when desired the place of his former residence in Ireland, that the people relieved may know to whom they are indebted.

The New Orleans *Democrat* opens a subscription list here with $500. The *Picayune* followed with $500 more.

Marriages.

At Courtney, Grimes Co., Texas, by Rev. A. Campbell, Feb. 2, 1880, James Franklin to Miss Leak Perry.

At Holly Springs, Miss., by Rev. I. B. Griffin, on the 8th inst., Mr. Jesse Pegues and Mrs. Amanda Rodgers; also Mr. Ernest Brown and Miss Millie Pegues on the 12th; and Mr. J. W. Finley and Miss Eliza Cooper on the 22d inst.

At Mason, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1880, by Rev. J. P. Price, Mr. Henderson Grandison to Miss E. Burchett; on the 22d, Mr. E. Goodwin to Miss N. Mathes; on the 24th, Mr. E. Milton to Miss Susan Dodson.

At Trinity M. E. Church, Houston, Texas, Jan. 8, by Rev. P. Douglass, Mr. George Wright and Miss Nevie Sessums; Feb. 8, Mr. J. S. Tibbitt to Miss Edith Wheeler. In Galveston, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mr. Leonard Green to Miss Susie Perry.

Rev. N. Cannon, of Mississippi, desires his correspondents to address him at Moss Point and East Pascagoula.

The annual report of the Secretary of State and State Librarian has been received at this office.

Louisiana Conference.

BY R. S. RUST, D. D.

This conference met at Wesley Chapel, New Orleans, Jan. 21st, Bishop Harris presiding. Dr. Hartzell was chosen secretary. The bishop read the Scriptures and Wesley's favorite hymn, "And are we still alive," and prayer was offered by Rev. Scott Chinn and the writer. Dr. Hunt, of New York, was present, and addressed the conference greatly to its edification and delight upon the interests of the Methodist Book Concern, and he expressed his great gratification in meeting so fine a body of Christian ministers.

Wednesday evening a love-feast was held, and it was a time of thrilling interest. Testimonies of Christian experience, fresh and full of feeling, evincing a deep knowledge of the workings of the Holy Spirit in the human heart, really refreshing — the singing of our hymns, and the weird songs so familiar in the olden times—stirring exhortations to seek Christ and live a holy life, kept up the interest till a late hour. Bishop Harris was deeply interested in the exercises, and the congregation was greatly moved by his religious experience and addresses. We never heard the bishop speak with such feeling and power, nor saw an audience so profoundly stirred by his speaking. He stated that on his journey around the world he attended love-feasts in prominent locations of the countries through which he passed, and that he had listened through interpreters to what Christ has done for the soul in taking away its guilt, and in giving peace and joy to troubled hearts among the battling nations of earth. This conversion, peace, joy, and rich experience were one, and Methodism was one all around the world, and the Louisiana Conference was a part of it. He illustrated the continuity of Methodist worship around the world by watch night services as follows:

If watch-night services began at 9 o'clock, local time, in each of the following places, and continued till 15 minutes past midnight, then the following table will show the time in New York at which each service began and closed:

CITIES.	BEGAN	CLOSED.
Yokohama	7:00 a. m.	10:15 a. m
Nagasaki	7:36 "	10:51 "
Foochow	8:20 "	11:35 "
Peking	8:32 "	11:47 "
Calcutta	10:24 "	1:39 p. m.
Bombay	11:26 "	2:41 "
Constantinople	2:22 p. m.	5:37 "
Stockholm	3:02 "	6:17 "
Rome	3:26 "	6:41 "
Bremen	3:42 "	6:57 "
New York	9:00 "	12:15 a. m.
Chicago	9:55 "	1:10 "
San Francisco	12:14 a. m.	3:29 "

It will be perceived that from the time of closing in Bremen till beginning in New York there are 2 hours and 3 minutes, and from closing in San Francisco till 7 a. m., January 1st, is just 3 hours and 31 minutes. Just 5 hours and 41 minutes without service.

The conference met on Thursday evening for a memorial service. Touching sketches of the life and character of sisters Chinn, Williams and Matlock were submitted; also a very interesting one of our lamented Bishop Haven was read by Dr. Hartzell, and addresses were made by Bishop Harris and the writer. The church was arrayed in mourning. The music was plaintive and sad, and peculiarly appropriate. The immense audience listened in tears, the silence broken only by sobs and lamentations. All were in sorrow and anguish over their bereavement. They had lost a dear bishop, and a valiant defender, with his pen of fire, had been taken from them. But his triumphant death removed the agony from their hearts, and they sent up their shouts of glory to mingle with the victor's which had preceded theirs, and they pledged themselves to meet him in that sunny clime, where oppression and wrong are unknown.

Friday morning reports were presented, and the writer addressed the conference in the interest of the educational work. The New Orleans University, under the able and judicious presidency of I. N. Failor, assisted by Prof. Johnson and lady, is rapidly improving, and promises greater usefulness than at any previous time in its history. Our ministry must be better educated, for those who educate this people will control and save them, and our Church owes to its large membership in the South a pious and well educated ministry. Two years have elapsed since my last visit to this conference, and its improvement is marked in appearance and attainment, and it has among its ministers several of great ability and promise, who, if they continue studious and walk with God will accomplish great things for Methodism and humanity.

The SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE, under the control of Dr. Hartzell, has ably defended our work in the South, and contributed greatly to our success and influence in Louisiana, and his conference has shown their high appreciation of him and his services by sending him to the General Conference. Ames Church, under the care of Dr. Bristor, is enjoying great prosperity, and will soon be entirely out of debt. Their pastor crowds the church, and is reputed to be the most popular preacher in New Orleans. Rev. Dr. Watson, of Jackson, Miss., and Dr. Mathews, of New Orleans, both of the Church South, were introduced, and spoke words of cheer to the conference. Dr. Mathews' speech had the old Methodist ring to it, and awakened deep emotion and hearty responses from the audience. Bishop Harris will sail for Mexico Monday morning at 8 o'clock. The earnest prayers of the brethren of this conference for a pleasant passage and a safe return will follow him.—*Western Advocate.*

New Orleans, January 23d.

Sunday School.

Feb. 15, 1880.—THE TONGUE AND THE TEMPER.

SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 5: 33-48. Memorize 34-37.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."—Matt. 5-48.

TOPIC.—The Disciples and their Enemies.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Prefatory.—Of the illustrations that the Savior gives in his Sermon on the Mount of the fact that he came not to destroy, but to fulfil, the law, we begin in the present lesson with example No. 3. The first related to the law of murder, the second to that of adultery, and the third to the taking of the name of God in vain. It will be noticed in regard to them all that the Savior, with a penetration never manifested by moralist or philosopher before, condemns the passion rather than the act.

Swear Not at All (33-37).—I. The Old Precept. The Savior gives a summary of the Mosaic law. "Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shall perform to the Lord thine oaths."

II. The New Commandment. "But I say swear not at all." 1. "Neither by heaven; for it is God's throne." The Savior points out to them that such an oath has no meaning except as it acquires solemnity from its appeal to the place where God is. "He that shall swear by heaven, sweareth by the throne of God, and by him that sitteth thereon." 23:22. 2. "Nor by the earth; for it is his footstool." 3. "Neither by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great king." 4. "Neither—by thy head; because thou canst not make one hair white or black." The Savior puts his command in the positive form. Let your affirmation in ordinary speech be a simple Yea, and your denial a simple Nay. It is falsehood alone that feels that it must swear in its statements.

Resist not Evil (38 42).—The fourth example has reference to the law of retaliation. 1. The Old Law. "An eye for an eye," etc. See Ex. 21: 23-25; Lev. 24: 20; Deut. 19: 21. The law was framed with a view to put a limit to revenge—not to encourage its indulgence. It made sure that the punishment should be as the offense. Christ does not condemn the old law as a law of justice. He did not come to do away with that as a rule of retribution.

I. Retaliation. "Resist not evil." That is the general principle. The mere turning of the cheek is nothing, except that it indicates the possession of a spirit that will melt that of the aggressor. The second example is one of oppression by law. The rule that he lays down is, not only yield what in that way can be obtained, but give him that which can not be levied upon, for by Jewish law the cloak was exempt from execution, that being oftentimes the only bed-covering of the owner. It is better to obey than to resist the constituted authorities, even when their requirements appear to be unjust.

II. Benevolence. 1. "Give to him that asketh thee." 2. "From him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away." The sum of the two injunctions is, that one must be ready to help the needy—not necessarily with money, but in a way that will relieve his wants and that will be of the most benefit to him.

Love Your Enemies (43-48).—I. The Old Rule. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy. II. The New Rule. "Love your enemies. 'Pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you.'" The full meaning of "despitefully" is malignantly, spitefully. Under what terrible circumstances was the Savior called upon to illustrate this precept by his own example! And yet, amid all the rasping and stinging taunts and exulting cruelty of those who nailed him to the cross, with a sweetness of spirit that had in it not one drop of bitterness he prayed: "Father forgive them; for they know not what they do." If they neither loved any one but those who loved them, nor even saluted any but their brethren, they were not a whit better than the publicans and the heathen whom they despised. And there is no such thing as being complete in love, unless one can love enemies as well as friends. "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

Foreign Missions.

Rev. J. Soper of Tokio writes: "I am sorry to say our mission property, one church and one dwelling, and two fine buildings of the W. F. M. S. were entirely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Dec. 26. The fire broke out in the Native City, and on account of a strong gale, (42 miles per hour,) blowing at the time just in our direction, all efforts were unavailing. Our loss was $5,000—insured, $3,000. The W. F. M. S.'s loss is heavy—nearly $7,000; no insurance. Nearly all the personal effects of ourselves, Bro. Bishop, who was boarding with us, and the three ladies of the W. F. M. S., was destroyed. Two of the ladies saved nothing but what they had on. Miss Holbrook saved a few things. Bro. Bishop saved a trunk with some of his clothing, a Webster's dictionary, and a few other small articles in it. We saved most of our books and clothing, and a small quantity of bed-clothing. The personal loss of the five missionaries was very heavy. Two other missionaries and one foreigner were also burned out. 8563 native houses were destroyed. Many are homeless and suffering. The government and foreign residents have done much to relieve suffering. All our friends—missionaries and others—have been exceedingly kind to us, furnishing us all with what money and clothing we needed."

Superintendent Macey writes: "You will be sorry to learn of our serious losses by fire. The chapel at Hakodati burned Nov. 7; loss, $1,500—no insurance. Church and parsonage of Bro. Soper, in Tokio, burned Dec. 26, 1879, of which amount $3,000 is covered by insurance. Entire property of our W. F. M. S. in Tokia burned at the same time; loss, $5,000—no insurance. I have sent full particulars to the mission. 'Cast down, but not destroyed.'"

COPENHAGEN VISITED.—Rev. C. F. Eltzholtz, under date of Jan. 13, writes to the secretaries: "It is with thanks to the Lord that I can this day gladden your heart with good tidings from Copenhagen. A glorious revival has commenced. Glory be to God! many souls are convicted, and some have already been saved. The work seems to be spreading and deepening. Our protracted meetings commenced with the beginning of the year. In the week day evenings the basement of our church is crowded."

ROME.—A friend new in Italy writes us from Rome January 15; "Dr. Vernon has beautified the exterior of his parsonage and has really made the most of the interior: he is heart and soul in his mission work and can talk of nothing else."

MEXICO.—"Our new church is a grand attraction; many come to see it and admire. Our meetings are large and attended by a good degree of spiritual feeling. Some of our people out in the country are suffering severe persecution, even to prison, but they are happy and send me word it is all for the love of Christ, our only Savior. Rome can't conquer our people by persecution. The Lord is with us and we will triumph." And yet again: "A year of great promise opens before us, I do not see how we are going to meet all demands upon us for opening new work. Our slightly increased appropriation will help us considerably, but to many places, I fear, we must say 'not yet.' If you only knew, Doctor, how it hurts a missionary to respond in these words to those who come to him for the gospel. I cannot tell you how many times I have been compelled to say to poor Mexicans who have come to me urging the sending of a teacher for a preacher to them: 'I am unable this year for I have not the means to do.' Sometimes when I try to explain the workings of our Society, and show them how everything is estimated and appropriated for, they are slow to comprehend. I give them a Bible, tracts, etc., and urge upon them family gatherings to read and study the word. But they are in the midst of darkness and persecution. They read, and should have some one to go over and help them."

Miss Lucy Hoag, of Kin Kiang, China, writes from Shanghai, Dec. 6, 1879, that she was that day embarking for the United States by way of London, after a absence of seven years.

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Deaths.

At special meetings of Magnolia Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., Houston, Texas, resolutions were adopted expressing regret and condolence on the decease of Bros. Jesse Shackleford and B. S. Roberts.

Dock Tirl, a good citizen and a faithful member of the M. E Church, departed this life Jan. 25, 1880. He leaves a host of friends to mourn his loss. S. COWAN.
Oxford, Miss., Feb. 2. 1880.

Bryan, son of Rev. F. D. Bookman, of Prairie Plains, Grimes Co., Texas, was born May 6, 1863, and died Nov. 25, 1879. During his last illness he desired his schoolmates to be present, and solemnly addressed them in exhortation to be good children, joined in singing and prayer, and passed away peacefully.

Bro. Michael Warren died Sept. 4, 1879, aged 47 years. He was a member of the church eight years. Sister Angelina Moore died Oct. 24. after a seven years' membership. Sister Lucy Combs died Dec. 12. She professed her faith in Christ in her thirteenth year, and was a faithful member of the church for 47 years. Sister Laura Thomas died Dec. 12. She was a Baptist, wife of an exhorter in our church, and died in her twentieth year.
R. HAYES, Pastor.
Philadelphia circuit, Miss.

DEAR EDITOR — Sister Cairicia McFarland departed this life on the 10th of January, 1880. She was a member of the M. E. Church and a faithful worker for the Lord. Sister McFarland suffered but five days. She was 47 years old, and the mother of eight children. She married in 1865. The burial service was performed by Bro. Lewis Lane, pastor. She left a husband, five children, a sister, and a host of friends to mourn her loss.
W. H. JACKSON.
San Felipe, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—We have recently been bereft of one of the strong pillars of the church by the decease of our dear brother, Jesse Shackleford, who fell into the arms of the Being whom he loved and served, on the 9th day of January, at Houston. He left this world happy in the assurance that he had here been faithful over a few things, and was now entering into the joys of his Lord. His family and the chusches deeply feel the bereavement. The two M. E. Churches in Galveston, which were increased by his vigilance, grew up by his care, were protected by his prayers, feeding the sheep by the pure Gospel and his Christian example, carrying the lambs in his arms—are both draped in mourning from pulpit to street door. May the Lord enable us, his inferior successors, to acquit ourselves in the same faithful manner. Yours in Christ, J. K. LOGGINS.
Galveston, Texas.

Eugenia A. Young, wife of Col. T. A. Young, died at Jollyville, Travis county, Texas, on Dec. 8th, [illegible]. She was born in Cooke [illegible], Tenn., Oct. 4th, 1853. In [illegible] she gave her heart to the Saviour, and ever after she clung with unwavering faith to the Lord Jesus. The last months of her life were months of deep affliction, but she bore all patiently. Her last words were of home and heaven. She requested that "Home of the Soul" be sung, and while friends were singing of "The far away home of the soul," her redeemed spirit passed to the better land. From listening to the songs of the church militant, she has gone to join in the songs of the white-robed and glory crowned. She [illegible] mother, a faithful wife, and [illegible] Christian. A [illegible] child, and a large circle of [illegible] are left to mourn her loss, [illegible] we mourn, not as those without hope; faith triumphs as we [illegible] to the comforting words of the dear Redeemer to the sorrowing ones of Bethany: "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live again.
G. S. CLARK.

[illegible] WILL YOU WHO ARE SUFFERING [illegible]? The days of healthful [illegible] and they are [illegible] slipping from you. You cannot afford to [illegible] to delay longer to accept [illegible] by them. [illegible] Sick [illegible] Stomach, [illegible] How [illegible] Try it. [illegible]

[illegible]

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—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

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How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
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Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Insects.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
Emergencies—How to Meet Them.
Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
Poultices and their Application.
Brief Cures for Various Diseases.
Miscellaneous Health Notes.
Home Economics.
Kitchen Furniture—Cleaning.
Soaps and Washing Fluids.
Washing Clothes.
Starching, Folding, and Ironing.
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NEW BOOKS.

BENTLEY'S ADVERTISERS' HANDY GUIDE.

We have received from Mr. John H. Bentley, of Chicago, his January Advertisers' Handy Guide, which gives a list of over 600 select daily and weekly newspapers and monthly magazines published in the United States. His purpose is to publish them quarterly, and they cannot fail to be of great value to those who contemplate advertising.

METHODISM; OLD AND NEW, with sketches of the early preachers. By J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This book gives in a fresh and readable manner many of the facts connected with the origin, growth and present condition of Methodism. The author believes in Methodism because "not only for its humanizing influence, but for the matchless power it has developed in bringing mankind to a better understanding and appreciation of his relations, duties and responsibilities to the Supreme Architect of the universe." The book is made up of twenty-six chapters. The first two give a brief sketch of the origin of Methodism in England, and its introduction in America. There is a chapter of Class Meetings, Divisions in the Church, The First Success of Christ among the Colored People, The O'Kelley Rebellion, The Itinerancy, Lay Delegation, Camp Meetings, a chapter is devoted to the lives and labors of Durbin, Maffit, Rushing and others, closing with a chapter on John Wesley. As far as we can judge by a hasty review, the historical statements are reliable. The reading of this book will do good, and we wish it a large sale.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—"Rev. Dr. Talmage Vindicated" is a pamphlet of 112 pages, compiled by Geo. P. Edgar, and sold for 25 cents. An outline of his recent church trial and acquittal by Presbytery and Synod.

—The Library Magazine for February is filled with choice selections of foreign literature. It is published by the American Book Exchange, Tribune building, New York, at $1 per year.

—Wide Wake for February has a frontispiece, illustrating an incident in the life of Queen Charlotte. An excellent story, "Granny Luke's Courage," is illustrated. Miss Amanda B. Harris has an illustrated article concerning "A Chinese Mission School in Boston." Poems, music and tales complete an excellent number. Subscribe now if you have not done so before. Only $2 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

—The Preacher and Homiletic Monthly for February has "Preaching," by O. H. Tiffany, D. D.; "The First Note of my Song," by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon; "Without Fruit," by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; "The Best-Told Story," by D. H. Wheeler, D. D; "A Solace for Anxious Thoughts," by John Hall, C. D. This Monthly is of value to clergymen, and students of the Bible. $2 50 per year; 25 cents single number. I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

—The number of The Living Age for January 31, has: First Impressions of the New World, by the Duke of Argyll, Fraser's Magazine; Dr. Johnson, British Quarterly; Adam and Eve, part IV; Life at High Pressure, Macmillan; How I Fell among Thieves, Blackwood; Anule Keary, Day of Rest; "Dustyards," by the Hon. Miss Palmer, Macmillan; The Future of Siberia, Spectator; Tall Music, Saturday Review; The Rule of the Old, Spectator; The Asserted Artificial Production of the Diamond, Nature; choice poetry and miscellany. Fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each, 3,200 pages a year, subscription price $8. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—The March number of Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine is promptly on our table. It is an admirable one. There are so many good things that it is difficult to select the most notable features. The opening article by Hart Lytton, entitled "Esther Brandon's Mission Class," is a very pleasing narrative of the lady's experience in the Mission. "The Puritan Revolution," by Rev. Lyman Abbott, is replete with the stirring incidents resulting in the organization of the Puritan party under Cromwell. Those admirable articles on "The Persecutions," by Alfred H. Guernsey, are concluded in this number with a most interesting paper on "The Persecutions of the Huguenots," in France under Louis XIV. An elaborate article on the late Frank Leslie, by the editor is a beautiful tribute to the personal merit of the deceased. There are poems of excellence, sketches, essays, adventures, etc., and a musical composition, "I Have a Glorious Hope," words and music written for this magazine by Augusta Browne Garrett. Price of a single copy 25 cents, or $3 per annum, postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, New York.

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KILLMORE, Ind., March 20th, 1878.

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High Authority.

Dr. W. E. Scott, President of the College of Physicians, Montreal, writes: "I have recommended Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the best preparation used for Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever, Ague, and Loss of Appetite." 6-10

We have examined some fourteen pages of signatures,—some of the best in this city, State, and the South,—vouching for the effectiveness of the New Louisiana Remedy, for coughs, colds, etc. We have heard from persons who have used it words of praise. It is a valuable medicine, prepared at home, and not a quack nostrum imported from abroad. Read the advertisement in another column.

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Virginia	Norfolk	" 3	Merrill
Baltimore	Baltimore	" 3	Andrews
Washington	Washington	" 3	Peck
New Jersey	Camden	" 10	Scott
Kansas	Topeka	" 10	Foster
Philadelphia	Phil'delphia	" 10	Merrill
Central Pa	Altoona	" 10	Haven
St. Louis	Sedalia	" 17	Foster
Wilmington	Dover	" 17	Andrews
Missouri	Trenton	" 24	Foster
Newark	Phillipsb'rg	" 24	Wiley
Kentucky	Danville	" 24	Haven
New York	New York	" 31	Wiley
New York East	Brooklyn	" 31	Bowman
New England	Boston	" 31	Andrews
Lexington	Paris	" 31	Haven
Troy	Burlington	" 31	Peck
East German	Brooklyn	April 7	Scott
Providence	Norwich	" 7	Bowman
North Indiana	Union City	" 7	Haven
Maine	Saco	" 14	Bowman
Wyoming	Scranton	" 14	Harris
Vermont	Barton L'd'g	" 14	Wiley
New Hampshir'	Great Falls	" 14	Andrews
Northern N. Y.	Ilion	" 14	Peck

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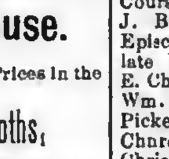

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Conference Notices.

Jackson District.
FIRST ROUND.

Jackson, Feb. 15-16; Canton, Feb. 21-22; Rick's, Feb 21; Lawrence and Lake, Feb. 28-29; Trenton, March 3-4; Forest, March 6-7; Evergreen, March 10-11; Brandon, March 13-14; Simpson, March 17-18; Clinton, March 20-21; Mt. Salem, March 24-25; Edwards, March 27-28; Vicksburg, April 3-4; Werreo, April 6-7; Mayersville, April 10-11; District Conference meets at Jackson Feb. 13, 1880. 7-8 D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.

Crystal Springs, Feb. 21-22; Hazlehurst, Feb. 23-24; New Hope, Feb. 26-27; Brookhaven, Feb. 28-29; Union Church, March 4-5; Fayette, March 6-7; Hemburg, March 8-9; Meadville, March 10-11; Liberty, March 13-14; Pascagoule, March 20-21; Handsboro, March 23-24; Augusta, March 27-28; Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, April 3-4; Columbia, April 10-11; China Grove, April 12-13. 7-8 J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Nashville District Conference.
PROGRAMME OF LITERARY EXERCISES.

C. Pickett, History of the Tennessee Conference; D. W. Hays, The Four Years' Course of Study for Itinerant Preachers; J. Braden, The Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South since the late War; B. James, History of the A. M. E. Church; P. Martin, Ministerial Support; Wm. Bryant, Benevolent Collections; Jas. Pickett, How to Raise Funds for Building Churches; H. Primm, The Kingdoms of Christ; P. Gregg, Relation of the Pastor's Wife to the Church; J. W. Pickett, Christian Perfection; B. Anderson, Repentance; W. Liliard, Pastoral Visitation; F. Williams, How Preachers ought to Conduct Themselves among Women; H. Gardener, Temperance; S. Boddie, Duty of Local Preachers to their Pastor; S. T. Hickerson, How to Grow in Grace; D. Cooke will preach the opening sermon, subject—The Cross of Christ. 7-8 C. PICKETT.

Nashville District.
SECOND ROUND.

Lewisburg, Feb. 28-29; Spring Hill, March 6-7; Franklin, March 13-14; Mill Creek, March 20-21; Gallatin, March 27-28; Hartsville, April 3-4; Mitchellsville, April 10-11; Springfield, April 17-18; Dickson, April 24-25; Dover, May 1-2; Nashville Circuit, May 8-9; Clark Chapel, May 15-16; Lebanon, May 22-23. District conference will convene March 24 at Gallatin, Tenn.
7-8 C. PICKETT, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Members of the Tennessee Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—The minutes have been sent to you, either by mail or express. If any fail to get them, let me know at once. The Conference voted to take up the Freedmen's Aid collection in December, and to forward to Dr. Rust or to me. If you have not taken this collection, will you do so at once? You voted to try to raise $500 toward the Meharry Medical College building. The money is needed now. If you have not taken the collection will you do so as soon as practicable and forward it at your earliest convenience. If you do not know how much you are assessed, take the collection with reference to raising your part of the five hundred dollars the Conference voted to collect for the new college building.
J. BRADEN.
Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1880.

Meridian District—Mississippi Conference.
FIRST ROUND.

Shuqualak, Feb. 21-22; DeKalb, Feb. 29-March 1; Philadelphia, March 3-4; Daleville, March 6-7; Landerdale, March 9-10; Marion, March 11-12; Quitman and DeSoto, March 13-14; Enterprise Circuit, March 17-18; Enterprise, March 20-21; Paulding and Claiborne, March 23-24; Hickory, March 27-28; Garlandsville, March 30-31; Shubuta, April 3-4; Shubuta Circuit, April 5-6; Waynesboro, April 7-8; Macon, April 10-11; Masholaville, April 13-14; Meridian, April 17-18; Brooksville, April 21-22; Ex-Prairie, April 24-25; Louisville, May 1-2; State Line, May 8-9.
7-8 J. W. DUNN, P. E.

NOTICE.

The District Conference of the Jackson District will meet February 13, 1880, at Jackson. I hope all the District Stewards will be present. D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.
Jackson, Miss. 6-7

Murfreesboro District—Tennessee Conf'ence.

Alexandria, March 6-7; Murfreesboro Station, March 13-14; Murfreesboro Circuit, March 20-21; North Lebanon, March 27-28; Carthage and Cainey Folk, April 3-4; Martin's Creek, April 10-11; Woodbury Circuit, April 17-18; Stone River, 24-25; Shelbyville Station and Circuit, May 1-2; McMinnville Station and Circuit, May 8-9; Summerville Circuit, May 15-16; Cookville Circuit, May 22-23; Sparta Circuit, May 29-30. H. B. MANSON, P. E.

Murfreesboro District, Tenn., Conference.
PROGRAMME.

The Conference will be held at Alexandria March 25-26, 1880. The opening sermon to be preached by T. Ward, from John 5-39. H. W. Key, Sunday-school literature; H. Moody, Justification; H. Robinson, Religious Instruction of Children; Joseph Smith, Pastoral Visiting; E. M. Manson, Intermediate State of the Dead; C. Bullington, Class-Meeting; A. Phillips, How to Conduct public worship; W. C. Miller, How to Conduct Prayer Meetings; T. Ward, Circulation of the Methodist Literature; P. Brooks, Luke 2:10; Geo. House, Matt. 5:16; E. Provine, Temperance; B. B. Manson, The Exodus of the Israelites.
E. MMANSON,
E. PROVINE, Sec's.

Greenwood, Miss., District.

District Stewards' meeting at Pickens Station, Feb. 20. Deasonville, Feb. 14-15; Pickens, Feb. 21-22; Roebuck, at St. Paul, Feb 28-29 at 11 a. m.; Greenwood, Feb. 29 at 3 p. m.; Benton, at Piney Grove, March 6-7 at 11 a. m.; Yazoo City, March 7 at 3 p. m.; Yazoo Circuit Quarterly Conference, at Yazoo City, March 8; the communion service on the circuit, March 14; Holly Grove, March 13-14; Silver Creek, March 20-21; Goodman, March 27-28 at 11 a. m.; Durant, March 28 at 3 p. m.; New Midway, April 3-4; Hernando, at Love, April 10-11; Bateville, April 17-18. L. BRADFORD, P. E.
Granada, Jan. 29, 1880. 6-7

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And so the Twins about it play.
In June we're out-of-doors confab,
And what are pic-nics sans Crab?
The days of dogs proclaim July,
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A month made happy by a Virgin.
September 23th, inspect
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When leaves in 8th October fall,
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November's Archer stands to try
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And shakes his gray beard like a Goat.

Rely on Yourself.

It is related of Stephen Girard, that he had a favorite clerk, and he always said "he intended to do well by Ben Lippincott." So when Ben got to be twenty-one he expected to hear something of his future prospects, and perhaps lend a helping hand in starting him in the world. But the old fox carefully avoided the subject. Ben mustered courage: "I suppose I am now free, sir," said he, "and I thought I would say something to you as to my course. "What do you think I had better do?" "Yes, yes, I know you are," said the old millionaire, "and my advice is that you go and learn the cooper's trade." This application of ice nearly froze Ben out, but recovering his equilibrium, he said if Mr. Girard was in earnest he would do so. "I am in earnest." And Ben forthwith sought the best cooper in Spring Garden; became an apprentice, and in due time could make a good a barrel as the best. He announced to Mr. Girard that he had graduated, and was ready to set up business. The old man seemed gratified, and immediately ordered three of the best barrels he could turn out. Ben did his prettiest, and wheeled them up to the old man's counting room. Mr. Girard pronounced them first rate, and demanded the price. "One dollar each," said Ben, "is as low as I can live by." "Cheap enough, make out your bill."

The bill was made out, and Mr. Girard settled it with a check for [illegible] which he accompanied [illegible] little moral to the story: [illegible] this, and invest it in [illegible] the best possible manner, and if you are unfortunate and lose it, you will have a good trade to fall back upon which will afford you a good living."

[illegible] You Going?

[illegible] little girl, named Sarah, went [illegible] from church full of what she [illegible] and heard. Sitting at [illegible] with the family, she asked her father, who was a very wicked man, whether he had ever prayed. [illegible] like the question, and in [illegible] angry manner replied:

[illegible] your mother, or your Aunt [illegible] that put you up to that, my little girl?"

"No father," said the little creature, "the preacher said all good people pray; and those who don't [illegible] are not going to heaven. [illegible] you pray?"

[illegible] was more than her father [illegible] rough way be [illegible]

[illegible] you and your mother, and [illegible] may go your way, [illegible] go mine."

[illegible]," said the little creature, [illegible] simplicity, "which way [illegible]

[illegible] pierced his heart. [illegible] that he was in [illegible] He started from [illegible] into tears and be[illegible] for mercy.

[illegible] way are you [illegible]

"Think a Minute First."

[illegible]

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

ENTERPRISE, Miss., Jan. 18, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—Please allow me a short space in your paper to inquire for a friend, my brother's father. His name was Richard King. He left us in 1864. He was carried off by Hamp Bircy to Galveston, Texas. My brother is named Charley Bircy. My mother married Bob Dunlap. If any information from him is received, address me at Enterprise.

HATTIE DUNLAP.

DEAR EDITOR—Allow me to inquire through your valuable paper for my uncle. I left him in Georgia, Hurd county, in 1851. He belonged to a man by the name of Thos. Butler. My uncle's name was then Isaac Butler. My name then was Isaac Faniors. If through your valuable paper you can find out his whereabouts, please address me at Spring, Harris county, Texas. My wife wishes you to inquire through your paper for her sister. Her name was Lovenia; we called her Venus. Her sister left her in Cass county, Texas. She left for Alabama with a man by the name of Bob or Robert Allen. They left Texas about 1849. She was Robert Allen's wife's servant. My wife's name then was Jennie Lemons.

ISAAC RAYFORD.

MR. EDITOR—I was taken away from my mother, brothers and sisters when 14 years of age. My mother was named Matilda Curtley, brothers were named Lewis, Daniel, Amonsand Curtley. My sisters were called Francis Curtley. I was sold at Paducah, Ky., to Madison Plant, who brought me to Mississippi in 1851. I have not heard from my mother, brothers or sister since. Will you be kind enough to publish this letter in your valuable paper which has been the means of a great many distressed colored people finding their mothers and relatives whom they were separated from before the war. I have reason to believe that they are in Woodford county, Frankford county city, but can't hear from them by letter. I trust all my mother's brothers will take an interest in helping me to find my folks, but should I not meet them in this world I hope to meet them on the margin of that beautiful river when the martial host of God shall assemble to receive their rewards. God forbid that any of us should then hear the bursting thunders of His wrath. I could write on and on if I thought it would enable me in any way in finding my folks, but will close by asking all persons friendly to an ex-slave to write me at Oxford, Miss., if they know anything of their whereabouts. The pastor of the colored church will please read this letter to his congregation at Paducah and at Frankford, Woodford Co., Ky.

SARAH JANE CURTLEY.

Queer Outcome of Woman's Suffrage.

A certain gentleman, living in one of the out-lying wards of this city, and in apparent good circumstances, has been for some years past in the habit of paying simply a poll tax. This year he was somewhat astonished at receiving a tax bill to the amount of $1,100. Upon visiting the Assessor's to know what it meant, they, to his astonishment, commenced interrogating him in relation to the ownership of certain mortgages, stocks, etc., and, when pushed to the wall, he confessed that they belonged to him, and that the tax bill was all right. In reply to his persistent inquiries as to who had furnished them with the information, they finally informed him that his wife had been registered as a voter, and when questioned as to her qualifications, had enumerated the various taxable properties of her liege lord.—*Boston Traveler.*

Good Evidence.

When such men as the Rev. Dr. Rankin, Rev. Dr. Harvey, Father Fitz Gerald, Prof. Green, Dr. Bartine, Col. John K. McChesney, E. W. Neff, and a host of others equally trustworthy, certify over their own signatures to the marvelous efficacy of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in the diseases for which it is recommended, it is time to dismiss doubts on the subject.

The President nominated Alex C. Wells to be surveyor of customs for the district of Louisiana.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, [illegible] regular, kidneys and liver [illegible] Hop Bitters is [illegible] and its proprietors [illegible] thousands who [illegible] by [illegible] See [illegible] column.

Dr. Harter's IRON TONIC

Is a Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c., &c.

Manufactured by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., No. 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily:

Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the TONIC. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the TONIC has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit.
Most gratefully yours,
TROY, O., Jan. 2, 1878. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O

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With Special Reference to the Jurisprudence of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—BY—

HON. WILLIAM J. HENRY,
—AND—
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, D.D., LL.D.

8 vo., 511 Pages.
Cloth, $3; Law Sheep, $4.50.

"In the first organization of the Church the rules for its government were few and simple; but as the Church grew and multiplied, and the conditions and circumstances of its members as well as of society about them, were changed, the rules necessary for its proper relation and government became more numerous and complex, so that now it often becomes a difficult matter to determine what proceedings should be instituted in a case, and under what particular rules and regulations. This book has been written with the hope that it may assist the administration in such cases. . . . . .

"In submitting these rules we have aimed to do more than afford guides to judicial investigations before the tribunals of the Church. We believe they will be found valuable for such purposes, but we have endeavored to show in addition that the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures can be vindicated and their genuineness maintained by the well recognized and established rules of evidence received and acted upon in our courts of justice and in our different governmental relations. —Author's Preface.

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We can now sell the "Record" at a price much less than we have ever been able to do. It is a large quarto, containg about 180 pages, divided into seven sections, namely:
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Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

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H. H. WARNER & CO.,
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New La. Remedy,

For Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis —all Throat & Lung Complaints.

Greatest Cough Sirup of the Age.

NO POISON.

Splendid for Children.

Thirteen Pages of names of Home References, and piles of documents of which the following are samples:

A girl of 14, "with a cough From Infancy," radically cured.

(From Superintendent of Public Schools for Henrico county)

RICHMOND, Va., April 2, 1879.

Thos. J. Starke, Esq.:
DEAR SIR—My niece, fourteen years of age, had been subject more or less to a troublesome cough from her infancy. After some persuasion I induced her parents to try your "NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY," and now, after using three or four bottles, I consider her entirely cured; appetite, color and vigor restored, and she goes about cheerful and happy, looking the very picture of health. I regard it as the best remedy I have ever known used for bronchial affections of the throat.
DANIEL E. GARDNER.

A Gentleman, who was not expected to live but a few weeks, cured of desperate Bronchitis and Diseased Lungs.

DE VILLIER'S INSTITUTE, 212 N. 12th street, Richmond, Va., March 8, 1879.

Thos. J. Starke, Esq.:
DEAR SIR—I arrived in this city with my family in December, 1877. I was in a complete state of exhaustion and debility, in consequence of long suffering from an affection of Bronchiæ, or of the lungs, or rather say both. I was not expected to live but very few weeks or months at the most. In March, 1878, to please my wife, I consented to try the "NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY." I had no faith whatever in it, or any other medicine. I had absorbed dozens of Cod Liver Oil without effect. I soon became convinced of the merits of the Remedy; it gave me, after a few doses a sound rest at night. It regulated the bowels, it subdued the severe fits of coughing occasionally followed by spitting of blood, and gave me great relief. It is a soothing cordial, an excellent purifier, and an unsurpassing regulator. I am now living and doing well. I make daily 6 or 7 hours class (hard teaching). I have taken in all 5 or 6 bottles. Perhaps I ought to have taken a few bottles more: I wish it was in my power to induce every poor sufferer to try one bottle. It will speak for itself at once. You can use my name freely, and refer any one to me personally, if you think I can have any influence in the matter.
Very truly yours, CHARLES DE VILLERS.

Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants.

Depot, 106 Camp St.,
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FITS CURED PROMPTLY and PERMANENTLY. I send a bottle of my celebrated remedy, with a valuable treatise on this disease, free to all sufferers who send me their P. O. and Express address. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.
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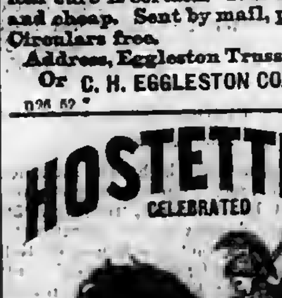
ELASTIC TRUSS



Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shaped with SELF-ADJUST'NG BALL in the center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the BALL in the Cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure is certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, postage paid. Circulars free.

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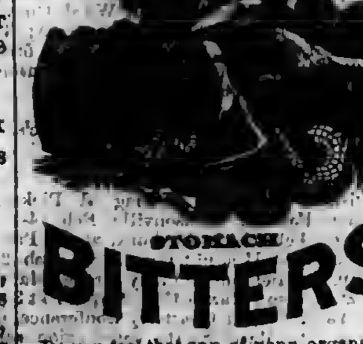


STOMACH **BITTERS**

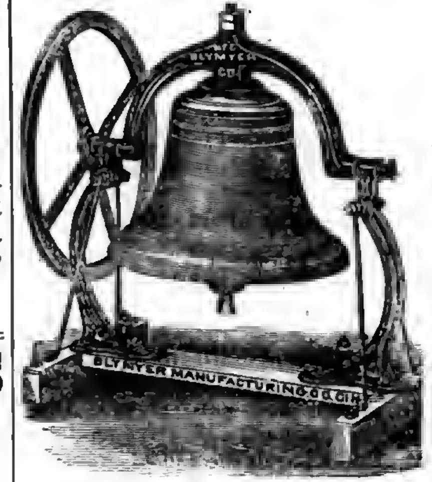
Do you feel that any of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, or nervous system, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants. Remember that debility is the beginning of the End,"—that the climax of weakness is a universal paralysis of the [illegible] and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of Death.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.
n27 52) I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine

BELLS.



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Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$40 00
28 inches	225 lbs	375 lbs	50 00
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44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
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48 inches	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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[illegible] Stops, [illegible] Golden Tongue Reeds, [illegible] Walnut Case, warnt'd 6 years, Stool & Book $98. New Pianos, Stool, Cover & Book, $143 to $255. Before you buy be sure to write me. Illustrated Newspaper sent Free. Address DANL. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.
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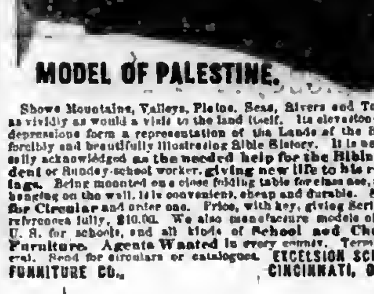

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Or one Copy to each Sabt. sending name and location of *his School*, inclosing *Six Cents* in stamps for mailing purposes. Address ASA HULL,
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Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted.
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Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free.
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THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST.
None genuine without the annexed signature. *P. Rigollot*
MUSTARD PAPER.
46 1y

Lungs & Throat.

Inhalation of Common Air.

Jacob Campbell, President of the Pacific National Bank, Broadway, N. Y., says:

I obtained Dr. J. M. Howe's Tube by the advice of our cashier, Mr. Buck, in 1846 at which time I had a bad cough, expectorating blood and matter, with loss of flesh and strength. My symptoms were alarming. The use of the Tube restored me to perfect health, which I have enjoyed for many years.

Mr. Joseph T. Farrington, Hardware Merchant, No. 82 Howard street, New York, remarks thus:

I was in a miserable condition with my lungs; all medical means were unavailing; my decline was regarded as inevitable. I obtained Dr. Howe's Tube, and in one year increased in flesh thirty pounds, my general health being restored.

From Rev. N. N. Beers, of the M. E. Church, Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y.:

JUNE 20, 1876.

It is now nearly thirty years since commence I the inhalation of the common air under your instructions and I have undiminished confidence in it as a remedy for consumption and other throat and lung diseases. It is in harmony with Nature's laws. I have now been preaching twenty-seven years since my recovery from a condition of tuberculosis, in which a council of physicians said it was impossible for me to live longer than three months. My lungs to-day are as sound as any man's possibly can be.
Yours affectionately, N. N. BEERS.

Send for circular. The Tube with full directions sent by mail prepaid on receipt of $1.50. Address Dr. J. M. Howe, Passaic, New Jersey.
52 13t

HOW A LIFE
—WAS—
SAVED.

THE LIFE OF
Chas. S. Prentice
SAVED
BY THE USE OF
WARNER'S SAFE Kidney AND Liver CURE.

The following letter proves that BRIGHT'S DISEASE, in its worst form, IS CURABLE:

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 25, 1879.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N.Y.:
Gentlemen—Having escaped death from Bright's disease by the use of your Remedy, I feel it a duty not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and have those who are suffering similarly to judge whether a medicine not prepared by the "regulars" will cure this frightful malady or not.

In the summer of 1872 I was first taken ill, with symptoms which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Mich., and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care, I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggravated. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians in Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of an eminent medical man in New York, and remained under his care six months Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.

In the summer of 1875 my friends induced me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Decelat of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men of the profession on the Continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I soon must die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical men to cope with disordered kidneys had become, to say the least, greatly lessened. At this time, I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, O., and turned the scales at 212½ pounds, 67½ pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67½ pounds, or about 8½ gallons of water.

Finally, while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish, I was informed by a lady residing on Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N.Y., that one Charles Craig of Charlotte, had discovered a remedy for Bright's Disease, with which he had cured himself and many others. I immediately repaired to his residence by the lake, and, after a treatment of five weeks with the remedy (now called "*WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE*"), all my symptoms abated, and I began to feel that I was almost a well man. I returned home, taking with me a quantity of the medicine, and now, although months have elapsed since I took the last dose, I joyfully declare myself absolutely well, both in mind and body.

Should you have occasion in the future to use this letter, you are at liberty to do so, and any one who hesitates to believe the conclusiveness of my statements, is respectfully referred to the following persons, who were aware of the character of my ailment, and the apparent hopelessness of my case: Mme. Le Blanc, 30 Rue Drowoot, Paris; Henri DuBois 11 Rue Meleshorbs, Paris; Dr. Seteller, Bordeaux, France; Dr. E. Charmaux, Rue Algine and Lucas Vichy, France; M. Jean Gleiule, 81 Quai do la Molkn; Bernard Bradshaw, Esq., 3 York Chambers, Adelphi, London; J. W. Long, Esq., London; John H. Wilson, New York; J. O. Reer, Toledo, O.; Thomas Daniels, Toledo, O.; J. Prentice, Toledo, O.
Respectfully yours, CHAS. S. PRENTICE.

WARNER'S SAFE Kidney AND Liver CURE,

The Only Remedy in the World

—FOR—

Bright's Disease,
DIABETES,
—AND ALL—
Kidney AND Liver Diseases

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

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COTTON PLANTERS, COTTON FACTORS and COUNTRY MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE, PURCHASE THE CELEBRATED

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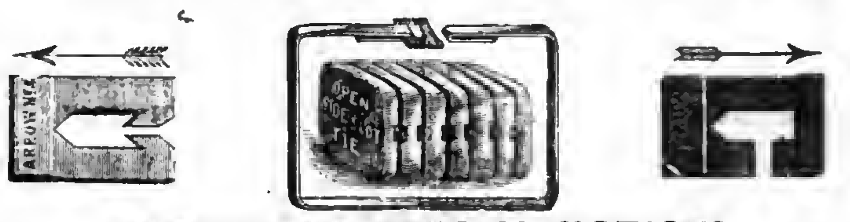

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In view of the constantly increasing popularity and demand for the celebrated ARROW TIE, the universally recognized favorite Tie of Planters, Cotton Press men, Shippers of Cotton generally, the American Cotton Tie Supply Company, sole proprietors and manufacturers of said Tie, commanding unequalled facilities, have, in addition to their large stock now on hand, contracted for increased quantities sufficient to meet the largest demand for Cotton Ties to cover the entire crop of the coming season, and now through their Agents generally, offer the popular and irrepressible ARROW TIE at lowest market price, in bundles complete, being less than the market value of plain hoop iron, it being the purpose of the Company to merit the continued patronage of the planting community, and defy all competition that may arise.

Office of the American Cotton Tie Supply Co.,
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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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THE MASTER'S CALL.

Up, and be doing! the time is brief,
And life is frail as the autumn leaf.
To God and thy better self be true,
Do with thy might what thou findest to do.

Though the day is bright and the sun is high,
Ere long twill fade from the glowing sky.

While the evening shadows darkly fall—
There's a time for rest, it will come to all.

The harvest is white, and the field is wide,
And thou at thine ease mayst not abide.

The reapers are few and far between,
And Death is abroad with his sickle keen.

O think of the Master, worn and faint,
Whose meek lips uttered no sad complaint,

Who toiled for thee 'mid the noontide heat,
And sought no rest for his weary feet,

Of a Father's wrath who drank the wine
And bore his cross to lighten thine.

Go forth and labor! a crown awaits
The faithful servant, at heaven's high gates;

For a death of shame, the Saviour died,
To open those golden portals wide,

That souls of redeemed from the toils of sin
In his spotless robes might enter in.

Work with thy might! ere the day of grace
Is spent, ere the night steals on apace.

The Master has given his pledge divine;
Who wrestleth toils, like the stars shall shine!

—*Intelligencer.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Refugees in Kansas.

DEAR EDITOR—The following letter of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Comestock to a friend in the city of Boston, and published in the Boston *Journal* of Jan 26th, I earnestly desire to have our people read, as it throws light on the condition of some who have gone to Kansas Mrs. Comestock is a member of the Society of Friends, but is loved and respected by all Christian people in the North and East. She is now at the advanced age of 63, yet when she heard of the sufferings of the colored people in Kansas she, with her daughters, left her home in Michigan and has taken up her abode in the barracks at Topeka, Kansas, and is now day and night nursing and caring for the sick, starving and dying. And as your readers read this letter of Mrs. Comestock, I want them to remember that she is endorsed by the Society of Friends, the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association and and by Gov. St. John, so her statement cannot for a moment be questioned.

TOPEKA, KANS., Jan. 16, 1880.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—Canst thou go and see some influential person in Boston and represent the suffering condition of these poor refugees. Believe me, if you will see something of the state of things, I wish thee would set write an article for one of the Boston papers about the Exodus. The Massachusetts people do not understand their condition; or I am sure they would send their help speedily. Tell them that our treasury is nearly empty; that the refugees are crowding into the state faster than they can be taken care of; that more than fifty have died for want of proper food, fuel and medicines. There are no hospitals for the sick, no proper shelter. The barracks and buildings are crowded—some refugees living in unfinished rooms. Orders are in daily demand for houses and others who might have lived many years if they had the necessities of life. Tell the people that we are suffering here for want of means. I have begged of friends, and they are kind in New York for Kansas. Representatives introduced a bill in Congress for the relief of the destitute colored people, but it will be months before any can be realized. Tell them that if they could see what we see they would be moved to pity and to help us. Tell them that we need money urgently for fuel and medicines. There are hundreds from exposure and want of proper shelter. The barracks are crowded—some refugees living in unfinished rooms. Orders are in daily demand for houses and others who might have lived many years if they had the necessities of life. Tell the people that we are suffering here for want of means. I have begged of friends, and they are kind in New York for Kansas. Representatives introduced a bill in Congress for the relief of the destitute colored people, but it will be months before any can be realized. Tell them that if they could see what we see they would be moved to pity and to help us. Tell them that our treasury is nearly empty; that the refugees are crowding into the state faster than they can be taken care of; that more than fifty have died for want of proper food, fuel and medicines. There are no hospitals for the sick, no

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1880.

Southwestern Day.

Both Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences appointed the second Sunday in February as SOUTHWESTERN DAY. On that day [illegible] in these two States [illegible] bring the paper before [illegible] congregation and push the canvass [illegible] 1880. Those who have [illegible] will make collections [illegible] to the sub[illegible] [illegible] presiding elder [illegible] report.

The [illegible] of Drew Theological [illegible] Madison, N. J., has [illegible].

[illegible] Waite, of the United [illegible] Court, was handsomely [illegible] by the bar of New Orleans on his recent visit.

[illegible]

Conscience.

Conscience is an innate faculty implanted by the Creator in every human being. It is a light that enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world. But like every other God-given faculty, conscience is at first only a latent power in the soul, which can only be brought to perfection by exercise and education. The proper functions of conscience are to impel its possessor to do that he believes to be right, and to avoid doing what he believes to be wrong. This it does by its retributions,—by rewarding or punishing actions according to their conformity or non-conformity with its dictates. A conscience which performs its functions fills the soul with remorse for doing wrong, and with pleasure and satisfaction for doing right.

This is a sensitive conscience; but man's conscience may be sensitive and active without being enlightened. The heathen who throws her child to the crocodile of the Ganges at the behest of a false religion, shows the possession of a powerfully active conscience. Many of the greatest crimes in history have been committed conscientiously. In all ages men have gone forth like Saul of Tarsus, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter," and yet, "verily thinking they were doing God's service." History is filled with records of religious wars, of inquisitional horrors carried out in obedience to the dictates of unenlightened conscience. And many of the wrongs in households, in neighborhoods and in States, arise, not from the willful violation of conscience by either party, but from the mistaken conviction of one or both that they are doing right.

Wherefore, it is not enough that a man's conscience be sensitive and active; it must also be enlightened. By an enlightened conscience is meant one that is so educated that its dictates are always in harmony with the Word of God. The Bible is the only safe rule for the government of human conduct, and the only safe guide for conscience. In the absence of the Bible, conscience becomes its own standard or criterion of right and wrong, as is the case of the heathen, who "having not the law, are a law unto themselves; which shew the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another."

But for all who have it, the Bible is the infallible rule of faith and practice, and the grand agent for the enlightenment of conscience. [illegible] the voice of God's Word [illegible] the Word of God [illegible] right to [illegible] the meaning of the Bible [illegible] a man has a sincere desire to know the truth, he cannot [illegible]; for the teaching of [illegible] the Word [illegible] In order [illegible] to acquire an enlightened conscience [illegible] study the [illegible] prayer that the [illegible] of the Bible [illegible] we cannot [illegible] thing to know [illegible] to do it. [illegible] our duty, but that we [illegible] do it. Our theories [illegible] than our practice. We [illegible] knowledge [illegible]

[illegible]

Exodus.

As predicted some time ago the exodus is assuming considerable proportions. The Donaldsonville *Chief* says the reports of a revival of the Kansas fever which reach it are confirmed by a reliable gentleman who has just returned from a trip through the Florida and Red River parishes. He says:

"A great many have left East Baton Rouge owing to fear of persecution, and many more are preparing to go. Secret organizations in the interior are sending anonymous letters, notifying them to leave the community in twenty days. Prominent Democrats are discussing the situation, and steps will be taken to suspend these reprehensible proceedings. Planters in West Baton Rouge are offering $20 per month to laborers, an inducement which has been accepted to some extent." Our correspondent also reports that departures from Livingston, Tangipahoa and the adjacent region are now taking place, the movement having been accelerated by the recent lynching of four colored prisoners at Amite City."

Says the Baton Rouge *Herald*:

"The exodus movement, initiated in our parish during the last summer and continuing quietly up to the present time, has been renewed. Hundreds have already left since its commencement, and hundreds more are preparing to follow at an early period. Some of the largest and best plantations in the parish, which, in previous years, have always had an ample supply of excellent labor, are now without a hand, and their owners are unable to procure any from any other quarter. Not alone are our agricultural interests threatened, but the interests of our merchants, mechanics, and other classes of our city. Some of the smaller retail stores, on account of the loss of trade upon which they depended for patronage and maintenance, have "shut up shop," and others who have conducted a more extensive and important business are seriously considering and coming to the conclusion to discontinue here and seek more inviting and prosperous localities. Let this emigration of the laboring and productive class continue without any rational and judicious effort to arrest its progress, and another year will reduce, not only the population, but the business and wealth of our parish fully fifty per cent.

We are informed that two colored men living in the vicinity of Jones' Creek, in this parish, were waited upon last Thursday night and ordered away from their homes. They are reported to us as industrious, peaceable and law-abiding citizens. And still there are persons who profess to be ignorant of the cause of the present and prospective wholesale emigration of the blacks from our farms and parish.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

"We would suggest the propriety of a meeting of merchants and planters of this parish relative to the cause of a revival of the dissatisfaction existing among the colored people in some of the country wards."

The Donaldsonville *Chief*, editorially:

"It is recorded that two men who engaged in the erstwhile patriotic occupation of burning the cabins of negroes and warning the inmates to leave the parish under pain of death, have actually been arrested and remanded to the Baton Rouge prison, without benefit of bail, to await trial before the District Court."

The Catahoula *News* reports that the exodus of colored people from that parish has assumed serious proportions.

A brother writes us from Shreveport, La.:

SHREVEPORT, LA., Jan. 1st, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—I would like a short space in your columns to let you see our people in North-western Louisiana are not all asleep but are awake to a sense of their duty and have made the great and noble start which I have been laboring for for eighteen months—to Kansas. The fever is here bad; thank God for that. On last Sunday morning seven wagons, with two mules to each, and twenty-five families, started to that great and free land, Kansas. Each and every one were prepared and well supplied with money to pay their way to Kansas and have enough left to start in any kind of labor. We were aroused last Wednesday morning by the excitement down at the depot. On arriving there I found sixty-five persons were going out on the 11:30 a. m. train, and each was well provided with money, well dressed, bought their tickets like American citizens going to a free country, where they could breathe the air of freedom. The cars are crowded every day on their way to the land of freedom. The last of the week 150 families leave on the morning train bound for Kansas. O! yes, Mr. Editor, the Kansas fever is here, and it is here bad. I am confident when the [illegible] begin to [illegible] here and the month [illegible] South Louisiana will be [illegible] [illegible]

The exodus from the South continues, and while we favor our people coming from that section, we must be allowed to say that we do not favor the idea that they should all come to Topeka before seeking homes in this State. Of course Topeka is generally understood to be the distributing point, but at the same time we incline to the opinion that it is unwise for all the emigrants from the South to concentrate in this city.

The crowded condition of the barracks, at times render that institution anything but comfortable, and parties arriving here who can possibly do so should give that establishment a wide berth. By this we do not cast any reflection on the community having the barracks in charge, for we honestly believe that they have done and are doing all in their power to alleviate the wants of those who apply to them for assistance.

We favor the exodus. We have several reasons for favoring it. We are in favor and would be glad to welcome every colored man from the South to the growing West. We think some good might derive from a move to get some of our people from the South to go elsewhere than Kansas; not that this State is too crowded, but because other Western States hold out as great inducements to the new-comer as Kansas.

Another and a prominent reason why we favor the exodus is because affairs in the South have undergone such a change that it is simply impossible for the colored man to remain there with any degree of safety to either life or property; because he is not allowed to exercise the rights guaranteed by the laws of the very State in which he resides; because he is cheated, robbed and even murdered by his professed best friends; because he has no redress for wrongs before the courts of his native State; and in fact, is not looked upon by the chivalrous Southron as constituting a part of the body politic; because he is not allowed representation in the councils of his State, when it is generally known that the colored voters are in the majority.

If a fair and honest election could be held, the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina would roll up rousing Republican majorities; but, as matters now stand, the shot-gun Democracy have captured the State governments, and are prepared to hold them.

Yes, we favor the exodus, first, last and all the time.

The Indians.

We have received a copy of the report of the committee appointed by Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, in pursuance of a vote of a meeting of Boston merchants, to investigate the removal of the Ponca Indians, and the general management of the Indian tribes. The committee adopted the following final recommendations:

1. That the solemn treaties and pledges of the Government to the Indians be in all cases honestly and promptly fulfilled.

2. That the Indian be recognized not only as a *person*, but as a *fellow-citizen*, entitled to the protection of law, and also made amendable to it; and that he enjoy all the privileges accorded to all other persons and citizens.

3. That the present reservations now granted to the Indians, whether by treaty, executive order, or otherwise, be ceded to them by absolute title, inalienable for twenty-five years, except upon a vote of three-fourths of the male adults of the tribe, subject to the consent of the Government. The Canadian Indians hold their titles in this way under the British law.

4. That individual Indians should have the same privilege in selecting allotments that other persons enjoy, and that titles should be granted to them upon the same conditions, with this exception only, that these lands shall be inalienable for twenty-five years.

It is our confident belief that these measures, *alone*, will solve the so-called Indian problem; for it is easily solved if we deal with it in a spirit of justice, humanity and truth.

Explanation and Exhortation.

BY C. C. M'CABE.

This special fund which I am trying to raise for an advance movement upon the frontiers of the West, is in no sense a fund beyond the control of the Board of Church Extension. Every dollar raised goes promptly to the treasury, and *is subject to all the rules of the board.* It is simply an effort to make the board financially able to respond to the appeals from the West *without neglecting the work in the South.* We aided more churches in Texas in 1878 than in all the ten territories of the West. The same may be said of Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee.

I say these things, because some have thought that these grants are not to be charged against the appropriations made by the general committee. It must be evident to every thoughtful person that our work would get into utter confusion very soon if such a policy should obtain. Let it be understood, once for all, that this special effort is simply to enable the board to actually make the appropriation ordered by the general committee. It has never yet been able fully to do this since it began its work.

Again: every one of these special gifts of two hundred and fifty dollars should actually be the means of inspiring the erection and completion of a church free from debt. This is the pledge I make to these subscribers. *Not one of them should be accepted unless the rest of the money is raised in the place where the church is built.* Each church should cost at least two thousand dollars, built from one of our tested plans, and seating three hundred persons. In no case should a second application for aid, either by grant or loan, be made to the Board of Church Extension. There are many who can carry out these instructions to the letter; others cannot. It is to be hoped that the latter class will not apply for these special grants [illegible] a few suggestions to [illegible] the border: [illegible] aid if it be [illegible] by the most heroic endeavor. Our field is vast. Our means are inadequate to the demands made upon us.

2. If your application is granted, be more anxious to increase your subscription list than to get your money from our treasury. The latter is certain. Make the former certain also.

3. Regard a loan from the board as a *"debt of honor,"* to be promptly paid when due. Never tell your people that these loans can be cancelled. Tell them the loan fund is sacred—that the money must come back, even if the church be lost.

Bishop Simpson says: "Better lose a few churches now than lose the power to build a hundred after a while." Men of means are watching that fund to see if we can really carry out the pledges made concerning it. Fidelity to our trust will open the purse-strings of thousands, and we shall have, after a while, a round million with which to aid a thousand churches into existence every five years, by loans without interest, or at very low rates. Help us to guard this fund. Do not join with boards of trustees, careless of their sacred obligations, to arrest the growth of this fund. Men weigh as much as their word—not a pennyweight more. In the samescale you must weigh churches and nations.

4. Borrow no money of the banks. Cover up your walls when your money is gone, and start with your subscription book. Do not listen to advisers who say: "Go on! Borrow the money! Complete the church, and trust to the day of dedication for the means to pay the debt!" Many of us have been guilty of such folly. Do not repeat it. Cover up your walls. Worship in a barn. Ply your subscription book night and day. That's the point at which you will fail, if you fail at all. If you disregard this advice, you will leave a heritage of debt for your successor.

7. Lastly, to whom it may concern, do not rail against the Board of Church Extension on account of its "red tape." It is to be hoped that that red tape, in spite of your railing, will be strong enough to hold you and your church from rushing into the quagmire of debt.—*Northwestern.*

The Bishop Question.

BROOKHAVEN, MISS., Jan. 29, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—I write, hoping you will allow me a short space in your paper, as I only write once or twice a year. In nearly every paper I see something concerning a colored bishop. Some seem to want him now, and others want to wait for God's time. I want to tell your many readers just how I feel and have felt about a colored bishop. I don't know as I could tell it better than in this simple way: When I was a boy I used to go and carry corn to mill, and when that corn was put in the hopper I saw white grains, blue grains and red ones, and while grinding I noticed every grain would fall when its time came. So I believe that God has a time for everything; and if so, he has a time for a colored bishop in the grand old mother church, so I don't like to see so many letters written by our colored brethren asking for a colored bishop, for fear our white brethren may think that we are tired of them and want to strike the color line. (God forbid.) I hope that the day is not far off when the word color will die, and never be resurrected again. Now, in conclusion, I will say concerning a colored bishop that I believe that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will. Yours,

H. MAY.

Letter from Waco.

WACO, Texas, Jan. 22, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—I arrived here on the 27th of December, and will now give you some items concerning my work. My quarterly meeting commenced on the 4th and continued until the 20th. I am glad to say that the power of God has been felt among the people. There were not so many conversions, but several back-sliders were reclaimed, and the church greatly revived spiritually. Our beloved presiding elder, C. L. Madison, was present during the meeting, and labored very hard in trying to point sinners to the bleeding cross of Christ. On the 11th at 3 o'clock p. m., the elder preached to a large audience a very instructive sermon, administered the sacrament to 188 communicants, and administered baptism to two infants. On the 21st, at night, we had love feast, in which 88 participated, and expressed in the highest terms the manifestation of the spirit. We are now moving onward toward that bright land of rest. I found the church very much embarrassed financially. We are indebted to the Church Extension for $205, but we are making strong efforts to pay $50 by the first of February. Pray for us. Yours in Christ,

E. F. SMITH.

Our South'n Methodism

TEXAS.

J. Smith, Huntsville: "Jan. 3d we received 5 in full membership. We regret the deaths of Bishop Haven and Bro. Shackleford."

R. H. Harbert, Columbus: "We have a fine Sunday-school, conducted by a good corps of teachers. Rev. Larkin Carper reached us Jan. 3."

W. J. Mitchell, Marlin: "At my three appointments I found the work in good standing. Elder Madison visited us, and 43 partook of the Lord's supper."

W. W. Brown, Bryan: "We are sorry to hear the loss of our great leader. The church is much troubled about Bishop Haven. I hope to see him again. Pray for us."

Jas. Shackleford, Orange: "The churches here and at Beaumont have been warred upon by other denominations, but I am pleased to have been sent here to expound the scriptures."

James Harrold, Waelder: "My people are a willing people. Some of them have not bread to eat, but their hearts are right and their faith is unwavering. Church and school well attended."

G. W. Townseud, San Marcos: "I found ten members on my arrival, but they greeted me cordially. Elder Richardson and wife were here. Mrs. Richardson gave a lecture on the importance of education, and the West Texas Conference school."

W. H. Jackson, San Felipe: "The first quarterly conference was held Jan. 31. The work was found in a prosperous condition. Preacher's salary was fixed at $450, and presiding elder's $80. Elder F. O. Moore is loved by the people, as is also Rev. Louis Lane, our pastor."

A. W. Jones, Paris: "We learn that Bro. L. P. Cushman, presiding elder of the Houston district, desires that Bro. Moore be removed from Paris to Houston, but we are not willing. Our church has suffered much from incompetent pastors. Bro. Moore is a man of great influence, and has so far been successful in making many friends for our church."

TENNESSEE.

C. L. Seward, Gordonsville: "Elder Manson roused my congregation to duty. My circuit is looking up. We anticipate a good time this year."

P. P. Brooks, McMinnville: "My first quarterly was held at Bolden Green by Rev. T. Ward. Bro. Ward preached a glorious sermon. Have built one parsonage since I entered my work."

D. Cook, Dixon: "On arriving here I found the work in very bad shape, but after hunting about and praying I found the faithful few whom God had called. Elder C. Pickett held our first quarterly meeting, and preached to a large congregation."

L. A. Rudisill, Nashville: "Our work goes on nicely here. We are having great success. Subscriptions secured to pay all indebtedness—save the loan of the Board of Church Extension. Have the church fully organized into working forces. We are on the eve of a gracious revival—working, praying and believing for it. We need a revival such as we had two years ago."

W. S. Butler, Alamo: "I am going ahead through the rain and mud having good meetings. All of my men are doing something for the benevolent work. The work on the first month for the Freedmen's Aid Society has not done well on account of so much rain, but the labor is not ended. Here at Alamo somebody set fire to our house, but it was discovered before much damage was done."

MISSISSIPPI.

W. O. Herring, College Hill: "Our faithful pastor, Rev. A. M. Trotter, is also energetic. We do earnestly pray the Lord to hasten the time when our country shall be full of such intelligent and exemplary Christians."

J. P. Freeman, Martinsville: "Our pastor, Rev. I. B. Griffin has arrived at his work. May God help him in his work."

W. H. H. Gallion, Holly Springs: "I arrived at my work Jan. 30, and on Sunday the church was well filled. I found the Sabbath-school, Prof. W. W. Hooper superintendent, well attended. I am at work for the SOUTHWESTERN and hope all brethren will think of that noble church organ."

LOUISIANA.

Robt. Anderson, Jeanneretté: "The church at Centreville looks bright. I think we can do grand work there this year. I have had some trouble with the church at Pattersonville. They do not want to give it up to me, but I will give the brethren another trial."

L. Johnson, Indian Village: "I arrived at Napoleon church, and was received with love and cheer. I shall be assisted in my work by efficient local preachers. I have spoken to my people on the importance of abstaining from intoxicating drinks."

Foreign Missions.

Miss C. A. Swain, M. D., arrived at Bombay in thirty-nine days from New York, met with no company she knew until she arrived at Suez, when Amanda Smith and Miss Drake joined her, much to her surprise and delight. Her entire voyage, she says, was delightful. She is now at Bareilly, February, 1880.

Bro. D. W. Thomas, of Bareilly, India, writes on the last day of 1879: "I am very glad that I am able to say on this last day of the year, I am thankful to my Heavenly Father that He has given me health and strength to labor in his vineyard during the entire year. In the hot weather I was not very well, yet able to attend to my ordinary duties, and have not been kept from my room a single day on account of sickness."

Feb. 5.—Bishop Wiley has this day appointed Rev. T. C. Carter, of the Tennessee Conference, a missionary to Kin Kiang, China. (The Brother is a graduate of Asbury University.)

One is reminded of the early days of Nathan Bang's Book Agency in New York, when the agent did all the work of editing, packing up the books and keeping the accounts, besides doing the work of a stationed preacher. We have heard it said that the Doctor used the wheelbarrow too, in transporting books to and from the bindery. But what reminds me of the former days is the passage which we now give from Superintendent Hansen, of our Norwegian mission. He writes: "As I have to take care of my district, to edit two of our periodicals, and to look after our Book Concern, I have more to do than is good for my health and the work, but hope the good Lord will strengthen my soul and body."

Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of the North India Conference, has been suffering from an attack of malarial fever for several weeks, and it is seriously feared that if he should recover, of which there is an encouraging prospect, he will have to leave the country when the cool weather comes on. Bro. Menmore will also come home if he acts upon the advice of his brethren, for he has been unable to do service for a year past, and there is no hopeful prospect that he will be able for the year to come, if he insists on remaining.

American ideas are to be further placed—sowed, shall we say?—in India, by the *American Agriculturist* and the *Scientific American*, ordered through one of our India missions, for a secretary of a Native Literary Society—the secretary himself being a learned native.

A correspondent at Coffadeliah, Miss., writes that a great many people are going to Kansas. About seventy church members have gone, and a number of families will leave on the 19th inst.

It is a fact well established by unquestionable testimony that Hall's Hair Renewer renews, cleanses, brightens, invigorates and restores to its original color and lustre, faded gray or discolored hair, cheaply, quickly and surely. The poorest people prefer to buy it and use it, rather than to proclaim in a manner more forcible than words can delineate, through blanched locks or grizzly beard, that they are aged and passing to decay. A very short trial will convince the most skeptical that it does eradicate the scalp diseases which rob the hair of its color and life.—*Fort Scott (Kan.) Daily Monitor.*

Marriages.

At Bolden Green, Warren Co., Tenn., Jan. 15, 1880, by Rev. P. Brooks, Mr. David Bolden to Miss Florence Gato.

At Gordonsville, Smith Co., Tenn., Dec. 19, 1879, by Rev. C. L. Seward, Mr. Thomas Pinter to Miss Annie Moore.

In Houston, Texas, on Thursday night, February 5th, 1880, by Rev. Paul Douglass, J. S. Tibbitt, of that city, to Miss Edith E. Wheeler, of Mobile, Ala.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1000 and all the year's sickness.—Ed.

Sunday School.

Feb. 22, 1880.—GIVING AND PRAYING.

SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 6: 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."—Matt. 6:4.

TOPIC.—The Disciples, and Ostentation in Religion.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Introductory.—Our lessons begin with the third general division of the Sermon on the Mount. The first concerned the character of citizens of the new kingdom; the second illustrates that Christ came not to destroy, but to fulfill the law and the prophets; the third contrasts the principles of the same kingdom with the practices of the Pharisees. In this last division is a rebuke and a warning against ostentation in religion in regard to: 1. Alms-giving; 2. prayer; 3. fasting. It is meant to prevent that spirit of Pharisaism that Christ had condemned—the spirit of doing righteousness for the sake of popular applause rather than for the purpose of winning the approval of God.

Secret Alms (1-4).—Doing good works before men is not prohibited, but doing them in the presence of others to be seen of them.

It is assumed that one who has love to God will have such love toward his fellowmen, that he will be ready to relieve their wants in so far as lays in his powers. He is not to sound a trumpet before him when he is about to make a liberal donation, nor after he has done it, "As the hypocrites do." Of course it would be pressing the injunction to an absurdity to suppose that all giving in publio is prohibited. Christ himself commended the woman who cast her two mites into the treasury of the temple—and that was in a place so public that it advertised all of those who cast in there their gifts. But what is forbidden is the spirit that demands a public audience before it will give at all. The hypocrites are bribed to deeds of benevolence by the thought of public applause—Christians are rewarded for them after they are performed. Their reward consists, here, in the satisfaction of doing good deeds for the sake of Christ, and in the sense of the approval of God; hereafter the reward will be the declaration of the King: "Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Secret Praying (5, 6).—If one realizes that God is his father, he will often go to him for communion, for parental guidance, instruction, consolation, and help. Synagogues were the places of prayer, and standing the usual position assumed in prayer, and, therefore, it was not the act that was criticised, but the motive and the manner in which it was done. There are men who pray in the prayer-meetings of the church, who never have family devotions at home. They really ask nothing of God, but merely seize the form of prayer so that they can wear a mask of piety.

When one is alone with God there is no temptation to pray other than honestly. Then one speaks his real wants, and not for those things which will sound well to other ears. The notion is exploded that it is of any avail to repeat a prayer over and over again, it being effective in proportion to the number of times it is uttered. And yet, in the face of this plain precept, the Roman Catholic Church encourages the saying of *pater nosters*, and, in that way, uses in "vain repetitions" the very prayer that was taught to prevent such formalism! The priests of Baal, in their contest with Elijah, cried from morning until noon, "O Baal, hear us." 1 K. 18: 26. Jesus was the first to teach that in coming to God, one comes to a Father. We do not have to inform him of our needs, but to confess our consciousness of them. He knows better what our real needs are than we do ourselves. What then is the use of praying to him? One reason is, that in regard to special gifts praying is made the condition of receiving. It is only those who ask that receive; only those who seek are they who find, and only to those who knock is it opened.

The Christian's Prayer, is not "the Lord's Prayer," strictly speaking, but the prayer which he gave for his disciples. It is, then, both a form to be used and a model to be imitated. It recognizes the brotherhood of man as well as the fatherhood of God.

THOSE COMPLAINING of Sore Throat, hoarseness, or are "taking told," should use *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice.

Don't wait until it may be too late, or until it may require months of careful nursing to restore you to health, if you have catarrh or a severe cold; stop it now, while it is comparatively within easy control. Dr. Hopkins' Certain Cure, advertised elsewhere in this number, has stood the test of years in *regular medical practice*; is not extravagant in price, and always gives satisfaction.

Deaths.

Sister Sarah Raymond died in full triumph of faith. P. P. BROOKS.
McMinnville, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1880.

Mr. Benjamin Gates departed this life, Jan. 25. He made profession and was baptized before his death. R. R. ROBERTS.
Clarksville, Texas.

At a regular convocation of Amity Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., held Feb. 4, 1880, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the universe to remove from our midst our late brother, J. S. Shackleford, and

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the most high, we do not the less mourn for our late brother who has passed to another sphere.

Resolved, That in the death of J. S. Shackleford this lodge laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of mankind; [illegible] almost en[illegible] its welfare; a friend and [illegible] was dear to us all, [illegible] was a standard [illegible] follows.

[illegible] these resolutions [illegible] the records of the [illegible] copy be transmitted [illegible] of our deceased [illegible] Galveston *Spectator*, [illegible] ADVOCATE, at New [illegible] *Age*, at Evans[illegible] it further

[illegible] That the brethren of [illegible] badge of [illegible]

[illegible]

The following [illegible] just issued [illegible]. Let our readers [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CANVASS

FOR

1880!

LET IT BEGIN NOW.

We call the attention of our agents to the following:

1. Now is the time to push the canvass for *new subscribers* for 1880. At this season of the year the people have money. Begin at once.

2. Do not loose one *old subscriber*. See every one on your list for this year, and urge them to renew for 1880.

3. Collect money now due and forward it at once. Forward all you can now, and be prepared to settle up everything at conference.

4. The SOUTHWESTERN costs only $2 a year, that is about *four cents a week*. We pay the postage.

5. Send for specimen copies whenever you need them, and they will be sent free.

6. We give *no picture premium* next year. But we do better. We place within the reach of all our subscribers a most valuable book worth $2, for *50 cents*. Read the following carefully:

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Offered to Yearly Subscribers of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880,

AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics,

A [illegible] Facts and Hints for all [illegible] of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

C. [illegible], D. D., LL. D.,

[illegible], A. M., D. D.

The [illegible] book, a 12mo., 352 pages, [illegible] we offer to each yearly [illegible] of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880 [illegible] cash—$2 for the [illegible] the book. It [illegible] to make a [illegible] Christian home. [illegible] the average Methodist [illegible] earnestly desire [illegible] health, and [illegible] and put within [illegible] means necessary [illegible] their application [illegible] and of the [illegible] title and [illegible] scope. It has [illegible] of [illegible] themes

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NEW BOOKS.

D. Lothrop & Co. make an addition to their choice Sunday-school literature by a new book entitled, "Onward to the Height of Life." The volume is said to be written by a Canadian lady.

"Our Streets," a powerful temperance story by Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark, the author of "Yensie Walton," is just ready at D. Lothrop & Co.'s.

THE JEWS: THEIR CUSTOMS AND CEREMONIES. By Rev. E. M. Myers. New York: R. Worthington, 750 Broadway. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich.

This neat, cloth bound volume of 112 pages gives a full account of all the religious observances of the Jews, from the cradle to the grave, with explanations of feasts, fasts, extracts from their ritual, and illustrations of public worship and domestic celebrations. The object is to make the people better known and to prevent misinterpretation. It was written by a Jew at the suggestion of a Christian clergyman.

SKEPTICISM: Divine Revelations and Call to the New Jerusalem. By John Ellis, M. D. New York; Published by the author.

The writer endeavors to show that there is a personal God; the material universe and man have been created from the spiritual world; that the Scriptures are written according to the science of correspondences between natural and spiritual things, that the Lord has revealed these correspondences; and that this revelation is the fulfillment of the prophecies in regard to the Lord's second coming.

SATAN IN SOCIETY. By a Physician. New York; Edward F. Hovey.

This volume of 112 pages is being sold by subscription. A lady is now canvassing this city for it, and desires that the true character of this work shall be made known. We have glanced over its pages, and read its recommendations. The Cincinnati Chronicle says it is written by a gentleman who was for many years professor in a medical college, and whose "pure principles and Christian character have given tone to all its pages." The Christian Standard, of the same city, says: "There is not a single sentence which panders to a vulgar curiosity." Married people and those contemplating marriage will find many wholesome truths in its pages. The book is endorsed by eminent physicians and divines, who wish it God speed on its reformatory mission in society.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The American Journal of Microscopy for February (P. O. Box 2352, New York) opens with "Stained Sections of Animal Tissues and How to Prepare Them."

—"Wind," a text from Isaiah xxvi, 17-18, used in connection with an exposition of the scriptures on the second coming of Christ, by W. H. Trenwith. Box 4068, New York, has been received.

—The Louisiana Journal of Education for February completes the first volume. The subscription price will continue to be $1 per year, [illegible] heretofore. The proprietors are to be congratulated on their fruitful labors the past year.

—Appleton's Journal for March has The Return of the Princess; First Impressions of the New World; Russian Nihilism; Poems, by Francois Coppee; Theophile Gautier; A Turkish Effendi on Christendom and Islam; Life at High Pressure; The Restoration of the Jews; Books of the Day and Editors Table.

—The Living Age for the weeks ending February 7th and 14th, have the following: The Force Behind Nature, by Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, Modern Review; The Roman Breviary, Bush-Life in Queensland, Contrarieties of Medicine, and Pindar's Hymn to Persephone, Blackwood; The Character and Writings of Cyrus the Great, The Letters of the Late Mr. Dickens, and Justinian, Contemporary; Old Fashioned Gardening, Nineteenth Century; Earth-bound; a Story of the Seen and the Unseen, by Mrs. Oliphant, Fraser; Fighting Fitzgerald, Cornhill; Windfalls, Confidants, and The Restoration of the Jews, Spectator; The color of the Sea, Science for all; Flow of Viscous Materials, a Model Glacier, Nature; with an installment of Mrs. Oliphant's story, and the usual amount of poetry. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages, the subscription price, ($8,) is low. Littell & Co., Boston, are the pub's.

—Dr. Wm. A. Hammond has written an article on the "Treatment of the Insane," for the March number of the International Review, which should be read by every intelligent man and woman in the country, as perhaps no man is better acquainted with his subject than Dr. Hammond, and there is no subject which demands more earnest and immediate attention. In the same number, Mr. Whitridge will give a review of the work and plans of the Independent Republican party, which may be commended to "scratchers." Another article of paramount interest will be one of Ex-Assistant Secretary of State, Wm. H. Trescot, on "The Administration of our Foreign Affairs." The Hon. John Jay will continue his admirable review on the Roman Catholic question in this number; Auguste Laugel, of Paris, will begin a series of articles on Chateaubriand, and John T. Morse, Jr., one of the editors of the Review, will review "Charles Dickens' Letters," lately published in England. Fifty cents per number. Five dollars per annum. A specimen copy of the Review is offered to be sent to any address, with a view to subscribing, for fifty cents, by the publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

[illegible] children's boots and [illegible] if Lyon's [illegible] are used.

Hints to Butter-Makers

is the title of a valuable little pamphlet, sent free to any address for one stamp. Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y. It tells you how to increase amount of butter from given amount of cream 6 per cent., improve quality of butter 20 per cent., make "gilt-edge" or golden colored butter the year round. Every farmer and dairyman should send stamp for it.

The remarkable proposition of Marchal & Smith, in this week's issue, can not fail to attract the attention of all interested in that noble and beautiful instrument which they offer. The terms upon which they are willing to supply the public insures complete satisfaction. They give you the instrument on trial, and, if in every respect it does not please, they remove it without cost. Organ-makers have never before manifested such unbounded confidence in their own work. Messrs. Marchal & Smith have had an experience of twenty years as organ manufacturers, and they have customers in every part of the country.

Beware of Malaria.

The prevalence of malarial diseases in country and town indicates a danger to which we are all exposed. These diseases are easy to contract and hard to eradicate. But Warner's Safe Pills neutralize the poison and cure them. And they are equally effective against all bilious troubles.

High Authority.

Dr. W. E. Scott, President of the College of Physicians, Montreal, writes: "I have recommended Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the best preparation used for Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever, Ague, and Loss of Appetite." I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans. 6-10

15 Pounds Gained in Three Weeks, and CURED of CONSUMPTION.
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GENTLEMEN — Please send me twelve bottles of DR. H. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Pills and Ointment for a friend of mine who is not expected to live, and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL.
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This remedy speaks for itself. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not dissipate at once, and it will break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. $2.50 per pint bottle. Address, CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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"The Morning"!

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONCERT EXERCISE by Dr. J. H. Vincent, containing Responsive Readings, appropriate Songs, etc.
Price, 10 cts. by Mail; $7.50 per 100 copies.
Parties ordering 50 copies of "THE MORNING" will receive, in addition, 100 copies of the Leaflet containing such part of the Service as may be used by the congregation, free of charge.
Biglow & Main's Easter Annual No. 4,
Contains Seven New Carols for Easter Service in the Sunday School.
Price, 5 cents by Mail; $4 per 100 copies.
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8 4t

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Agents will find a rapid sale everywhere for this work. Our terms are unequaled; Outfit $1.00. Send at once for this and begin the Canvass, or address for Circular.
E. B. GOODSPEED & CO., New York or Cincinnati. 8 4t

The India Methodist Watchman

Issued monthly by the ministers of the M. E. Church; at Madras, India. 16 pages 8x11 in. A Pastoral and Evangelistic paper. It deals fairly and squarely with all religious questions. It will help the Mission Cause wherever it goes. Try it one year.
TERMS—In America, One Dollar. Agents, Hitchcock & Walden, 913 North 6th Street, St. Louis, Mo., or J. S. Inskip, 721 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. In England, etc.—4 Shillings. Agent, Niven N. Kerr, 18 St. Oswald's Road, West Brompton, London, S. W. In India—Inland, Rs. 2, Foreign, Rs. 3-8-0.
Special to Foreign Missionaries.
Assured that all our Missionaries in all parts of the world will be glad to receive our paper, and desiring to make it as far as possible an agency of inter-mission communication, we offer the following to foreign Missionaries of all Methodist Churches. We will send the *India Methodist Watchman* one year to you, upon the simple condition that you send us once a quarter (in English) any items of your work, or reports of your Mission or of other adjacent Missions, or original articles of special Missionary interest.
—Write, giving full address, *to W. J. Gladwin*, Secunderabad, India. 8 4t

THE DELAWARE
Wrought Iron Plow Sulky.
Same Sulky answers for plowing, cultivating and harrowing. Can use with this Sulky any good implements. Plows right or left. Cultivates walking or riding, etc. A great economy. Send for Circulars. [illegible] MACHINE CO., Sole Manufacturers, [illegible], Ohio. 8 4t

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

Over 2000 Druggists have voluntarily offered their Signatures to the following, which can be seen at our office.

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"For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. PHYSICIANS and the PUBLIC prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster," to all others.
We consider them, one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or medicines for external use." Price 25 Cents.

Conference Notices.

West Tennessee District.
SECOND ROUND.

Memphis, Centenary Chapel, March 3; Memphis Circuit, March 6-7; Big Creek Circuit, March 8; Galloway Circuit, March 11; Mason Circuit, March 13-14; Brownville, March 16-17; Cypress Circuit, March 20-21; Gardner Station Circuit, March 24; Mansfield, March 27-28; Manlyville Circuit, March 30; Henderson county Circuit, April 3-4; Purdy Circuit, April 7; Waynesboro Circuit, April 10-11; Linden Circuit, April 17-18; Lawrenceburg Circuit, April 24-25. 8-9 W. S. BUTLER, P. E.

Jackson District.
FIRST ROUND.

Jackson, Feb. 15-16; Canton, Feb. 21-22; Rick's, Feb. 21; Lawrence and Lake, Feb. 28-29; Trenton, March 3-4; Forest, March 6-7; Evergreen, March 10-11; Brandon, March 13-14; Simpson, March 17-18; Clinton, March 20-21; Mt. Salem, March 24-25; Edwards, March 27-28; Vicksburg, April 3-4; Warren, April 6-7; Mayersville, April 10-11; District Conference meets at Jackson Feb. 13, 1880. 7-8 D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.

Crystal Springs, Feb. 21-22; Hazlehurst, Feb. 23-24; New Hope, Feb. 26-27; Brookhaven, Feb. 28-29; Union Church, March 4-5; Fayette, March 6-7; Hamburg, March 8-9; Meadville, March 10-11; Liberty, March 13-14; Pascagoula, March 20-21; Handsboro, March 23-24; Augusta, March 27-28; Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, April 3-4; Columbia, April 10-11; China Grove, April 12-13. 7-8 J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Nashville District Conference.
PROGRAMME OF LITERARY EXERCISES.

C. Pickett, History of the Tennessee Conference; D. W. Hays, The Four Years' Course of Study for Itinerant Preachers; J. Braden, The Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South since the late War; B. James, History of the A. M. E. Church; P. Martin, Ministerial Support; Wm. Bryant, Benevolent Collections; Jas. Pickett, How to Raise Funds for Building Churches; H. Primm, The Kingdoms of Christ; P. Gregg, Relation of the Pastor's Wife to the Church; J. W. Pickett, Christian Perfection; B. Anderson, Repentance; W. Lillard, Pastoral Visitation; F. Williams, How Preachers ought to Conduct Themselves among Women; H. Gardener, Temperance; S. Boddie, Duty of Local Preachers to their Pastor; S. T. Hickerson, How to Grow in Grace; D. Cooke will preach the opening sermon, subject—The Cross of Christ. 7-8 C. PICKETT.

Nashville District.
SECOND ROUND.

Lewisburg, Feb. 28-29; Spring Hill, March 6-7; Franklin, March 13-14; Mill Creek, March 20-21; Gallatin, March 27-28; Hartsville, April 3-4; Mitchellsville, April 10-11; Springfield, April 17-18; Dickson, April 24-25; Dover, May 1-2; Nashville Circuit, May 8-9; Clark Chapel, May 15-16; Lebanon, May 22-23. District conference will convene March 24 at Gallatin, Tenn. 7-8 C. PICKETT, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Members of the Tennessee Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—The minutes have been sent to you, either by mail or express. If any fail to get them, let me know at once. The Conference voted to take up the Freedmen's Aid collection in December, and to forward to Dr. Rust or to me. If you have not taken this collection, will you do so at once? You voted to try to raise $500 toward the Meharry Medical College building. The money is needed now. If you have not taken the collection will you do so as soon as practicable and forward it at your earliest convenience. If you do not know how much you are assessed, take the collection with reference to raising your part of the five hundred dollars the Conference voted to collect for the new college building. J. BRADEN.
Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1880.

Meridian District—Mississippi Conference.
FIRST ROUND.

Shuqualak, Feb. 21-22; DeKalb, Feb. 29-March 1; Philadelphia, March 3-4; Daleville, March 6-7; Lauderdale, March 9-10; Marion, March 11-12; Quitman and DeSoto, March 13-14; Enterprise Circuit, March 17-18; Enterprise, March 20-21; Paulding and Claiborne, March 23-24; Hickory, March 27-28; Garlandsville, March 30-31; Shubuta, April 2-4; Shubuta Circuit, April 5-6; Waynesboro, April 7-8; Macon, April 10-11; Mashulaville, April 13-14; Meridian, April 17-18; Brooksville, April 21-22; Ex-Prairie, April 24-25; Louisville, May 1-2; State Line, May 8-9. 7-8 J. W. DUNN, P. E.

A Golden Entertainment

WILL BE GIVEN AT
UNION BETHEL HALL, cor. Franklin and Thalia Streets,
—ON—
SATURDAY, March 6, 1880,
For the benefit of *Rev. JAMES HAYWARD.*
ADMISSION 10 CENTS. 7 td

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Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.
This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.
Emsley Brower, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.
The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Rediford, Lady Chairman Committe on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Fapes, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.
Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopez, Cyrus King, Elemal Moore.
jan1'79-tf.

The Mount Zion Christian Benevolent Society.

Pledges to take care of its sick and destitute members and bury the dead with all the courtesy due to the dead. Monthly meeting the fourth Monday in each month. Admission fee $2 50, Monthly dues 25 cents.
Athus Claude, President.
Lemuel Moore, Vice President.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Lee Blakemore, Treasury.
Gabriel Clayton, Chairman of Sick Committee.
Edward Hunter, Grand Marshall.
Emsley Brower, Chaplain.
Mrs. Margaret Buggs, Lady Pres't.
" Sarah Jones, Lady Vice Pres't
" Hagar Lewis, Lady Steward.
" Kaziah Ballard, Lady Chairman of Sick Committee.

Episcopal Visitation.

Spring Conferences of 1880.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	TIME.	BISHOP.
South Kansas	Ottawa	Mc'h 3	Foster
Virginia	Norfolk	" 3	Merrill
Baltimore	Baltimore	" 3	Andrews
Washington	Washington	" 3	Peck
New Jersey	Camden	" 10	Scott
Kansas	Topeka	" 10	Foster
Philadelphia	Phil'delphia	" 10	Merrill
Central Pa.	Altoona	" 10	Haven
St. Louis	Sedalia	" 17	Foster
Wilmington	Dover	" 17	Andrews
Missouri	Trenton	" 24	Foster
Newark	Phillipsb'rg	" 24	Wiley
Kentucky	Danville	" 24	Haven
New York	New York	" 31	Wiley
New York East	Brooklyn	" 31	Bowman
New England	Boston	" 31	Andrews
Lexington	Paris	" 31	Haven
Troy	Burlington	" 31	Peck
East German	Brooklyn	April 7	Scott
Providence	Norwich	" 7	Bowman
North Indiana	Union City	" 7	Haven
Maine	Saco	" 14	Bowman
Wyoming	Scranton	" 14	Harris
Vermont	Barton Ld'g	" 14	Wiley
New Hampshir	Great Falls	" 14	Andrews
Northern N. Y.	Ilion	" 14	Peck

By order and in behalf of the Board of Bishops. W. L. HARRIS, Sec.
Seabright, N. J., Nov. 4, 1879.

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Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's
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Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless that we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient):—"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all skin preparations." Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. In New Orleans we especially refer to St. Cry, Fourcade, Druggist, 215 Canal St., or S. L. Boyd, Dry Goods, who are our old and special agents. 3 mcow

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Lungs & Throat.
Inhalation of Common Air.
Jacob Campbell, President of the Pacific National Bank, Broadway, N. Y., says:
I obtained Dr. J. M. Howe's Tube by the advice of our cashier, Mr. Buck, in 1846 at which time I had a bad cough, expectorating blood and matter, with loss of flesh and strength. My symptoms were alarming. The use of the Tube restored me to perfect health, which I have enjoyed for many years.
Mr. Joseph T. Farrington, Hardware Merchant, No. 30 Howard Street, New York, remarks thus:
I was in a miserable condition with my lungs; all medical means were unavailing; my decline was regarded as inevitable. I obtained Dr. Howe's Tube, and in one year increased in flesh thirty pounds, my general health being restored.
From Rev. N. N. Beers, of the M. E. Church, Wayne, Steuben Co., N. Y.: JUNE 30, 1876.
It is now nearly thirty years since I commenced the inhalation of the common air under your instructions, and I have undiminished confidence in it as a remedy for consumption and other throat and lung diseases. It is in harmony with Nature's laws. I have now been preaching twenty-seven years since my recovery from a condition of tuberculosis, in which a council of physicians said it was impossible for me to live longer than three months. My lungs to-day are as sound as any man's possibly can be.
Yours affectionately, N. N. BEERS.
Send for circular. The Tube with full directions sent by mail prepaid on receipt of $2.50. Address Dr. J. M. Howe, Passaic, New Jersey. [illegible]

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Solid Walnut—5 Octaves—9 Stops—Two Knee-Swells.
Grand Power, Infinite Variety, Sweetest Tone.
Stops: (1) [illegible], (2) [illegible], (3) [illegible], (4) Echo, (5) Celeste, (6) Clarionet, (7) Sub-Bass, (8) Coupler, (9) [illegible]
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Sent for trial and examination [illegible] Send [illegible] till you test and approve the Organ.

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By mail postpaid, as a premium. This Cook Book is published by FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio, [illegible] OVER 20,000 RECEIPTS [illegible] HOW TO OBTAIN IT.—It is given FREE as a premium to any one sending TWO subscribers [illegible] FARM AND FIRESIDE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL
REQUISITES!

We desire to call special attention to Terms for Sunday-school Periodicals, and the fact that they are fixed on a cash basis, which renders it imperative that cash should accompany the order. The brethren will please realize the importance of this, and insure promptness on our part and satisfaction on their own, by not neglecting this essential point.

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The Lesson Compound will not be published for 1879.	
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FIRST YEAR:
Part First of Wakefield's Theology (price $3 50); Wesley's Plain Account of Christian Perfection (price 45 cts); H. Kidder's Homiletics (price $1 75); Bible and Discipline continued; Waddington's Church History (price $2).

SECOND YEAR:
Part Second Wakefield; Merrill on Baptism (price $1 25); Bible and Discipline continued and a written sermon.

THIRD YEAR:
Part Third, Wakefield; Nast's Introduction to the New Testament (price $1 75); Bishop Simpson's Lectures (price $1 50); and a written sermon.

FOURTH YEAR:
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Jan. 15, 1880. Springfield, La.

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How to Keep House, Cook, Dress, Care for Sick, Manage Children, Treat Accidents, Entertain Company, and make Home Beautiful and Happy. "Valuable and interesting."—REV. DR. WYLIE. "Can but fail to do good."—J. G. WHITTIER. "Full of good sense."—PRESBYTERIAN. Fine paper, Clear type, Beautiful bindings, Low price. Sells everywhere. Full description and terms free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo. 8 4t eow

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The remedy best adapted to all [illegible] resulting from [illegible] They possess the Tonic [illegible] especially recommended [illegible] scrofulous nature [illegible] loss of color [illegible] weakened state [illegible] by [illegible] prescribed by the best [illegible]

$777 a [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

THE AFRICAN.

BY JULIA ELIZABETH YOUNG.

The Sirocco catches a gleam of light,
In old lair of a thousand years of night,
And the long-lost signet shines once more
On his swarthy brow as in days of yore.
And the red blood sweeps through his
[illegible] veins
As he strides, a man, from his broken chains.
Let none suppose that the color of clay
Makes human night or makes human day;
Or that God had [illegible] glorious hand dealed
When he moulded the form of his dusky child.
[illegible]
The standard of man is the standard inside.
And all that he in his might has made,
Blend together in beautiful light and shade;
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Fate of the Apostles.

All the apostles were [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] upon to seal their doctrines with their blood, and [illegible] did they [illegible] the trial. [illegible] says:

Matthew suffered martyrdom by being slain with the sword at a city in Ethiopia.

Mark expired at Alexandria after having been cruelly dragged through the streets of that city.

Luke was hung upon an olive tree in the classic land of Greece.

[illegible] in a caldron of boiling oil, but escaped death in a miraculous manner and afterwards was [illegible] to Patmos.

Peter was crucified, head downward, at Rome.

James the greater was beheaded at Jerusalem.

James the less was thrown from [illegible] of the temple, and [illegible] to death with a [illegible].

Philip was hanged up against a pillar at the city of Hieropolis, in Phrygia.

Bartholomew perished by flaying [illegible].

Andrew was bound to the cross, [illegible] he preached to his persecutors until he died.

Thomas was run through the [illegible] with a lance, somewhere in the East Indies.

Jude was shot to death with arrows.

Matthias was stoned and then beheaded.

Barnabas, of the Gentiles, was stoned to death by the Jews at [illegible].

Paul, after various tortures and [illegible], was at length beheaded at Rome by order of the Emperor Nero.

Simon Zelotes was crucified in Judea.

Story of an Emerald.

[illegible] tells a story about an [illegible] signet of Polycrates, a [illegible] Samos, which is singular [illegible] extreme, if true. Polycrates, [illegible], was on terms of the [illegible] friendship with Amasis, [illegible] Egypt, but the latter per[illegible] good fortune always [illegible] the steps of the tyrant, [illegible] warning him not to [illegible] the displeasure of the gods, [illegible] to avert it by relinquishing [illegible] which he prized the most [illegible] all his valuables. Accepting [illegible] gold, he, after a [illegible] himself, threw [illegible] into the sea at some distance [illegible]. Six days [illegible] still wearing its [illegible] make a present of a [illegible] belly of which, to his [illegible] joy, the signet was [illegible]. He wrote to Amasis in[illegible] him of the circumstance; [illegible] him, moved by [illegible] inexplicable to [illegible] withdrew his [illegible], not considering [illegible] intimate terms [illegible] formerly [illegible]

[illegible]

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my uncle, Frank Bowls. I last saw him in Mt. Pleasant, Marshall Co., Miss., twelve years ago. Address me at Woodlawn, Miss.

F. SHIELDS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to gain some information of my brother. His name is Sam Fallon, and he was a slave of Wm. Fallon, in Macon county, Ga. The last I heard of him he was at Carson Landing, Miss. Our father's name was Robert Fallon, and he was a Baptist preacher. I am a local preacher of the M. E. Church. Write me at Memphis, in care of Centenary Chapel.

J. L. MASSEY.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, Wash Weaver. He belonged to Bell Weaver, in Lowndes county, about 15 miles from Columbus, Miss. My father was Dennis, and mother Hannah Weaver. The last I heard of father was in 1862. He went by the name of Wash Weaver or Wash Golden. Any information of him will be gladly received. Address me at Buena Vista, Miss., in care of Rev. C. Wright.

MARION WEAVER.

DEAR EDITOR—Please allow me to inquire for my relations. I left my mother and sister in Alabama, Lowndes Co. My mother was Isabella, and my sister Betty. They belonged to Billy Payne. We were brought to the place between McMinn and Pierce's Hill by the speculators, and there sold. I was sold to Alex Taylor. My two brothers remained there with the speculators, and I want to know their whereabouts. The older one was named Henry, and the other Benjamin. Address me at Spring, Harris county, Texas.

WASHINGTON THOMAS.

MR. EDITOR—I beg leave to make inquiry for my brother, father, and my wife's brothers and sisters. My father's name is David Clark. He belonged to Dick Buford. He left here about five years ago, and went to Tennessee, where my brother lived. Brother is Jerry Clark. He did go by the name of Jerry Norman. He has never been to Texas. Four sisters and myself are here now—Amanda, Julia, Harriet and and Sarah. Our mother died Feb. 14, 1875; her name was Rebecca. My wife's brothers and sisters are Bettie, Dilcy, Elsie, Willie and Amos. The last I heard of them they were in Alabama. Some were about Pineapple. My mother-in-law is here with me. We were brought to Texas by Mr. Jackson McMelan. Wife's name is Ann; mother's, Sarah. Address me at Columbus, Texas.

ORRIN B. CLARK.

DEAR EDITOR—I want to know where my mother, two sisters and three brothers are. I was brought out to Texas by a trader, Walter Campbell. My owner was Samuel Ward, who lived on the Liberty Road, Baltimore county, Maryland. Mother's name was Maria Grant; eldest sister Ann and the youngest one Charlotte Grant. My sister, Amanda Grant, died when she was a baby. My three brothers' names are George, Charley and John Henry. My name was Ellen Grant, but I married in Galveston since my arrival, and am now Ellen Jackson. I live between 11th and 12th streets, on avenue K. Address in care of Rev. M. V. Cole, West Tabernacle Church, Galveston, Texas.

ELLEN JACKSON.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Ed.

[illegible]

In all his war on Mormonism, Joseph Cook has struck no more telling blow than when he said, "Above the principal gate on the grounds of Brigham Young's residence there is an eagle with his [illegible]. That is the proper symbol [illegible] —rapacity preying on industry."

Good Evidence.

When such [illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible], Father Fitz Gerald, Prof. Green, Dr. [illegible] [illegible] and a host of others equal[illegible] [illegible] Kidney [illegible]

Dr. Harter's IRON TONIC

Is a Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates.

Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c., &c.

Manufactured by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., No. 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

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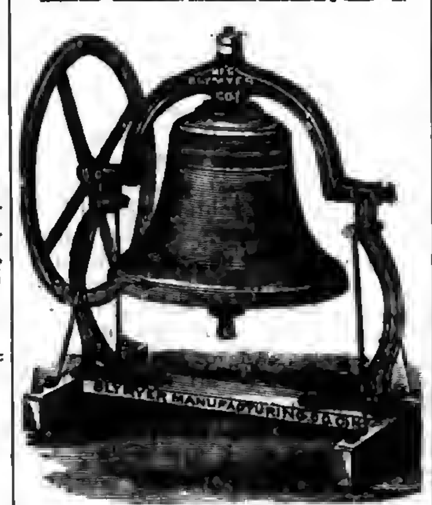

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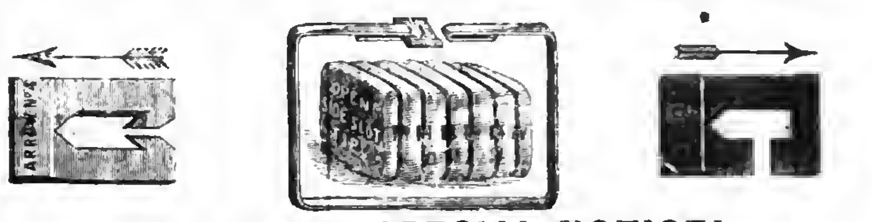

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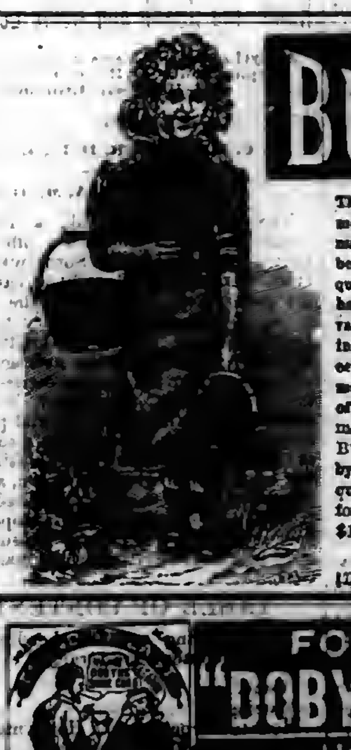

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine

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Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold Everywhere.

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ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

[illegible] Address DANL. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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ASPIRATIONS.

I'm reaching for a hand,
I'm groping in the night,
Father, Thy hand I seek,
O lead me to the light.

Full many fragile threads,
Born with the opening year,
All ready for Thy hands,
In my poor life appear.

O Thou Master Weaver!
The warp is all I see,
Thou know'st if any beauty
Can be wrought in me.

Soften roughened fibres
With Thy tender grace;
Weave into the fabric
Semblance of Thy face.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Nashville.

DR. HARTZELL,—A tornado visited this city on Thursday night, Feb. 12, about 11 o'clock. The wind came from the west and southwest. The damage has been estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000. The greatest damage to our building is estimated at $20,000. The churches suffered severely. [illegible] M. E. Church was damaged to the amount of $800, and perhaps a thousand dollars will be needed to put the church in as good condition as it was before the storm. The steeple is blown off, and the roof greatly damaged and partly blown off. The rain soaked the plastering and carpet, and damaged both very much. The First Colored Baptist Church was damaged at least three thousand dollars. The steeple and part of the roof were blown off, the plastering broken and soaked with water, the carpet and furniture [illegible] also greatly injured. The beautiful [illegible] A. M. E. Church is a mass of ruins. The steeple fell on the roof, crushing it in, and also damaging the basement story by breaking through the floor and [illegible]. The church was finished [illegible] years ago. The congregation struggled hard to pay [illegible] still owed three or four [illegible] dollars. It will take [illegible] eight thousand dollars to [illegible]. Houses were unroofed, [illegible] blown down, trees de[illegible] numerous buildings in[illegible]. The damage in the city is estimated at $200,[illegible] fell very copiously, [illegible] streams were full and [illegible] sweeping away the [illegible]. The Central [illegible] building suffered [illegible] a few bricks [illegible] and a few [illegible] broken. The medi[illegible] on the 27th [illegible] expect to [illegible] and pass their [illegible] goes on among [illegible]. About twenty have [illegible] and others are [illegible].

J. BRADEN.

[illegible] Needed for Dr. [illegible] many friends [illegible] Rev. A. C. [illegible] the [illegible] and else[illegible] the [illegible] Every [illegible] is [illegible] a small [illegible]

ence for Asbury Chapel, July 5, 1879, Rev. J. G. Johnson, presiding elder, and J. M. Shumpert, pastor, a resolution by that body was passed, in substance that the friends of Dr. McDonald in Holly Springs should go forward and erect the monument. The selection was made from the well-known firm of Whitehead & Boden, Holly Springs, Miss., dealers in monuments, headstones, and all kinds of stone work.

The description of the monument erected to the memory of Rev. A. C. McDonald, D.D., is as follows: A beautiful Italian marble tablet, standing five feet high, and set in a substantial granite vase, the whole being a substantial and artistic job, built by the firm of Whitehead & Boden, who have been established in Holly Springs since 1860, and have the reputation of doing all the best work in this country. The tablet is very appropriately inscribed as follows:

REV. A. C. McDONALD;
BORN, FEB. 1st, 1821;
DIED, MARCH 10th, 1877.
"I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me on that day; and not to me only, but to all them that love his appearing."

Likewise there is a beautifully carved masonic device on the top, representing compasses and square with the letter "G" in the center.

Yours truly,

J. M. SHUMPERT.

Grenada, Miss., Feb. 11, 1880.

Norway.

Superintendent Hansen says: "With regard to the work of God, I am able to say that from all quarters comes good tidings of great joy. Our meeting houses and churches are everywhere crowded, the preachers are keeping up protracted meetings and precious souls are brought over from 'darkness to light.' We expect to have a good harvest. I have just been out in some parts of the country among the farmers; the people came out so we had no place that could hold them. Although it was very cold, yet some were standing outside the doors and windows listening to the Word of God. I preached on the working days, both in the morning and the afternoon, and had always crowded congregations. Our enemies are trying to do all they can to hinder us in our work. As a specimen of the means they are using, I give you a translation of what a week ago I read here in a Lutheran paper called *Lupperak Kirkitidende*, edited by two Lutheran ministers. The article was taken up from a Norwegian church paper in America of the same name. After having stated that the M. E. Church had appropriated for the year 1880 $600,000 for mission work, and of that $42,000 for Scandinavia, the paper says: 'We will here mark us two things; the first is the witness included in those figures of the great zeal and confounding offer-willingness for the missionary work; the second that so large a sum yearly is used in the service of sundering, and, too, without any call whatever to intrude into Christian churches who have the Word of God, pure and clean, and if possible to bewilder the people and deprive them of the dearest they have, their precious faith. It is not only by splitting churches and societies they make such irreparable damage in wearing out strength and reciprocal conflicts, which strength could have been used for something better. But perhaps it is worse still that so many single souls being bewildered, lose their sure footing in the plain doctrine wherein they were taught in their childhood, and by this they often at the end make shipwreck of their faith and are lost eternally.' You will thus see what is given to the Norwegian people to read about the Methodists, both in America and Norway, and thousands upon thousands will believe it because their ministers say so. Yet in some departments they will, by such writings, harm themselves, as not a few now here and there will know better. But it will take a long time before the people in general will be so far enlightened as not to believe every bad thing said about the Methodists by their ministers in the State Church. May our dear Lord help us to be humble and faithful in the good work."

Stand by your pastor! You do [illegible] how much you may help [illegible]. Your sympathy and co-op[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] enough [illegible] it.

Our Southern Work.

BY REV. S. HUNT, D.D.

While reports from our Southern work have lost the interest of novelty, they may be read with patience because they relate to the most important field which has been opened to Christian effort since the days of the apostles. On the way southward, we pass points of historic interest to which I find my memory clings with wonderful tenacity. The last time I passed over the railroad from the Potomac to the Rapidan nothing was seen or heard but the desolations and excitements of war. The camp of General Meade at Brandy Station, and the headquarters of Gen. Grant at Culpepper, have disappeared, and fifteen years have leveled the rifle-pits and more stately fortifications, and the winds whisper softly words of peace. From the platform of the car I could see the Episcopal Church in Culpepper, in which, for weeks, I ate and slept; and also the Baptist Church, which was used by the 5th Cavalry Company—the upper part for the men, and the basement for the horses. There, at the right, is the Cedar Mountain, at whose base I wandered after one of the most terrible battles of the war. At the left is Pony Mountain, up whose sides I climbed to reach our signal station, which commanded a full view of both armies in the spring of 1864. Everything is changed now. The only proofs we see that war once desolated, are the beautiful cemeteries, laid out with taste and kept in order by the Government; and it seemed to me, as I remembered the dying patriotic words of some of the men who sleep so soundly there, they sleep the sweeter because the symbol of a saved nation waves over their heads.

We were easily diverted from a direct line to the Mississippi Conference by the double privilege of visiting a brother on the summit of Lookout Mountain, and the desire to "look out" on the spot famous for almost incredible heroism in the days not "long ago." We were favored with the company of J. B. Linn, an artist, who was on the spot when the events occurred, which he has transferred to his views.

From the top of the mountain in a clear day, you can look into five different States. It is literally true that you stand above the clouds, as they are often embanked in the valleys below; but we also acknowledge that we are sometimes *under* the clouds, of which we had a very decided evidence in a rain-storm which drove us from our observations in double-quick time.

Chattanooga, five miles from Lookout Mountain, is alive with factories. The Hoyt family have a tannery of immense proportions, as oak is abundant. Here, again, is a beautiful cemetery crowded with thousands of fallen heroes, to remind us of the fearful cost of "Union."

A day's ride across the State of Alabama, from Chattanooga to Meridian in Mississippi, gives a stranger a fair insight into the methods of farming and the resources of the State. The first impression made is, there is a vast amount of undeveloped wealth. Large tracts of good land lie uncultivated. One iron foundry and one cotton factory, just erected, are seen on the road; but there is room and demand for a hundred. Throughout the entire cotton States in former days, it was found easier and cheaper to transport slaves to new territory than to use fertilizers to keep up the soil to the standard necessary for a profitable crop. Hence large plantations, once productive, have been worn out and abandoned. Rotation in crops and a moderate outlay for well-known fertilizers would have kept the land in good condition, and may yet restore it.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

When Bishop Harris called this body to order, he had before him as fine a class of colored men as ever were assembled on American soil. Many of them are graduates of some institution of collegiate grade, and are fine classical scholars. Several are teachers, as Dr. and ex-Senator Revels, and no College, Conference, or Senate need be ashamed of him as a representative. The business of the Conference was transacted in as orderly a manner as in any conference, North or South. There are two white presiding elders, one president of a University, and some [illegible] more white preachers on the list, yet the colored brethren are not disposed to surrender the leadership into other hands.

They chose two of their own color to represent them in the General Conference, although their white brethren are highly esteemed for their ability and usefulness. In one particular they are in advance of our Northern Conferences. A resolution was unanimously adopted requiring every preacher to take the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and also advising that no licenses be given to local preachers or exhorters who do not take the paper. These colored pastors are intensely loyal to the Methodist Church, as well as to the Union. They have a good comprehension of the polity and needs of the church. Toward the close of the session a resolution was introduced in favor of the selection of a colored bishop at the ensuing General Conference. A few arguments were presented in favor of the resolution, but a strong array of men were called up in opposition to the paper. The chief point insisted upon was that colored preachers ought not to be the first to draw the color line. After both sides had been ably represented, a motion to lay the resolution on the table was adopted by more than a three-fourths vote. The grand total of 30,000 members of the M. E. Church in the Mississippi Conference attests in the most emphatic way the fidelity of the preachers. Many of them travel large districts and circuits on foot, and this in the midst of perils which cannot be overstated.

The pastor of the M. E. Church, South, was exceedingly cordial in his attentions, and opened his house for guests and his church for services.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

This Conference, like the Mississippi, is not made up entirely of colored preachers. The exceptions, however, amount to only about ten per cent of the entire number.

It is not yet fifteen years since Bishop Thomson organized the first Conference in this city, composed of a dozen valiant men, one third of whom were white. Out of this have sprung six well-grown Conferences, embracing over four hundred live pastors and a membership of about 60,000. These figures are without a parallel in the history of any Church, and yet the work has just fairly commenced. What a revolution in less than a score of years! Nearly all of these Christian ministers and members were once slaves, mere merchandise; now they stand up in the dignity of manhood, the recognized children of God the Father of all, and acknowledge their supreme allegiance to him alone!

The general character of the Conference, like that of Mississippi, is said to have greatly improved year by year, by the introduction of educated young men. Yet many of them are pressing forward the work which Providence clearly assigns them through "great tribulation." As a whole, the work in Louisiana involves more peril than that in the Mississippi Conference. There is more or less uneasiness as the result of the "exodus," and it is very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain passage on the regular boats up the river. Scoundrels take advantage of their hopes and fears, and extort money from them in every way possible.

It is not a month since a man, who pretended great regard for the poor fellows, to whom any change in condition would be an improvement, collected $400 from forty persons to pay fare to Kansas on a boat, which he claimed would arrive on a given night; after pocketing the money he disappeared.

They had sold cows, carts, and other things they possessed for whatever they could get, and here they were left utterly helpless. But it was generally believed, so the pastor of the charge declares, that land-owners were in collusion with this thief—if he was not in their employ—and wanted to have these laborers reduced to a condition of perfect helplessness, when they would be obliged to accept any terms which the planters might dictate.

Such an occurrence soon becomes known in every direction, and intensifies the hatred toward the whites, sufficiently bitter at best. And yet the season has been very favorable to the industrious and contented. The price of cotton has nearly doubled in a single year, and many plantations are taken by the tenants for a specific amount of cotton, or for a part of the crop.

Time alone can settle the great questions involved in the relations of the two races on the Southern soil. It is generally conceded by outsiders that the work of the M. E. Church has greatly benefited the colored people, and if the work was confined to them there would be but little opposition to it from any quarter. The SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has a strong hold in the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences. Its subscription list has steadily increased, and as rapidly as could reasonably be expected. It will, no doubt, require some time for it to become self-supporting, but it is doing immense good in keeping the preachers and people posted in regard to the movements of our Church as a whole.

It is the only paper taken by the majority of the people who receive it, and is an indispensable auxiliary to the work of the preachers. It is too near the General Conference for me to speak of the personal work of the Editor.

AMES CHURCH

is just completing a successful effort to free itself from what has been an embarrassing debt. It is reported that sufficient pledges have been secured to meet liabilities, and the trustees will now proceed to collect the subscriptions and pay the debt. Rev. Dr. Bristor is very popular as a preacher, and draws a full house. We have a dozen

COLORED CHURCHES

in New Orleans, some of them large and strong. We shall not forget the love-feast in Wesley Chapel, where, probably, a thousand were assembled. The testimonies were, in most cases, clear and positive and Methodistic. The singing was charming, and the entire service intensely interesting. There are some questions of a general character which we have not space to discuss. One of the consequences of slavery is the general disregard of the marriage relation. The gradual fading out of the color of the slaves, shows how utterly virtue was disregarded by the masters. Our preachers and members are taking the lead in the reformation of the colored people from social evils. They are demonstrating by precept and example, the value they attach to the sacredness of the marriage relation, and the result is apparent. I thought I discovered a less number of light skins among the children under fifteen years than among those who are older. I called attention to this fact, and was happy to find it confirmed by the observation of others. Now that colored women are masters of themselves, they have the power to elevate their race by cultivating the moral sentiments of children which they can call their own, and teaching them the value of domestic virtue.

Christianity alone can render this reformation complete. The colored preachers enter heartily into our benevolent and Church enterprises. At the Mississippi Conference one half of the amount apportioned for the Episcopal Fund was all raised, and over fifty per cent. added to it. Every interest seemed cared for. They look upon Dr. Rust, of the Freedman's Aid Society, as a sort of patriarch, although he is a young man. Bishop Harris and all who have presided at their Conferences are very greatly reverenced and beloved. The work of the M. E. Church in what is termed "The South," has really just commenced. Providence calls for men and means in a voice which must be heeded, or we shall be recreant to the most solemn trusts imposed upon us.

Our return train was heavily freighted with dignitaries. Among these were General Wade Hampton and ex-Governor Warmoth, and our seat-mate was Judge Ackerman, Attorney-General in President Grant's day.

We reached home from this long trip without having been behind time at any station. Bishop Harris turned his face toward Mexico, and is doubtless basking in the sunshine of her beautiful valleys, and regaling himself with her tropical fruits.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

With regard to your preacher's salary observe two things: First, "allow" him enough to support him decently. Second, don't wait until the year is half out before you pay him anything. He has no money in bank, and he and his family cannot live on expectations. It takes cash to buy victuals and clothes.—*Nashville Advocate.*

Physical Benefit of the Sabbath.

The Sabbath is God's special present to the working man, and one of its chief objects is to prolong his life, and preserve efficient his working tone. In the vital system it acts like a compensation pond; it replenishes the spirits, the elasticity and vigor which the last six days have drained away, and supplies the force which is to fill the six days succeeding; and in the economy of existence, it answers the same purpose as in the economy of an income, is answered by a savings bank. The frugal man who puts aside a pound to-day and another pound next month, and who, in a quiet way, is always putting by his stated pound from time to time, when he grows old and frail, gets not only the same pounds back again, but a good many pounds beside. And the conscientious man, who husbands one day of existence every week, who instead of allowing the Sabbath to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasures it devotedly up, the Lord of the Sabbath keeps it for him, and in length of days and a hale old age gives it back with usury. The savings bank of human existence is the weekly Sabbath.

Mexican History.

The Mystic Krewe of New Orleans on Mardi Gras night gave tableaux of the History and Conquest of Mexico. A friend hands us the following matter of interest on the subject:

THE HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

Montezuma II ascended the Mexican throne A. D. 1502, at the age of twenty-three, before Mexico had been discovered by Europeans. He died June 30, 1520, in the forty-second year of his age, from wounds inflicted by the Spanish discoverers whom he had invited to his royal palace. Historians agree in admiring his character.

On ascending the throne, not content with the spacious residence of his father, he erected another, much more magnificent, fronting on the plaza mayor, of the present city of Mexico. So vast was this great structure that, as one of the historians informs us, the space covered by its terraced roof might have afforded ample room for thirty knights to have run their courses in a regular tourney. His father's palace, although not so high, was so extensive that the visitors were too much fatigued in wandering through the apartments, ever to see the whole of it. The palaces were built of red ornamented with marble, the arms of the Montezuma family—an eagle bearing a tiger in his talons—being sculptured over the main entrance. Crystal fountains, fed by great reservoirs on the neighboring hills, played in vast halls and gardens, and supplied water to hundreds of marble bathes in the interior of the palaces. Crowds of nobles and tributary chieftains were continually sauntering through the halls, or loitering away their hours in attendance on the court. Rich carvings in wood adorned the ceilings, and beautiful mats of palm leaf covered the floors. The walls hung with cotton richly stained, the skins of wild animals, or gorgeous draperies of feather work, wrought in imitation of birds, insects and flowers, in glowing radiance of colors. Clouds of incense from golden censors, diffused intoxicating odors through splendid apartments occupied by the nine hundred and eighty wives and five thousand slaves of Montezuma.

He encouraged science and learning, and public schools were established throughout the greater part of his empire. The city of Mexico in his day numbered twice as many inhabitants as at present, and one thousand men were daily employed in watering and sweeping its streets, keeping them so clean that a man could traverse the whole city with as little danger of soiling his feet as his hands. A careful police guarded the city. Extensive arsenals, graneries, warehouses, an aviary for the most beautiful birds, menageries, houses for reptiles and serpents, a collection of human monsters, and public libraries, all on the most extensive scale, added their attractions to the great city of the Aztecs. Gorgeous temples—in which human victims were sacrificed, and their blood baked in bread, or their bodies dressed for food to be devoured by the people at religious festivals—reared their pyramidal altars far above the highest edifices. Thousands of their brother men were thus sacrificed annually. The temple of Maxitlli, their war god, was so constructed that its great alarm gong, sounding to battle, roused the valley for three leagues around, and called three hundred thousand armed Aztecs to the relief of their monarch. So vast was the collection of birds of prey, in a building devoted to them, that 500 turkies, the cheapest meat in Mexico, were allowed for their daily consumption. Such were the "Halls of the Montezumas!" The summer residence of the monarch, on the hill of Chapoltepec, overlooking the city, was surrounded by gardens of several miles in extent, and here were preserved to the middle of the last century, two statues of the emperor and his father. The great cyprus trees, under which the Aztecs sovereign and his associates once held their midnight revels, still shade the royal gardens. Some of them fifty feet in circumference, are several thousand years old, but are yet as green as in the days of Montezuma, whose ashes, or those of his ancestors, render sacred, in the eyes of the native Mexicans, the hill of Chapoltepec. Natural decay and a waning population, now mark the seat of power of the great Montezumas.—*Plain Dealer.*

Protestantism seems to be making such strides in Mexico as to alarm the Roman Catholic authorities. One of their papers says: "It is necessary that the Catholics rise resolutely and make a rapid, and voluntary movement in defence of their beliefs. To-day, unfortunately, the Protestants come with a subvention, and their teachings are extending throughout the whole country. They circulate their writings at the lowest prices, even give them away; sometimes in tracts, sometimes in papers, which is their favorite method of sowing the bad seed; and, sad to say, in exchange the Catholic weeklies and dailies are dying off for lack of subscribers to sustain them. Protestantism is becoming truly alarming among us."

An Anecdote of Garibaldi.

One evening in 1861, as General Garibaldi was going home, he met a Sardinian shepherd lamenting the loss of his flock. Garibaldi at once turned his staff and announced his intention of scouring the mountain in search of the lamb. A grand expedition was organized. Lanterns were brought, and old officers of many a campaign started off full of zeal to hunt the fugitive. But no lamb was found, and the soldiers were ordered to their beds. The next morning Garibaldi's attendant found him in bed asleep. He was surprised at this, for the general was always up before anybody else. The attendant went off softly and returned in half an hour. Garibaldi still slept. After another delay the attendant waked him. The general rubbed his eyes, and so did his attendant, when he saw the old warrior take from under the covering the lost lamb, and bid him convey it to the shepherd. The general had kept up the search through the night until he had found it. Even so doth the Good Shepherd go in search of his lost sheep until he finds them.

John Wesley was in the habit of catechising his young preachers, when they returned from a day's preaching, to find out what they had to show for their labor. The dialogue has come down to us: "Any one converted?" "No." "Any one seeking?" "No." "Any one mad?" "No." "Well, then, you need not go again." That is a short probation, but it means business. Throw a spark into a keg of gunpowder, and you expect results. Throw God's truth into a company of sinners who have assembled to hear it, and you have a right to expect results.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Many emigrants to Texas from this State and Georgia are returning, says the Alabama *Farmer*, destitute and disgusted, to their old homes. Nearly every south bound train on the South and North division of the L. & N. & Great Southern road, has more or less passengers, men, women and children, returning from Texas. Many of these formerly lived in South Alabama and Western Georgia, and in every instance are trying to get back to the homes they left a few years ago.

True religion shows itself in every part of our conduct; it is like the sap of the living tree which penetrates the most distant boughs.

General News Items.

The Pope's banker became a defaulter.

A Southern Methodist church was organized in Indianapolis.

There are 97,000 miles of submarine telegraph cables now in use.

There are eighty-two Mormon churches in England and Ireland.

There will be over thirty colored delegates in the next General Conference.

The Senate rejected the nomination of John B. Stickney as U. S. marshal for Florida.

The number of Lutherans in America is somewhere between 689,195 and 824,825.

Rev. J. B. Jeater, a prominent Baptist clergyman, died in Richmond, Va., on the 18th.

Representative Gibson, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill to secure a more uniform sugar tariff.

The House committee on military affairs favors an indemnity to Texas for repelling Indian and Mexican invasions.

James Lenox, founder of the Lenox Library, is dead. He was one of New York's best known and most liberal citizen, and was for a long time president of the Bank of Commerce.

The Republicans of an Indiana township greatly excited their Democratic neighbors by an offer to purchase a section of land on which to settle forty negro families from North Carolina.

Rev. Edward Cowley, manager of the Shepherd's Fold, New York, on trial for starving and ill-treating children, was convicted and remanded for sentence. The prisoner was overcome at the announcement, and wept bitterly. The penalty for the offence is one year in prison and $250 fine.

The will of Henry E. Robinson, the California millionaire, who died recently in Yonkers, leaves $400,000 for destitute San Francisco women and children; $6,000 to the New York institute for the blind; $6,000 to the American female guardian society and the balance of the estate to legatees.

At Dallas, Texas, the colored convention elected officers and appointed agents to canvass counties for contributions to the colony fund, and adjourned sine die. Arrangements are to be made for immigration to the colony in the Panhandle with the opening of the fall. One hundred and fifty families from Louisiana are expected to join.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that women cannot be excluded from the law department of the State University. Women have long been eligible to the literary course of the college. The endowment of the law department was a bequest of $100,000 from S. C. Hastings. This department was made a part of the university two years ago, but the attempt was made to bar ladies out.

About seven o'clock on the evening of the 17th, an explosion occurred in the basement of the Imperial Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, under the principal guard room, by which eight soldiers of the Finland regiment of guards, then on duty, were killed, and forty-five were injured. The flooring of the guard room and gas pipes were damaged. Official inquiry into the cause of the explosion is proceeding. It was intended to kill the imperial family in the dining hall, but they escaped uninjured by not entering at the usual time.

The House committee on foreign affairs unanimously reported that Congressman Acklen, not a member of the committee, on Jan. 13, in the absence of Mr. King, of that committee, presented a paper, purporting to be the report of that committee, submitted by Mr. King, relative to the claims of certain citizens against the government of Nicaragua; that the said paper was not the report of the committee on foreign affairs, had never been favorably considered by it; that the alleged report, as presented, consists of four pages of manuscript, a printed resolution, and a printed report of Mr. Acklen to the forty-fifth Congress; that the manuscript is in the form of a request from the committee on foreign affairs, for the speedy passage of the resolution; that the manuscript is in the hand-writing of Mr. Acklen's clerk, and copied by him from a draft made by Mr. Acklen; that Mr. Acklen, being inquired of at the time by the journal clerk, failed to convey to him any other impression than that he had presented the report for Mr. King.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1880.

Southwestern Day.

Both Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences appointed the second Sunday in February as SOUTHWESTERN DAY. On that day every preacher in these two States was to bring the paper before his congregation and push the canvass for 1880. Those who have sent in their lists will make collections and try to get more to subscribe. Let every preacher do his best and send in his report.

Our Premium Book.

The Premium Book is very popular, and the people want it. Remember, brethren, that the book cannot be sent until the money for the *paper and book are received.* We can make no exceptions.

The law abolishing slavery in Cuba was promulgated in Madrid last Thursday. A celebration will be held in this city soon in honor of the great event.

The Louisiana Conference minutes [illegible] has session cost more [illegible] those of last year, and the [illegible] will have to sell them at [illegible] than twelve cents a copy. [illegible] all had better sell at fifteen [illegible] per copy. They are well [illegible]

Bishop Merrill has transferred Rev. A. W. Decker from the Arkansas to the Austin Conference, and stationed him at Denison. Brother Decker has just closed a three years' pastorate at Little Rock, Arkansas, and leaves that people loved and respected by our people.

The storm which passed over Nashville, Tenn., the twelfth inst., we regret to learn, damaged several churches. Spruce street M.E. Church was damaged to amount of about [illegible]; the Colored Baptist Church [illegible] to $2000. St. Paul's African [illegible] Church is in ruins, and not [illegible] than $5000 will repair it. Central Tennessee College was not damaged more than thirty dollars [illegible].

Rev. H. H. Hall, a superannuated member of the Michigan Conference, and a returned missionary [illegible] has spent some years [illegible] Denison, Texas, to [illegible] be went in pursuit of [illegible] for himself and wife. He [illegible] the misfortune last October to [illegible] the most of his property, [illegible] his business, and [illegible] ago his residence was [illegible]. He has returned to Michigan. Bishop Merrill will probably [illegible] him as a missionary to [illegible] New Mexico.

[illegible] pastors who are receiving [illegible] will see the importance [illegible] distributing them among [illegible] to meet the numerous [illegible] as that ought to be [illegible] the great mission [illegible] of the church. See [illegible] Work to Be Done" [illegible] of the [illegible] the facts about the [illegible] of foreign missions [illegible] of foreign missions [illegible] blackboard illustrations [illegible]. The leaf [illegible] the Indians [illegible] missions will also have [illegible] missionary committee [illegible]

[illegible] Christian Advocate [illegible] this city, after an existence of about [illegible] $1600, have [illegible] [illegible] for its [illegible] is in need [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the Dyceum [illegible] the subject [illegible] "What the [illegible] is [illegible] for Feb. 27 [illegible] of the [illegible] A. T. [illegible] A. E. [illegible] Ory in the [illegible]

Our Work in Arkansas.

We elsewhere publish the principal facts connected with the late sessions of the Arkansas and Little Rock Conferences, which include the work of our church in Arkansas. The facts give evidence of vigorous growth. Bishop Merrill expressed himself as highly pleased with the spirit and outlook in both conferences.

Fifteen years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church in Arkansas consisted of five ministers and a few feeble societies scattered through the State. Now there are two annual conferences, consisting of sixty-six stations and circuits, on which are over three hundred preaching appointments served by sixty-eight pastors. The church membership among the colored people is 1791, and among the white people 4054; total, 5846. During 1879 there were 674 baptisms. In both conferences are sixty-three churches valued at $62,313, and fourteen parsonages valued at $2525; total church property, $65,838. There are sixty-eight Sunday schools and 2485 scholars in them; $591.95 were raised for benevolent purposes during 1879. In the matter of benevolent collections the past year, the Little Rock Conference, which includes the work among the colored people, raised more money for benevolent purposes than the Arkansas Conference did, although the church membership of the latter is nearly three times that of the former.

We regretted not being able to attend the session of the Arkansas Conference at Russellville, but were enabled to spend Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the Little Rock Conference. We found a small but earnest company of brethren intent on doing the Master's work. Brothers Pollard and Crawford are the presiding elders and leaders in the work, and with them are a company of earnest men, most of them young, who will, if life and health be given them, make their marks in Arkansas and the church.

The coming of the conference to Jacksonport was a happy event to our people there. A beautiful chapel had been built, and was ready for dedication. The Board of Church Extension had given $100. Several prominent citizens of the place had helped, and the congregation had done the rest, so that on Sunday morning Bishop Merrill dedicated the house.

The Sabbath services were largely attended and full of interest. The church being too small to hold the people, the afternoon and evening services were held in the court house. Bishop Merrill preached at 3 p. m., and the editor of the SOUTHWESTERN spoke at night. Mr. J. D. Cameron, of the Book Depository at St. Louis, was present at the Conference, and we formed a delightful acquaintance with him. He is a gentleman of thorough business habits and tact, and a delightful companion.

On the way home we spent two days in Little Rock and for the first time saw our work there. On Tuesday night we attended an exhibition given by the students of Walden Seminary, the youngest of our Freedmen's Aid Society schools. Miss Perkins has the school in charge, and is doing good work. About sixty students attend, and many more would come if there were accommodations for them. We know of no place in the South where $10,000 could be spent to better purpose than in giving Walden Seminary a suitable property, by which to accommodate the young people of our church in Arkansas who would be glad to attend. On Wednesday night we addressed our people of Centenary Church on the Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States. This church has had times of great prosperity and times of adversity. The property is worth $35,000, and now belongs to the Board of Church Extension, to which the Little Rock brethren are indebted $7,000. Rev. A. W. Decker has just closed a successful three years' term in the church, and he is succeeded by Rev. T. B. Ford, who enters courageously and hopefully upon his work. That property should by all means be saved to the church. We have no doubt as to the future of this society. It will grow, and come to be a leading church in Little Rock.

Little Rock is a growing city. In [illegible] it numbered about 6000 people; now it has over 20,000, and is growing rapidly. There are seven [illegible] already in operation [illegible] larger ones are [illegible] the coming year. We [illegible] hour with the [illegible] Superintendent of Education [illegible] to learn that the [illegible] State are im[illegible] [illegible] for money [illegible] but in [illegible] ple, and the Superintendent stated that some of the very best teachers in the State are colored gentlemen and ladies. The State received $5000 from the Peabody fund last year. There was a powerful influence in the last Legislature against the public schools, and a proposition to abolish the office of State Superintendent was defeated only by preventing the bill from being brought to a final vote by parliamentary tactics.

In Little Rock we met Rev. Dr. Johnson, editor of the *Western Methodist*, in his sanctum. The Doctor is a fine-looking, gray-haired gentleman, vigorous in physique and intellect, and genial in spirit. He believes all colored Methodists should be in one church, and that the two great Methodisms should amicably divide territory and be fraternal. With the good Doctor we believe in fraternity, but we do not believe in a separate church for colored people, or any adjustment of territory by which the Methodist Episcopal Church will be asked to abandon her 400,000 people in the Southern States. Even so good a thing as fraternity with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, can be bought at too dear a price.

We are, on the whole, greatly pleased with our work in Arkansas. May the Lord bless our brethren in that field!

An Outrageous Proceeding.

It is well known here and throughout the whole country that an armed minority, by physical force, has acquired and maintained control of all departments of the government of the State of Louisiana, during the past three years. The last general election was characterized by its general disregard of even the forms provided by the usurping minority itself for the conduct of elections. The General Assembly now in session, in which but few representatives of the majority were enrolled, has before it a number of contests, brought against successful Republican competitors, by minority candidates. In several such cases decided to date, where for any assumed reason an election has been declared vitiated, instead of sending the election back to the people, the Democratic candidate has been seated. By this convenient process districts largely Republican are deprived of their lawful representation in the work of legislation.

During the stormy period immediately following reconstruction when similar allegations were made against the Republican party, though void of proper foundation in most cases, the Democracy indulged in much virtuous indignation. Now, however, not a voice is raised in protest against these shameful practices from within the leadership of that party. The last case passed upon was that involving the seat of Senator J. S. Davidson, of the 14th district. Mr. Davidson is a colored Republican elected by a strongly Republican district. His opponent, D. C. Montan, contested on the grounds that the police jury of Iberville had changed the polling places within the time prescribed by law; and that frauds were practiced in the sixth ward of that parish. After a full argument the Senate first declined to unseat Davidson on these grounds. A recommitment of the case was subsequently carried; Mr. Davidson was never notified of additional grounds of contest, or of a meeting of the committee; a report favoring Montan was presented; the Senate refused to allow a minority report to be read, and at first refused Mr. Davidson, a Senator at the time, an opportunity to speak in his own behalf. At the suggestion of Mr. Robertson, however, he was subsequently allowed *two minutes* for his defense. Then by a vote of 22 to 5 Mr. Montan was seated, and immediately sworn in. When it is known that the Senate originally decided adversely to Montan, and that if all the grounds alleged by him were admitted to their fullest extent, it could not vitiate Davidson's election, there seems to be literally no excuse whatever for the outrageous action of the Senate. It is not even palliated by the excuse of "a party necessity," while it seems to indicate that the negro has no rights which the Democratic Senate feels bound to respect. The news of the seating of Montan was heralded by the firing of cannon in honor of the event in the city of Baton Rouge, and it will not be surprising if the Kansas fever seizes upon one of the finest sugar parishes of the State, in consequence of the folly. Mr. Davidson's case was ably represented by G. A. Breaux, a member of the New Orleans bar.

The *Christian Times*, a new religious monthly, published in Boston, is devoted to mission, temperance and Sabbath-school work. Printed [illegible] paper. Rev. W. H. Hub[illegible] editor; $1 per year.

Methodist Episcopal Church in Arkansas.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Arkansas consists of two Annual Conferences, the Arkansas and the Little Rock. The former includes the work among the white people of the State, and the latter includes the work among the colored people. The ministers in the Little Rock Conference are all colored except four. The

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE

met at Russellville Feb. 4. Bishop Merrill presided, and J. M. Longcoy was elected secretary.

The following were admitted on trial: W. M. Ludwick, T. J. Hampton, J. Trett, T. H. Rail, D. Keeton, A. D. Teter, W. J. Sosby. The following were continued on trial: W. J. Dotson, J. P. Singleton, D. G. Robinson, W. T. Bowden, J. M. Longcoy, W. J. Powers, J. Hoffman. J. M. Bonds was discontinued.

The following were admitted into full connection: Alonzo W. Decker, G. E. Cunningham, J. Lonkey, G. H. Gideon, B. D. Jones. Anderson Armistrong had died during the year.

W. J. Simmons and A. W. Smith were ordained elders. C. L. Howell was located. Enoch Jones had withdrawn. The next session will be held in Little Rock.

The following local preachers were ordained deacons. T. J. Wilson, G. H. Thomas, J. A. Swagerty, and to elders orders, L. C. Aley, J. P. Spaulding.

Mr. J. D. Cameron, of St. Louis, was present, and represented the interests of the Book Concern, and of the *Central Christian Advocate.*

A Conference Seminary has been established at Harrison. Rev. J. M. Longcoy is principal, and at present there are in attendance, over a hundred students. The building which was burned has been replaced by a temporary building.

All the churches of Russellville opened their pulpits to our preachers, and the spirit of fraternity and good-will was manifested by all classes.

The delegates to General Conference are as follows: Minister—T. B. Ford; reserve—D. H. Upchurch. Laymen—W. W. Brashear, of Russellville, and Henry Rudd, of Little Rock.

The following are the statistics for the past year:

MEMBERSHIP.

Probationers	491
Full members	3437
Local preachers	81
Ministers in Conference	45
Deaths	23

BAPTISMS.

Children	183
Adults	203
Total baptisms	386

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Number of churches	40	
Probable value		$53,426 00
Number of parsonages	13	
Probable value		2,425 00
Total value		$55,887 00

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Number of schools	31
Officers and teachers	180
Scholars	1343

COLLECTIONS.

Conference claimants	$1 50
Missions	261 90
Board of Church Extension	15 85
Tract Society	3 35
Sunday School Union	2 38
Freedmen's Aid Society	5 00
Total collections	$289 98

MISCELLANEOUS.

Raised on Episcopal Fund	$17 20
Raised for building and improving churches and parsonages	661 50
Debts on Churches and Parsonages	237 05
Claims for Pastors support	7588 00
Receipts	4400 25
Conversions in Sunday-schools	47

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1880.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT, D. H. Upchurch, P. E.
- Little Rock, T. B. Ford.
- Little Rock circuit, W. M. Ludwick.
- Conway, W. J. Sosby.
- Batesville, D. McDonald.
- Dalton, supplied by J. P. Spaulding.
- Polk Bayou, H. Flood.
- Clinton, D. Keeton.
- Greenbrier, J. Braggin.
- Springfield, A. D. Teter.
- Cooter Valley, R. C. Moter.
- London, supplied by J. W. Deshazo.
- Russellville, W. J. Simmons.

FORT SMITH DISTRICT, G. W. Hood, P. E.
- Fort Smith, W. J. Dodson.
- Hackett City, supplied.
- Cedarville, L. C. Oharr.
- Mulberry, D. G. Robinson.
- Ellsworth, J. Hoffman.
- Magazine, A. Hyde.
- Waldron, J. P. Singleton.
- Dayton, J. W. Shinn.
- Chickelah, T. H. Rail.
- Bloomer, G. H. Gideon.

HARRISON DISTRICT, J. T. Hendrickson, P. E.
- Harrison and Carrollton, G. E. Cunningham.
- Newburgh, A. J. Taylor.
- Mountain Home, N. B. Brashear.
- Yelville, B. D. Jones.
- Clear Creek, A. W. Smith.
- Berryville, M. S. Hyde.
- Jasper, W. F. Bowden.
- Eureka Springs, O. R. Bryant.
- Huntsville, U. D. Fry.
- Fayetteville, B. W. Hammett.
- Fayetteville circuit, T. H. Kriease.
- Prairie Grove, James Loky.
- Hico, John Tratt.
- J. W. Longcoy, Principal Arkansas Conference seminary.

AMITY DISTRICT, J. P. Lowrey, P. E.
- Amity, J. P. Lowry.
- Silver City, W. J. Powers.
- Ouachita, supplied by Wm. Smith.
- Dallas, supplied by T. Wilkins.
- Lockburgh, T. J. Hampton.
- Prescott and Texarkana, H. J. Nowell.
- Nashville, supplied by J. Walters.
- A. W. Decker, transferred to Austin Conference.

THE LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE met in Jacksonport, Feb. 11-16. Bishop Merrill presided, and I. G. Pallard was secretary.

The following were admitted on trial: E. R. Carr, F. Wallace, S. Linning, L. Anderson, W. Henderson.

The following were continued on trial: B. White, W. R. R. Duncan, L. M. Layton, J. A. Peel, H. Moore, R. Boone, W. H. Higgins, C. A. Fabor. Several of this class were discontinued, as follows: A. Hardeman, L. B. Boston, A. Akridge, Wm. Pope, M. L. Quinn, J. C. Johnson. John Hoffman was transferred to the Arkansas Conference, and Wm. M. Todd had died during the year. W. O. Emery, U. S. Kitchen, A. R. Clardy were admitted into full connection. Elzy Roberts located.

The next session is to be held at Hot Springs.

The General Conference Delegates are, Minister: W. H. Crawford; reserve: A. J. Phillips. Layman: A. R. Richmond, of Little Rock; reserve: Mrs. La Port.

The Conference made the SOUTHWESTERN its official organ in the following action:

Resolved, That we endorse the Central Christian Advocate, with Rev. Dr. Fry as editor; that we will recommend it to our people.

Resolved, That we endorse the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, with Rev. Dr. Hartzell as editor, and hereby adopt it as the official organ of our Conference.

Resolved, That every preacher receiving an appointment hereby subscribes for the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and authorize the publishers to mail it to each preacher in charge.

In reference to the death of Rev. Wm. M. Todd, the circumstances of whose murder were at the time given our readers, the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father, in his inscrutable providence, has allowed our brother, Rev. W. M. Todd, to be taken by wicked men and cruelly put to death, for no other cause than preaching the Gospel to and associating with the colored people; therefore be it

Resolved. First, While we bow in submission to the divine decree we most deeply deplore the condition of public sentiment in and around Brinkley, to allow such an outrage to occur.

Second, That in the death of Bro. Todd our work has suffered a loss that can not be easily repaired.

Third, That we recognized in Bro. Todd, on account of his fidelity to the church, his clear intellect, and his warm, brotherly heart, a young man that bid fair for great usefulness in the church.

Fourth, That we rejoice that God's saving grace was sufficient and so powerfully manifested in the triumphant death of our beloved brother, and we realize that our loss in his death was his eternal gain.

Fifth, That we pledge ourselves to a more complete consecration of our lives to the cause of the Master, and the great church in whose service he has fallen a martyr.

Sixth, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Central Christian Advocate and Christian Advocate, for publication.

STATISTICS FOR 1879.

MEMBERSHIP.

Probationers	390
Full members	1362
Local preachers	39
Total	1791

BAPTISMS.

Children	149
Adults	149
Total	298

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Number of churches	24	
Probable value		$8851 00
Number of parsonages	1	
Probable value		100 00
Total value		$8951 00

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Number of schools	37
Officers and Teachers	188
Scholars of all ages	1142

BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.

Conference claimants	50
Missions	201 30
W. F. M. Society	60
Board of Church Extension	32 10
Tract Society	4 70
Sunday-school Union	6 50
Freedmen's Aid Society	50 65
Education	4 65
American Bible Society	1 15
Total	$302 05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Raised on Episcopal fund	$ 19 75
Raised on building and improving churches and parsonages	1622 73
Indebtedness on churches and parsonages	175 00
Claims on Pastors' support	4225 50
Receipts on Pastors' support	3087 68
Conversions in Sunday-schools	194
Books in Sunday-school libraries	1185

COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR.

Increase in membership	38
Decrease in number of local preachers	3
Increase in value of church property	$1316 00
Decrease in number of scholars in Sunday-schools	216
Increase in Missionary collections	120 97
Increase in all other benevolent collections together	14 55
Increase in support of Bishops	12 40

In all other respects the Conference gives indications of growth.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1880.

WHITE RIVER DISTRICT, Isaac G. Pallard, P. E.
- Jacksonport and Newport, W. O. Emery.
- Batesville, W. H. Higgins.
- Lonoke, L. M. Layton.
- Pine Bluff, G. W. Sams.
- Duvall's Bluff, S. Linning.
- Forest City, F. Wallace.
- Brinkly and Clarendon, L. Anderson.
- Roh Roy, C. A. Tabor.
- Pocahontas, W. Henderson.
- John Hoffman transferred to Arkansas Conference.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT, W. H. Crawford, P. E.
- Little Rock: Wesley Chapel, J. G. Thompson.
- Little Rock Circuit, J. B. White.
- Sweet Home Circuit, A. Peel.
- Argenta Circuit, U. S. Kitchens.
- Hot Springs, S. Johnson.
- Lewisburgh, H. Moore.
- Hope and Washington, G. W. Taylor.
- Center Point, R. Boone.
- Paracliffa, A. R. Clardy.
- Lewisville, W. R. R. Duncan.
- Magnolia, to be supplied.
- Van Buren and Alma, A. J. Phillips.
- Fayetteville and Bartonville, to be supplied.
- Little River, E. R. Carr.

A seasonable article for boys and girls, entitled "Kite-Time," is promised for the March *St. Nicholas*. It is announced to contain sixteen illustrations, with directions and diagrams for making almost as many kites—and some of them, too, of very novel design.

An account of "Gathering India rubber in Nicaragua," written by an officer in the U. S. Navy, and illustrated with four "striking" pictures, is promised for the March *St. Nicholas.*

The Western Methodist and Bishop Merrill.

In its issue of Feb. 14th, the *Western Methodist* has this kind note on Bishop Merrill:

Bishop S. M. Merrill, after attending the Arkansas Conference of the M. E. Church, at Russellville—of which editorial notice will appear next week—visited this city, on his way to the Little Rock Conference, which, we believe, is composed exclusively of colored people. With others, we enjoyed the pleasure of hearing, Monday evening last, a very plain, strong and instructive discourse by the Bishop, founded on Hebrews vii, 25. After the service a number of us were introduced and had some pleasant conversation with the Bishop. The next day he, in company with Rev. Mr. Decker, called at our office, but unfortunately, we were absent at the time. We record with satisfaction one of the Bishop's expressions to us: he favors a union of the colored Methodists, all of them, in one Church—a distinct ecclesiastical organization to have the good will and help of the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church South.

As to the last point we think there must be some misunderstanding. We do not understand that Bishop Merrill favors the putting of all colored Methodists into one church with "a distinct ecclesiastical organization."

"None But White Men Need Apply."

A bill was stuck on the posts along the wharves of this city, Sunday evening, 15th inst., announcing that 300 white men were wanted on and after Feb. 20 to discharge the Cincinnati and St. Louis steamers. "None but white men need apply," said the bill, either on board the steamers or at agent's office. Whatever the reason for this action of steamboatmen, it has passed without comment by the city press, and is a straw showing the current which produces the exodus. "No Irish need apply," was the reading of a like poster in former days, and it is to be seen whether the prejudices of race will control the movements of the laboring classes.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

This line of railroad forms an important link in the great railway system of the Southern States, and gives a short and direct route east and south-east from Texas and Arkansas. In going to Chattanooga it saves one hundred and fourteen miles, and twenty-four hours; and in going to Louisville one hundred and fifty miles. In going to Cincinnati and the East sixty miles are saved. Pullman Cars and all modern improvements are on the road. The ticket agent at Little Rock is James P. Harris, Esq. Try this route.

Wyoming Conference may well mourn, for she is putting away the remains of many beloved sons in the sepulchres of their fathers. This time it is Rev. C. W. Judd, late of India. He entered the Wyoming Conference in 1854, and was called in 1859, from Berkshire, within its bounds, to go to India. He made a visit to this country after an absence of 10 years, in consequence of his own impaired health, and came again, lately, in consequence of his wife's utter prostration. She has but so far recovered as to be able to resume in part the care of her children. He went from Binghamton to Wilkesbarre to fill an appointment on Sabbath, 8th inst. On the morning of the 11th his wife started to meet him, but on the train at the Binghamton depot she received a telegram that he was dead!

Huntsville District.

DEAR EDITOR—I have already held ten quarterly meetings, administered the Lord's supper at each meeting, baptized eleven infants, five adults, received two into the church and preached thirty sermons since the Texas Annual Conference. At every place I have been the work is prospering, and the preachers don't seem to be content with the present condition of their work, but are going forward and trying to lengthen out the field of the Lord. I would also say, that owing to the failure of the crops in this district, it has caused pretty hard times with us, but the people are not discouraged, and are still pressing forward in the prosecution of the great task that the Lord has appointed to them. Already plans are in operation for the enlargement and strengthening of this part of the work, which has been comparatively poor. At Camilla Hill, in the Cold Springs circuit, Bro. C. C. Minegan has made arrangements to purchase three acres of land to build a church on. He has the money already raised to pay for the land, and expects to have the church completed this summer—the Lord being willing. The church is to be 30x45 feet, and we aim to have it paid for when completed, if we can get a little help. I would also say that I have noticed the great necessity of preaching to the Sabbath-schools, and have made it a point to preach to them at eleven o'clock, although I have not been able to do so at every appointment. In conclusion I would say that I will finish my first round on Sunday, the 22d inst., the Lord being my helper, and will commence my second round on the first of March, which will be as follows: Orange, March 3-4; Liberty, March 6-7; Wallaceville, March 13-14; Cold Springs, March 20-21; Moscow, March 24-25; Livingston, March 27-28; Lovelady, April 3-4; Walker's Circuit, April 7-8; Huntsville, April 10-11; Danville, April 14-15; Montgomery, April 17-18; and the Huntsville District Conference will convene at Willis, April 22, 1880. Fraternally yours,

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Huntsville, Texas, Feb. 16, 1880.

The International Temperance Lesson Committee in arranging the Series of Lessons for 1880, have placed the Review on the twelfth Sunday in the quarter, and have left the thirteenth Sunday entirely open for each school to fill up as it may deem best. The National Temperance Society will issue four lessons, one for each of these four Sundays, which will be carefully prepared with text, outline, home readings, questions, explanations, illustrations, music, and as many other good things as it can crowd into them. Each leaf for each quarter will have four large pages. Price of Lesson Leaf fifty cents per hundred for each quarter. Address J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St., N. Y.

Our South'n Methodism

TEXAS.

L. P. Cushman, Houston: "Am just home from Fort Bend county; was gone 11 days, preached 13 times, attended 3 quarterly conferences, administered the Lord's supper 3 times, baptized 8, received 4 into the church, rode in cars and on horseback 160 miles and walked over 20 miles. Am well and happy. God help me to hold on to Jesus."

J. S. Whitaker, Chapel Hill: "Allow me a little space. I feel the SOUTHWESTERN to be the great organ and champion of the South. In whatever spot it reaches there springs up light out of darkness. It takes the poor, down trodden, uneducated colored man by the hand, lifts him up on his feet and tells him to be a man. It shows that a good education will make men. Bro. Editor, you are doing a great work for God. I shall ever pray for you. In old slave times I used to pray when the woods were on fire, I mean by this I had no time to kneel and pray, and would have to pray standing or running, and God heard and answered my prayers. I was taken and sold from wife, children and mother for four years. I prayed God to whip the men that did it, and give me back my wife and children and mother, and God answered by whipping them through the Yankees."

LOUISIANA.

A. Martin, State Line: "We pray that the General Conference may re-elect the editor of the SOUTHWESTERN."

T. G. Montgomery, Clinton: "I arrived here Jan. 30, preached my first sermon and had a good time. The Sunday-school is good."

MISSISSIPPI.

Miles Proctor, Athens: "One of the sisters of my church lost her house, clothing and three children by fire."

TENNESSEE.

J. Summerhill, Henderson circuit: "The work seemed to be dead when I came here, spiritually and financially. I took my satchel on my back and went from house to house, that I might stir the people up. And when I found that they did not hold family prayers I did not wonder that they were dead. I found only one who used the means of grace for his food in his family, night and morning. I am glad to say, now, as a general thing, prayer is offered in all of the families. Elder Butler held our quarter, and was pleased with our prayers. We raised $7.05 for him, and 75 cents for the Freedmen's Aid Society."

To Your Pastor's Wife.

"Our esteemed friends, the Buckeye Publishing Company of Minneapolis, Minn., offer to send 'THE HOUSEKEEPER' *free* for one year to every preacher's wife in the United States and Canadas, who will send them her address and ten cents to pay postage. The paper, as we say by our standing notices at the head of this column, is the best housekeeper's paper in this country. It is full of the actual results of practical experiments in all the various phases of housekeeping. Let every preacher's wife, who desires the paper free of charge, send her name and post-office address to *The Housekeeper*, Minneapolis, Minn. Could greater liberality be asked than that shown by the enterprising publishers of this paper?" —*Central Baptist, St. Louis, Mo.*

We have received from the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., the circulars of information for 1879, a valuable acquisition.

Sunday School.

Feb. 29, 1880.—OUR FATHER'S CARE.

SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 6: 24-34.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you."—1 Pet. 5: 7.

TOPIC.—Care in Regard to Earthly Things.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

The Connection.—With verse 19 begins a new section in the third general division of the Sermon on the Mount.

Two Masters (24).—I. The Principle Stated. "Ye can not serve two masters." The characters of the two masters are so antagonistic that one can not esteem the one without despising the other.

II. The Masters Indicated. "Ye can not serve God and mammon." There is no prohibition against making a servant of wealth, but against being a servant to it. In the parable, it will be remembered, the man who only had five yoke of oxen was just as much absorbed in them as the rich proprietor who owned a piece of ground. The oxen kept him away from the marriage feast as effectually as the other man's larger possessions did him.

Two Needs (25-30).—I. The General Principle. What the Savior reproves is anxiety for the future necessities of life. Anxiety is a mind drawn two ways. Christ put his finger upon the main reason why men are anxious to accumulate riches. From the majority, at least, the desire to hoard up would be taken away if they felt sure that they would be no worse off than they are now. Mammon gets its first and strongest hold on the heart by its suggestion that if one does not devote himself to the gathering of wealth, he will be left to starve with hunger, or die with cold. He who conferred life will give the meat that is necessary to sustain it—he who made the body will see that it has the raiment that is necessary to protect it. "Behold the fowls of the air." He gave them life, and, though he did not give them such powers of providing against the needs of the future as he has given man, still he does not allow them to suffer. He gives them an unerring instinct and acute perceptions that tell them just where is the food that he has prepared for them. And what father feeds his fowls, and neglects his children?

As the beauty of the flower is unfolded from within, from the capacities of its own life, so must a true adornment of man be unfolded from within, by the same Almighty Spirit; as nothing from without can defile a man, so nothing from without can adorn him. The finest textures ever woven by man appear coarse and rough under the microscope when compared with the webs which are spun by the deft fingers of Spring, and the hues that he gives them are daubs compared with the exquisite tints that she lavishes upon her work. God not only gave them garments, but garments incomparably beautiful. "Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, shall he not much more clothe you?" For the reason, that, if God so cares for objects comparatively so low in the scale of creation, certainly he will not neglect man, that is so much higher. To the comforting illustrations here given, Christ afterward added another. He did it to show God's care for the life of his children. Not a sparrow, two of which were sold for a farthing in the market, ever falls to the ground without his knowledge. There is not a need that is overlooked or forgotten. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." That is the condition affixed to the promise to supply all of man's needs. Let him make it his first thought to care for God, and God will make it his first thought to care for him. He does not tell them to stop work, but to stop worrying.

There is no use in anticipating trouble. Each day has enough of suffering without concentrating in one day all the pain of untold days to come. Most truly has it been said, that more men are killed from worry than from work. They agonize over the sufferings which they fear they are going to endure. The anticipation of what may be has for them a keener pang than the thing itself ever possesses. Distrust of God's care is very torturing. And it is needless.

Marriages.

In Waco, Texas, Feb. 6, Rev. B. F. Smith officiating, Mr. Morris Palley to Miss Amelia Belltron.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1000 and all the year's sickness.—Ed.

Foreign Missions.

GLAD TIDINGS.—Bro. C. L. Bare, of Cawnpore, India, writes under date of Jan. 8th: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow, for we feel like singing it this morning. Not an accident of any kind has befallen us through the ten or twelve thousand miles we have traveled. Our health has been remarkably good and is still. We had a most pleasant voyage from Suez to Bombay. Over the continent of Europe the cold was severe, however we suffered but little. The Mediterranean was very stormy. Arrived in Bombay New Year's morning, met our Bro. Bowen, Lowe and Morris. The North India Conference began its annual session yesterday at 11 o'clock with E. W. Parder chairman elect. Drs. Thoburn and Baldwin, of China, are present. Sister Amanda Smith gave us a grand spiritual talk last night. The health of the missionaries is generally good. Cunningham, Waugh and McHenry are indisposed. C. and W. will take a rest. Considerable discussion is pending over the question of turning over the work, native and English, of Cawnpore, to the South India Conference. The missionaries are hopeful for India. McGrew says 'we have a big job on our hands.' Hoskins says 'the Hindoos and Mohamedans are coming to Christ.' Cheney says that 'a net-work of Christian influences is being woven into the life of the people of India, which in God's own time will save India.'"

LIBERIA.—A very encouraging letter has come to hand from Rev. B. J. Kellogg, and good hope is given that brighter prospects await our mission in that long cherished field.

Touched with the losses of the missionaries and of the Missionary Society in Japan, by those disastrous fires, a good brother, another of the Baltimore preachers, sent $100 to aid in building the "waste places." Another $100 comes from a layman of the same city—not of our communion—for the same purpose.

FRANCE.—Dr. Bacon's proposition to the American Board is, that the American Board of Foreign Missions, in the name of Protestant America, shall enter and occupy in force the open door presented by her sister Republic.

HOW TO GET A HUSBAND.—Take of modesty a large portion; unite it with urbanity and good humor; to which add good sense and plenty of love, with a virtuous heart and a pretty face. Better than a cosmetic to make the skin fair and clear, to bring bloom to the cheeks and light to the eyes, and remove Pimples, Boils, Eruptions, Sallow Complexion, thick, yellowish appearance of the skin and eyes, Bad Breath, irritability and low spirits. Take Simmons Liver Regulator in time.

"I was so greatly troubled with Boils on the neck and body that I was hardly able to move my head, and suffered great pain without being able to cure them, until I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator, which entirely cured me, and I have had no return of them since, now over a [illegible] James M. Claibourne, Agt. for So. S. [illegible]

Deaths.

[illegible] away from us [illegible] Dec 27 [illegible] our loss is her [illegible]

J. SUMMERHILL.

[illegible] Tenn., Feb. 11.

[illegible] John Wesley Miner, an acceptable member of the church for [illegible] years, died after a short and painful illness. He died in full [illegible] of faith.

P. C. POWELL.

[illegible] Donnelly died Jan. [illegible] a member of Big [illegible] years of age, and [illegible] to mourn her loss. [illegible]

[illegible] A. Olly [illegible]

[illegible] P. C.

fession of religion some time before. She was taken sick, but was unwilling to stay from school until absolutely compelled to do so. She passed away quietly, aged 14 years and 6 months. She was an obedient scholar and gave promise of future usefulness, but the Lord sees not as we see. She is taken from the evil to come.

Hannah White, another scholar, aged 11 years and 10 months, was taken from amongst us by the ruthless hand of death. Soon after taking to her bed she said to her mother: "I'll be in heaven in a few days. Tell them all to come. I want everybody to meet me in heaven. I've been baptized in Jesus' blood. God don't make exceptions. Ma, get religion; get right religion." She was very anxious for the salvation of her family. May the Lord have mercy upon them and prepare them to to meet the little one in glory. She died Dec. 30, 1879. My word shall not return to me void, saith the Lord; so

We'll watch and pray, and work and wait,
And labor till the Master comes.

In the year 1870 Nancy Carter, the wife of Bro. Willis Carter, gave her name to Bro. J. K. Loggins and her heart to God. She found him to be a friend at all times. She was a constant companion of her husband in all his travels, and traveled about willingly to help on the cause of Christ. A mysterious providence has taken her from our midst, when to human thought she was so much needed. But her work is done, and we say, "It is enough," He doeth all things well.

But is she dead? no, no, she lives,
Her happy spirit flies
To heaven above and there receives
The long expected prize.

She was taken ill Nov. 26, 1879, and departed this life Dec. 14, after 17 days sickness. A week before she died she told her husband she was willing to go, and addressing herself to her step children, she said: "I want you all to meet me in heaven." She had nursed them with a mother's care. Her desire for the salvation of her only child was intense. That he and his young wife may be converted and meet their mother in heaven is the prayer of their mother's friend.

Bro. Thomas Ward, a local preacher on the Brenham circuit, died on the 10th of July, 1879. He joined our church eleven years ago, and labored for the salvation of souls. Bishop Harris gave him an appointment two hundred miles away; he showed his interest in the work and desire to help by starting to his appointment on foot. He reached it and did what he could. During his absence his wife proved unfaithful, but he struggled through life alone and we doubt not he is clinging unto Him that hath washed me from my sins, unto Him be honor and glory for ever, amen.

MRS. ISABELLA HOWELLS.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC and Pulmonary complaints, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. Like all other meritorious articles, they are frequently imitated, and those purchasing should be sure to obtain the genuine "BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

NEW BOOKS.

AYER & SONS MANUAL FOR ADVERTISERS. Philadelphia: N. W. Ayer & Son.

The tenth edition for 1879 is a volume of 250 pages, price 25 cents, convenient for reference by general advertisers.

Dr. N. Kenison, 69 Canal street, presented us with a copy of his book, entitled "The New Revelation, or Dreams Relating to the Mysteries of the Soul."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The Boston Musical Herald for February has an illustrated article on John Sebastian Bach, the great pianist; three pieces of music, and an abundance of reading matter. Price 15c.

—[illegible] Home Magazine for March opens with an illustrated article "The Matterhorn." Among the short stories are "What Might Have Been," "Clover." The departments are tempting. Philadelphia. [illegible] specimen copies [illegible]

—I. K. Funk & Co., 21 and 23 Barclay street, New York, have commenced a "Standard Series" to place good books on like footing in regard to cost with the cheap novel libraries. No. 1, "John Ploughman's Talk," by Charles H. Spurgeon, and "On the Choice of Books," by Thomas Carlyle, gives the books for 12 cents. The publishers deserve success.

—[illegible] Good Company, ($3 a year; Springfield, Mass.) number six, is [illegible] in stories and sketches. There [illegible] New Pictures [illegible] sets forth the fundamental differences of the Republican and Democratic parties [illegible] of the treasury [illegible] its present head [illegible] gives Mr. [illegible] sketch [illegible] The Indian [illegible] Hill Winslow [illegible]

with a thoughtful paper by J. J. Jarves on "The New School of Italian Painting and Sculpture." Lieutenant Lemly's article, "Among the Arrapahoes," describes the life of the tribe. Mr. Hayes's Colorado papers are concluded. Longfellow's new poem, "The Sifting of Peter," is a folk-song of unusual merit. E. H. Derby contributes a paper reviewing our railroad system, and showing the importance of the proposed interoceanic canal across Central America.

—"The Gospel in All Lands" is the title of a new missionary monthly periodical that is a missionary help for pastors and all who are looking for the largest, most liberal and most extensive missionary information. It has 80 large octavo pages, with 23 illustrations, some of them very fine, of heroes and martyrs of African missions; it gives sketches of five, one of whom is our own Bishop Haven. There are 94 different articles. The work is published by A. D. Randolph & Co., of New York, and is sent, postage free, at $2 per annum, and to foreign missionaries at $1 per annum.

Americans Traveling Abroad will find all of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines on sale in all principal drug stores and at the London branch of the World's Dispensary, Great Russell Street Buildings. Golden Medical Discovery is a most potent alterative or blood-cleaning elixir. It dispels all humors and cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, king's evil, or scrofula, enlarged glands, swellings, internal soreness, ulcers, and virulent blood poisons that, unremoved, rot out the vital machinery. Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little sugar-coated pills) are an agreeable and most cleansing cathartic; removes offensive and acrid accumulations, thereby preventing fevers and kindred affections. World's Dispensary Medical Association, proprietors, Buffalo and London.

We have examined some fourteen pages of signatures,—some of the best in this city, State, and the South,—vouching for the effectiveness of the New Louisiana Remedy, for coughs, colds, etc. We have heard from persons who have used it words of praise. It is a valuable medicine, prepared at home, and not a quack nostrum imported from abroad. Read the advertisement in another column.

Unprecedented Success!!

The MODEL WASHER, advertised in this week's paper, is having *unprecedented success*. It was patented December 9th, 1879; since then over 4,000 have been sold, and as yet not one complaint has been received — "more than satisfied" is the popular verdict. The manufacturers want a general agent for Orleans parish, and a local agent in each town.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

15 Pounds Gained in Three Weeks, and CURED of CONSUMPTION.

Messrs. Craddock & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN — Please send me twelve bottles of DR. H. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Pills and Ointment for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him. Respectfully,

J. V. HULL.

Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky.

This remedy speaks for itself. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not dissipate at once, and it will break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. $2.50 per pint bottle. Address, CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

An Old Man Restored to Health.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1879.

H. H. WARNER & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—GENTLEMEN—"For forty years I have suffered with Diabetes, being obliged to void urine as often as once in 30 minutes, and have also been a great sufferer from palpitation of the heart. I am now using your Diabetes Cure, and can truly say, at 70 years of age, that it makes me feel like a new man. PETER SHOWEMEAN."

High Authority.

Dr. W. E. Scott, President of the College of Physicians, Montreal, writes: "I have recommended Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the best preparation used for Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever, Ague, and Loss of Appetite." I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

Our readers who suffer from *Deafness*, should read advertisement of the Garmore Ear Drum Co., Cincinnati, which appears in another column.

Ladies' and children's boots and shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

Over 2000 Druggists have voluntarily offered their Signatures to the following, which can be seen at our office.

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

"For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. PHYSICIANS and the PUBLIC prefer 'Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster,' to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or medicines for external use." Price 25 Cents.

Conference Notices.

Tennessee Conference.

Assessments of Murfreesboro District for Freedmen and Church Extension collections for the conference year.

	Freedmen.	Church Extension.
Murfreesboro	$12 00	$2 00
Stone River	7 00	1 00
Woodbury	12 00	2 00
Shelbyville	7 00	1 00
Shelbyville Circuit	7 00	1 00
McMinnville	7 00	1 00
McMinnville Circuit	10 00	1 00
Sperta	7 00	1 00
Cookville	7 00	1 00
North Lebanon	7 00	1 00
Carthage and Caney Fork	5 00	1 00
Summerville	5 00	1 00
Martin Creek	5 00	1 00
Alexandrie	10 00	5 00

The Conference agreed to raise $500 for the Freedmen's Aid Society, to be applied to the Meharry Medical College. Will the brethren make an effort to raise their full assessment for all the collections?

9-10 B. B. MANSON, P. E.

Mississippi Conference—Notice.

I desire to say to the members of the Mississippi Conference, that I hold receipts from Dr. Hunt for $62 40, for expenses of General Conference, leaving a balance against this Conference of $37.60; one-sixth of which ($6.27) I assume, and ask each Lay Delegate to the late Mississippi Conference from Greenwood district to raise 45 cents for this purpose, for which I will give my receipt when making my first round. Will each of the other Presiding Elders assume their proportion, as it is necessary the amount should be raised and forwarded to Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, N. Y., before the 1st of May. 9-10 L. BRADFORD.

Houston District Conference.

The District Conference for Houston District, Texas Conference, will hold its regular session at Columbia, beginning April 18, at nine o'clock a. m. On Thursday, at two o'clock p. m., C. C. Miniger will give an address upon The Teaching of the Bible as to the use of Intoxicating Liquors. On Friday, at the same hour, L. P. Cushman will speak upon The Bible View of Woman's Position and Work. We hope that each brother will come with a written exercise of some text of Scripture.

L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 19, 1880. 9 10

Houston District.

SECOND QUARTER.

Houston, Trinity, March 19-21; Houston, Mt. Vernon, March 20-21; Galveston, Tabernacle, March 26-28; Galveston, St. Paul, March 27-28; Chances Prarie, April 3-4; Matagorda, April 10-11; Columbia, April 16-18; Oyster Creek, April 17-18; Houston, St. James, April 24-25; Houston Circuit, April 25; Harrisburg, May 1-2; Lynchburg, May 2; Frost Chapel, May 8-9; Richmond, May 15-16; Thompsons Switch, May 17-18; Stafford, May 22-23; Hockley, May 29-30; Sandy Center, June 5-6; Spring, June 12-13. L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 18, 1880. 9-10

West Tennessee District.

SECOND ROUND.

Memphis, Centenery Chapel, March 3; Memphis Circuit, March 6-7; Big Creek Circuit, March 8; Galloway Circuit, March 11; Mason Circuit, March 13-14; Brownville, March 16-17; Cypress Circuit, March 20-21; Gardoer Station Circuit, March 24; Mansfield, March 27-28; Manalyville Circuit, March 30; Henderson county Circuit, April 3-4; Purdy Circuit, April 7; Waynesboro Circuit, April 10-11; Linden Circuit, April 17-18; Lawrenceburg Circuit, April 24-25. 8-9 W. S. BUTLER, P. E.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

CHARLES SIMON & SONS,

68 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free. Also to their

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order promptly in superior manner, and in the latest styles at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement and samples of materials, with estimate of cost sent upon application.

TERMS, CASH.

All orders amounting to $30, or over will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of money, and if strangers to us, must remit at least one-third of the amount with the order. 9 1y

A Golden Entertainment

WILL BE GIVEN AT UNION BETHEL HALL, cor. Franklin and Thalia Streets,

—ON—

SATURDAY, March 6, 1880,

For the benefit of *Rev. JAMES HAYWARD.*

ADMISSION 10 CENTS. 7 td

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ELEGANT ROOMS,

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169 ST. CHARLES STREET, New Orleans. 50 tf

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E. HEATH,

Carpet Warehouse.

Finest Assortment and Lowest Prices in the South of

Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths,

New Styles China Mattings, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Mouldings, Engravings, etc., etc.

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

WIRE SCREENS,

For Windows and Doors at Greatly Reduced Prices. Special Attention to Country Orders.

E. HEATH,

97 & 99 Camp Street,

june678-tf. New Orleans.

52 Elegant, Chromo, Motto, Japanese, &c. Cards with Name, 10c. A. B. Conger & Co., Brashton, N. Y. 9 3t

THE CANVASS

FOR

1880!

LET IT BEGIN NOW.

We call the attention of our agents to the following:

1. Now is the time to push the canvass for *new subscribers* for 1880. At this season of the year the people have money. Begin at once.

2. Do not loose one *old subscriber*. See every one on your list for this year, and urge them to renew for 1880.

3. Collect money now due and forward it at once. Forward all you can now, and be prepared to settle up everything at conference.

4. The SOUTHWESTERN costs only $2 a year, that is about *four cents a week*. We pay the postage.

5. Send for specimen copies whenever you need them, and they will be sent free.

6. We give *no picture premium* next year. But we do better. We place within the reach of all our subscribers a most valuable book worth $2, for *50 cents*. Read the following carefully:

A Valuable Book

Offered to Yearly Subscribers of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880,

AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopedia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above-named book, a 12mo., 352 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880, who may send us $2 50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Insects.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
Emergencies—How to Meet Them.
Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
Poultices and their Application.
Brief Cures for Various Diseases.
Miscellaneous Health Notes.
Home Economics.
Kitchen Furniture—Cleaning.
Soaps and Washing Fluids.
Washing Clothes.
Starching, Folding, and Ironing.
Removing Stains.
Whitewashing and Painting.
Polishing Furniture.
Articles for the Toilet.
Birds and Bird-Food.
Rules for Carving.
Paste and Cements.
Household Ornaments.

This offer we make to our readers to encourage them to push the canvass next year, and to introduce their church paper to thousands of homes which it has never visited before. Remember, on receipt of $2.50 by postoffice money order, registered letter, or express, we send the paper one year, and forward a copy of the book. Address

Phillips & Hunt,

106 CAMP STREET,

New Orleans.

HOW A LIFE

—WAS—

SAVED.

THE LIFE OF

Chas. S. Prentice

SAVED

BY THE USE OF

WARNER'S SAFE Kidney AND Liver CURE.

The following letter proves that BRIGHT'S DISEASE, in its worst form, IS CURABLE:

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 25, 1879.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N.Y.: Gentlemen—Having escaped death from Bright's disease by the use of your Remedy, I feel it a duty not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and have those who are suffering similarly to judge whether a medicine not prepared by the "regulars" will cure this frightful malady or not.

In the summer of 1874 I was first taken ill, with symptoms which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Mich., and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care, I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggraveted. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians in Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of an eminent medical man in New York, and remained under his care six months. Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.

In the summer of 1875 my friends induced me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Declat of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men of the profession on the Continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr. B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I soon must die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical men to cope with disordered kidneys had become, to say the least, greatly lessened. At this time, I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, O., and turned the scales at 212½ pounds, 67½ pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67½ pounds, or about 8½ gallons of water.

Finally, while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish, I was informed by a lady residing on Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y., that one Charles Craig of Charlotte, had discovered a remedy for Bright's Disease, with which he had cured himself and many others. I immediately repaired to his residence by the lake, and, after a treatment of five weeks with the remedy (now called "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE), all my symptoms abated, and I began to feel that I was almost a well man. I returned home, taking with me a quantity of the medicine, and now, although months have elapsed since I took the last dose, I joyfully declare myself absolutely well, both in mind and body.

Should you have occasion in the future to use this letter, you are at liberty to do so, and any one who hesitates to believe the conclusiveness of my statements, is respectfully referred to the following persons, who were aware of the character of my ailment, and the apparent hopelessness of my case: Mme. Le Blanc, 30 Rue Drowoot, Paris; Henri DuBois, 11 Rue Melesherbs, Paris; Dr. Seteller, Bordeaux, France; Dr. E. Charmaux, Rue Algine and Lucas Vichy, France; M. Jenn Gleiule, 81 Quai de la Molka; Bernard Bradshaw, Esq., 3 York Chambers, Adelphi, London; J. W. Long, Esq., London; John H. Wilson, New York; J. O. Reer, Toledo, O.; Thomas Daniels, Toledo, O.; J. Prentice, Toledo, O.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. S. PRENTICE.

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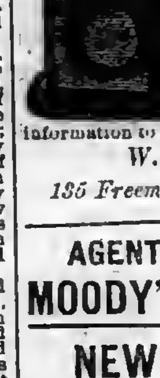

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Young Folks' Corner.

HISTORY OF THE WOLD.

The world on which we live is round,
[illegible] any apple ever found,
[illegible] the worm o'er apples crawl,
[illegible] man pass round this earthly ball.
But 'tis a task, and takes a year
[illegible] quite round this mighty sphere.
[illegible] surface is in part of land
Where cities rise and forests swell,
[illegible] and other creatures dwell.
[illegible] part the earth is covered o'er
With water spread from shore to shore.
The land is formed in many shapes,
As islands, continents and capes,
And the great Ocean all in one,
Is still by different titles known.
That mighty [illegible] which rolls between
Our native land and Europe's scene,
Is called Atlantic, and you know
The greatest ocean that doth flow
Beneath the sun, and separates
America from Asia's states,
Is called Pacific, just because
It had few hurricanes and flaws.
Of gulfs, bays, straits, I need not tell,
You know these parts of ocean well,
But I will just repeat in rhyme
That [illegible] future time
You wish to take a pleasant trip
Around the world, get in a ship
[illegible] forth to China bound,
[illegible], you know, that's half way round.
[illegible] Atlantic she will steer,
Around Good Hope she'll take you clear,
Across the Indian Ocean's tide
She'll bear you safe to Canton's side.
[illegible] your troubles o'er,
[illegible] and turn your ship will store;
[illegible] you can take another track
[illegible] the Pacific to come back.
[illegible] Cape Horn with caution clearing,
[illegible] the Atlantic once more steering,
You'll reach the home that gave you birth,
Having been around this great big earth.

"The Disadvantages of City Boys."

[illegible] months ago, Rev. Washington [illegible], of Springfield, Mass., became [illegible] if he could find out [illegible] and prominent men [illegible] city spent their boyhood, [illegible] to solve the problem [illegible] is the best training for [illegible] prepared the following circular [illegible] which was sent to the one hundred men who could fairly be said to stand at the head of the financial, commercial, professional and educational interests of the [illegible]

[illegible]—I desire to find out, for [illegible] of the boys, how the leading [illegible] spend their boyhood. Will [illegible] your home during the first [illegible] life was on a farm, in [illegible] city, and [illegible] were accustomed, during [illegible] of that period, to engage in [illegible] of work when you were not in [illegible]

[illegible] be glad, of course, to have you [illegible] as fully as you are disposed [illegible] do not wish to tax your [illegible] shall be greatly obliged for [illegible] to these two questions."

[illegible] eighty-eight of the [illegible] who received this [illegible] kind enough to answer [illegible]—some of them [illegible] of them quite fully, [illegible] that few had been [illegible] of the boys [illegible] the ball-grounds and [illegible] of our cities in these [illegible] is a brief summary [illegible]

[illegible] eighty-eight men, [illegible] fifteen years [illegible] the city, twelve in [illegible] four were farmer's [illegible]

[illegible] twenty-four who lived [illegible] cities, six were [illegible] boys, for they [illegible] villages or on the [illegible] and had the [illegible] work to do that [illegible] One of these [illegible]

[illegible]

apt to do. Where are they? Only five of this class are heard from among the eighty-eight solid men of that city. Some of them, perhaps, are prosperous men in other cities, but the number cannot be large, for in Springfield only five men out of eighty-eight came from this class. Ninety-four and a half per cent. were either farmers' boys or poor and hard-working town-boys.

Mr. Gladden made his report to the public of Springfield, in the form of a lecture. The mere announcement of the subject alone crowded the church, which is a large one, and the interest in the lecture was so great that the Mayor and several of the representative citizens requested a repetition in Music Hall. When this came off, the hall was packed and hundreds went away from the doors unable to gain entrance.

Mr. Gladden has rewritten the lecture, and his interesting facts and logical deductions will appear in one of the leading magazines for March. He is now engaged on a "Talk with Girls" for the same magazine. It will be printed before long, and will be of vital interest to girls, and suited to their requirements, as this paper is suited to the boys.

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire information of my brothers. I have heard from two and two I have not heard from. William and Sephus belonged to Tilly Watts, in Lunenburg county, Virginia, in 1842. I left them there. Brother Jesse said Sephus had moved from Virginia, but he did not know where, and he had not heard from William for about nine years. My name was Henry Watts. I was brought from Virginia by a negro trader to Alabama. My name is now Henry Smith. Address me at Paris, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—Please allow me space in your columns to make inquiry for my mother and brother. We were separated about the year 1852 or '53. My mother, two brothers and myself were all sold at an administrator's sale in Fayetteville, Washington Co., Arkansas. A Mr. Marrs bought brother Peter and myself, and we are together yet. John Bilingly got my mother and a baby brother. My mother's name was Lucy and brother's Henry. I had a sister, Julie, but she died. We all used to belong to Elamiston before we were sold. Any information of the whereabouts of mother and brother will be very gladly received. Address me at Van Buren, Crawford Co., Arkansas.

SIMON MARRS.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of my daughter, two sisters and one brother. My daughter's name was Ellen Brince; sisters', Harriet and Mariah; brother's, Harrison. They all belonged to Samuel Brince. I left my people in Barren Co., Kentucky, near Glasco, and have not heard from them since. I was brought to Mississippi a year before the war by Si Hutchinson. My husband was named Cornelius Brince. He went to Kentucky the first week in December 1862, expecting to find his daughter, Ellen, but was not successful. He was informed that she had gone to St. Louis, so he returned to Mississippi in May 1863. He was taken sick with the small pox and died. Since the death of my husband I have married Jordan Camack. I hope the dear friends in St. Louis and other places will sympathize with me in my search. Any information will be thankfully received. Address me at [illegible], Miss., care of Miss Nel[illegible] Carter.

AMERICA CAMACK.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Ed.

We believe the young should know the details of government, and of their coming responsibilities [illegible]. How can they grow [illegible] of full citizenship [illegible] what that citizen[illegible]—*Church and Home*.

[illegible] Quaker City.

[illegible] Philadelphia, [illegible]

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TROY, O., Jan. 2, 1878. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

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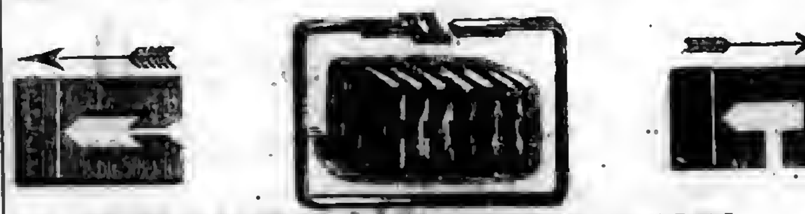

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Warner's Safe Pills are an immediate stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and are useful at times in nearly all Diseases to cause a free and regular action of the Bowels. The best antidote for all Malarial Poison. Price, 25c. a box.

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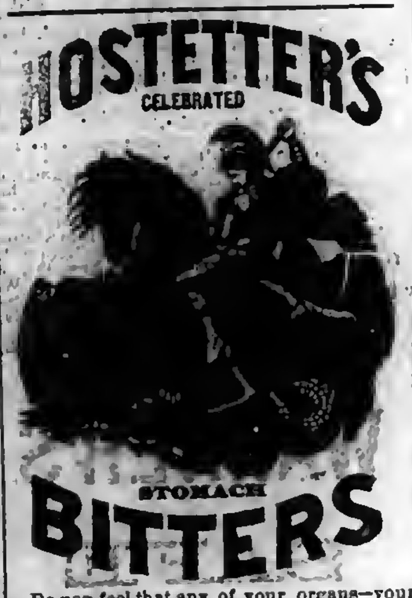
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, N.Y.

Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

Sold wholesale in New Orleans by I. L. LYONS.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



Do you feel that any of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, or nervous system, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End,"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of Death. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

THIS NEW

ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shaped, with SELF-ADJUSTING BALL in the center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the Cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure is certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, postage paid. Circulars free.

Address, Eggleston Truss Co., Manfrs. Or C. H. EGGLESTON CO., Chicago, Ill.

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—THE—

New La. Remedy,

For Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis—all Throat & Lung Complaints.

Greatest Cough Sirup of the Age.

NO POISON.

Splendid for Children.

Thirteen Pages of names of Home References, and piles of documents of which the following are samples:

A girl of 14, "with a cough From Infancy," radically cured.

(From Superintendent of Public Schools for Henrico county.)

RICHMOND, Va., April 2, 1879.

Thos. J. Starke, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—My niece, fourteen years of age, had been subject more or less to a troublesome cough from her infancy. After some persuasion I induced her parents to try your "NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY," and now, after using three or four bottles, I consider her entirely cured; appetite, color and vigor restored, and she goes about cheerful and happy, looking the very picture of health. I regard it as the best remedy I have ever known used for bronchial affections of the throat.

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A Gentleman, who was not expected to live but a few weeks, cured of desperate Bronchitis and Diseased Lungs.

DE VILLIER'S INSTITUTE, 212 N. 12th street, Richmond, Va., March 8, 1879.

Thos. J. Starke, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I arrived in this city with my family in December, 1877. I was in a complete state of exhaustion and debility, in consequence of long suffering from an affection of Bronchiæ, or of the lungs, or rather say both. I was not expected to live but very few weeks or months at the most. In March, 1878, to please my wife, I consented to try the "NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY." I had no faith whatever in it, or any other medicine. I had absorbed dozens of Cod Liver Oil without effect. I soon became convinced of the merits of the Remedy; it gave me, after a few doses a sound rest at night, it regulated the bowels, it subdued the severe fits of coughing occasionally followed by spitting of blood, and gave me great relief. It is a soothing cordial, an excellent purifier, and an unsurpassing regulator. I am now living and doing well. I make daily 6 or 7 hours class (hard teaching). I have taken in all 6 or 8 bottles. Perhaps I ought to have taken a few bottles more. I wish it was in my power to induce every poor sufferer to try one bottle. It will speak for itself at once. You can use my name freely, and refer any one to me personally, if you think I can have any influence in the matter. Very truly yours, CHARLES DE VILLIERS.

Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants.

Depot, 106 Camp St., NEW ORLEANS.

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Will pay for itself in a week. I keep in stock all kinds of Treadle Scroll Saws, the Holly, Demas, Rogers, Lester, Barnes, Fleetwood, etc., and sell at manufacturers' prices. Send for my large Illustrated catalogue and price-list of Scroll Saws, Carving Tools, Mechanics' and Machinists' Tools, Clocks, Fancy Woods, Designs, Apparatus, etc. I am the oldest dealer in these goods in the U. S. My trade extends to all civilized countries in the world, and I never recommend poor goods. New edition of Hope's Manual of Scroll Sawing (ready Jan. 20th) contains 100 pp., has 90 full size handsome designs, and should be in the hands of every Scroll Sawyer. Price, 15 cts., postpaid. JOHN WILKINSON, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 77 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Jackson Route

Having been re-built with

STEEL RAILS,

Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points

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IT IS

180 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago,
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ONLY LINE to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Through without change to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, and but one change to New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other leading Eastern Cities.

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It pays to travel by the Great Jackson Route.

Express Train leaves New Orleans Daily at 5:15 p. m.

Ticket Office 22 Camp Street, Corner of Common.

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BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
24 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$40 00
28 inches	225 lbs	375 lbs	50 00
32 inches	350 lbs	550 lbs	75 00
36 inches	550 lbs	800 lbs	110 00
40 inches	750 lbs	1050 lbs	150 00
44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
45 inches	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	250 00
48 inches	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
New Orleans, La.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. SELL EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED, DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1880

Will be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains four colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address, D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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Shows Mountains, Valleys, Plains, Seas, Rivers and Towns, as vividly as would a visit to the land itself. Its elevations and depressions form a representation of the Lands of the Bible, forcibly and beautifully illustrating Bible History. It is universally acknowledged as the needed help for the Bible student or Sunday-school worker, giving new life to his readings. Being mounted on a close folding table for class use, or for hanging on the wall, it is convenient, cheap and durable. Send for Circular and order one. Price, with key, giving Scripture references fully, $10.00. We also manufacture models of the U. S. for schools, and all kinds of School and Church Furniture. Agents Wanted in every county. Terms liberal. Send for circulars or catalogues. EXCELSIOR SCHOOL FURNITURE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

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THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST. None genuine without the annexed signature.

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QUINA-LAROCHE WITH IRON

Recommended for Chlorosis, Anemia, Scrofulous Affections, etc.

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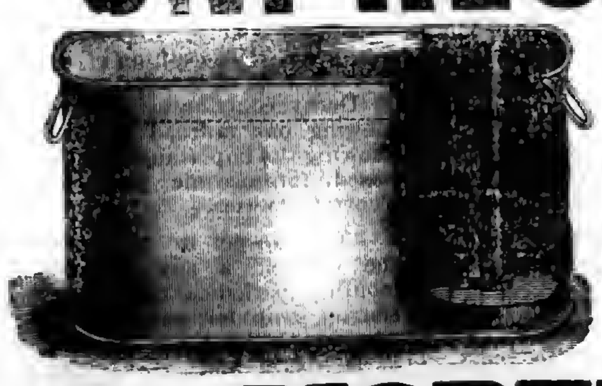
AGENTS WANTED For the Pictorial Bible Commentator. 1,018 Pages. 475 Illustrations and Maps. The most complete and comprehensive Commentary on the entire Scriptures (in one vol.) ever published. Price, $3.75. WM. GARRETSON & Co., Cor. 4th & Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!



The MODEL WASHER

The invention of some method by which the ordinary washing for families, hotels, and public institutions could be successfully performed without the exhausting labor and the ruinous wear and tear of garments involved in the old method of the wash-board, and the later process of pounding, squeezing, and dashing the life out of the fabrics, has long been a public desideratum; and impressed with the great necessity that existed for a simple machine that would cleanse soiled linen without the destructive agency of friction, and with the least possible physical exertion, we were led to invent the MODEL WASHER.

It was of vital importance that the method invoked should be of the simplest nature, in order that it might be successfully employed by the most unskilled persons, because otherwise its usefulness must be necessarily limited.

And it was, at the same time, essential to the popularity of such an invention that it should be sold at a price that would place it within the reach of every family in the land.

It affords us sincere gratification to be able to announce that we have succeeded in placing in the market a washing machine so simple in its mechanism that a child may use it, so durable that it cannot wear out, so cheap that the poorest may purchase it, so economical that no family can afford to be without it, and so effective that it is a pleasure to use it.

WHAT IT IS.

The MODEL WASHER is a small portable machine, weighing about six pounds, and can be used in any ordinary family wash boiler. It is composed wholly of galvanized iron, zinc and brass, and hence one of its prominent qualities is durableness; and from the nature of the material entering into its construction, and the simplicity of its mechanism, it is impossible to get it out of order by use. In form it is a circular base, with a diameter of 7 inches, and a depth of 1½ inches. In the centre of this base is inserted a horizontal tube, called the discharge pipe, which is 14 inches high, 1½ inches in diameter, and capable, when in full operation, of throwing out 15 gallons of water per minute. Within the base, which is hollow, is located a succession of tortuous passages, so arranged that, by a well-known principle of hydraulics, the hot water in the boiler is rapidly sucked up and continually forced from the bottom to the surface of the boiler through the discharge pipe. The above cut shows how the washer should set in boiler.

In simple language, by the operation of the machine all the water within the boiler is drawn by the irresistible force of suction through the soiled linen, until all the dirt is removed from it, leaving the articles, after rinsing, thoroughly cleansed and purified.

The air chamber, an entirely new and original device, invented, patented and exclusively used by us is a special feature of the MODEL WASHER, and an invaluable adjunct to suction washers, by reason of the powerful additional force with which it drives the water through the fabrics of the goods, causing it to search out and eradicate every atom of dirt that lurks within them.

WHAT IT DOES.

It is not as well understood as it should be, that the energetic action of boiling water containing a small per centage of alkali (in the form of common soap) affords the only effective means of removing dirt from cotton and linen goods. It has long been erroneously assumed that nothing short of violent friction produced by hard rubbing in a strong solution of alkali was capable of cleansing cotton cloth. The fact is that the cleansing process consists, not in rubbing the goods, but in forcing the water repeatedly through them after the alkali has loosed the dirt in them. The washer-woman of the past toiled hard to do just what the MODEL WASHER does without effort, viz: force the soap-suds through the articles in the washtub, but with this difference, that she forced the water roughly through them by laborious effort, with the aid of the washboard, while the MODEL WASHER gently infuses the water through and through them, without the least impairing their value.

The MODEL WASHER is especially valuable, if not indeed indispensable, for washing all kinds of fragile fabrics, such as laces, lace curtains, fine lawns, cambrics, etc., which are of too fine a texture to be successfully subjected to the harsh treatment of the washboard. As all housekeepers are aware, it has hitherto been an expensive luxury to cleanse lace curtains, as it could only be done without injury by adepts, whose secret skill enables them to charge exorbitant prices for their work. Happily, however, the MODEL WASHER has entirely revolutionized this state of things, and made it practicable for every family to perform the most delicate laundry work with the same facility with which they accomplish the ordinary washing of the household.

The MODEL WASHER leaves no longer any excuse for yellow and discolored clothes, which are so often a serious annoyance to families, and which usually proceeds from careless washing, and the use of water of too low a temperature. In washing with the washboard, of course the hands must be plunged in the water, and to render this possible, the water must be reduced to a temperature which the hands can bear; whereas these machines, being composed of metal, retain the heat, and do their work best in boiling suds, and only boiling suds forced through soiled linen will thoroughly cleanse and impart to it the pure whiteness which delights the heart of the good housewife.

Then there is the important labor saving feature of our machine to be considered. The family washing has ever been regarded the most irksome and slavish of domestic duties, and from time immemorial has inspired the whole household with dread. This terror, however, is fast becoming a thing of the past, for by the beneficent aid of our MODEL WASHER a young child or a feeble invalid can do the washing for a large family, in a short time, without fatigue. No rubbing whatever is required. The clothes are placed in the boiler of hot water, and softly pressed down at frequent intervals to keep them entirely submerged, and subjected to the action of the water that continually passes through them. This is the only exertion required; and remember, the clothes are thoroughly cleansed without being rubbed threadbare on the washboard.

No chemicals whatever are required to be used with these machines. Clean, soft water, or water softened by borax, and a little soap only are necessary.

By the use of the MODEL WASHER at least one half of the soap required by the old process of washing is saved. This is an important item where a large quantity of washing is to be done.

WHAT IT COSTS. ONLY $3.

We are anxious to introduce it at once and so have reduced the price to $3. We prepay all express charges on samples. If you want a business that will pay you well, send for our terms to agents.

Full directions how to use sent with each machine.

P. S.—As to our reliability, we refer you to any Express Co. or Newspaper in this City. Address all orders to

DENTON MANUFACTURING CO.,
1 & 3 Murray Street & 251 Broadway, New York.

WHAT AGENTS SAY.

We have received over EIGHT HUNDRED APPLICATIONS for agencies in three months. Some of our agents are having unprecedented success. As yet we have not received a complaint—"more than satisfied" is the answer they give our agents. We want an agent in every county; if there is none in yours, write us at once; don't delay.

Our agent in Hunterdon County, N. J., ordered a sample washer in December. In less than one week he sent us an order for forty washers; our other agents are doing just as well. Our experience has been, with scarce an exception, that wherever we have sent a sample washer we have secured an agent. We can show several hundred unsolicited testimonials.

The following are only a few of the many letters we have received:

One of our Agents Writes:

"Ship me at once two dozen washers. I enclose money order for amount. It is the best thing I have ever sold. I have called on those that I sold to a week ago, and they say they would not part with it for $10."

An Agent writes:

"I have made a practice of canvassing every Fall and Winter. I never had an article that seemed to give so much satisfaction.

"Please send me, at once, 25 Model Washers. The dozen I bought last month I sold to my neighbors, and I am now going to commence canvassing the town."

The following letter, from a farmer in Pennsylvania, speaks for itself:

"Now that I have got my Summer work all done, I am prepared to give your business a thorough trial. The Washer I ordered for myself gives perfect satisfaction; three of my neighbors have ordered from me already, and I think I can sell at least one hundred in this vicinity."

Another writes:

"I have canvassed for books during the past three years, but I have made more money selling your Washers than I ever made in the book business."

Farmers and others, who have plenty of time on their hands during the winter months, can earn at least $20 per week selling these machines. It is no humbug, but something everybody wants, and will buy.

What the Press Say.

From the Methodist, N. Y.

"Denton Manufacturing Co., Nos. 1 & 3 Murray St., have just introduced a washing machine which they have named the 'Model Washer,' and truly it is a model in every sense of the word. We would advise every man of family who reads this to invest in one."

From Baptist Weekly, N. Y.

"The Model Washer, sold by Denton Manufacturing Co., of this city, is the most complete washer ever introduced; it should be in the hands of every housekeeper."

From Agents' Journal, N. Y.

"Every one of the readers of the Journal who are in the Agency business, are particularly requested to read carefully the advertisement of Denton Manufacturing Co., in this issue.

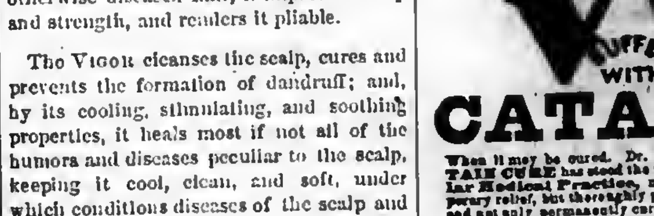
"The article they want agents for is the Model Washer—the most complete and yet the most simple washer we ever saw. No longer is wash-day to be dreaded, for, with the Model Washer, the wife can do her own work at the same time. It requires no 'elbow grease,' no hard labor, in fact it is an article that, after seeing it work, everybody will buy. Agents should write at once to secure the agency for this."

From School Journal, N. Y.

"Denton Manufacturing Co. is a reliable manufacturing concern, and persons who patronize them can depend on what they represent."

CAUTION.—We warn all persons against using or selling any washer like the "Model Washer." We shall prosecute all infringements on our patent to the full extent of the law. Our patent was granted Dec. 9, 1879, and DOES NOT infringe on any other patent.

WANTED a General Agent in this County, also Local Agents in Each Town.



Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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FITS STOPPED FREE INSANE Persons restored. Dr. KLINE'S FIT CURE and Great NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Only sure cure for Fits, Epilepsy, and Nerve Diseases. Infallible if taken as directed. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Send name, Post-Office, and express address to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See main druggists.

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Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. The "Little Giant" Cathartic.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHY SUFFER WITH CATARRH

When it may be cured. Dr. HOPKINS' CERTAIN CURE has stood the test of years in Regular Medical Practice, not simply giving temporary relief, but thoroughly permeating the system, and not only permanently curing either Nasal or Bronchial Catarrh, but also strengthening the entire system. Do not

Waste Money

on villainous nostrums and high-priced decoctions that are far worse than no medicine, being simply prepared to sell. Dr. Hopkins' Certain Cure is not the wonderful discovery of a "retired clergyman," but the result of years of patient study and wide experience. He Does Not Claim that all cases of Catarrh can be cured. If Deafness or Loss of Smell has resulted from structural changes of the organs involved, through protracted neglect, Human Skill is powerless to remedy these defects, notwithstanding the boastful pretensions of Quacks and "patent medicine" venders. Directions simple. State age, complexion, length of time you have had Catarrh, and general symptoms. Write name and postoffice plainly. Price, $1 per box; three boxes $2.50, by mail prepaid. Address all letters to [illegible], Wholesale Druggists, corner Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, General Agents.

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THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y.

X Cancer

Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has treated in Rome, N. Y., nearly [illegible] cases within the last [illegible] years. Doctors, Ministers, [illegible] cured free. Cross eyes straightened. [illegible] removed. Fistula and all diseases [illegible] treated. Send for Dr. Kingsley's Asthma Specific and other remedies. Write for a Circular giving full particulars. Address, W. J. P. KINGSLEY, M.D., Rome, N. Y.

THE DEAF HEAR

PERFECTLY, all Ordinary Conversation, Lectures, Concerts, etc., by New Channels, Through the Teeth, to the nerve of hearing, by a recent wonderful scientific invention—THE DENTAPHONE. For remarkable public tests on the Deaf—also on the Deaf and Dumb—see New York Herald, Sept. 28; Christian Standard, Sept. 27, etc. It displaces all Ear-trumpets. Size of an ordinary Watch. Send for Free pamphlet to American Dentaphone Co., 107 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold Everywhere.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

50 Gilt, Motto, Lily, Scroll, and Marble Cards, 10c. 60 Agents' Samples, 10c. U. S. CARD Co., Northford, Ct.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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SAVED.

[illegible] COOKE.

[illegible] abide the day,
[illegible] and dread,
[illegible] roll the skies away,
[illegible] sleeping dead?

[illegible] unveiled shall stand
[illegible] judgment book
[illegible], on every hand,
[illegible] eyes shall look;—

[illegible] in lines of living fire,
[illegible] as black as night,
[illegible] and righteous ire,
[illegible] blast my sight!

[illegible] thy bleeding hand,
[illegible] Savior, draw!
[illegible] Gilead's sacred balm,
[illegible] fulfil the law.

[illegible] anguish and of love
[illegible] all my shame;
[illegible] in heaven above
[illegible] to thy name.

[illegible] Committee Meeting.

[illegible] meeting of the Book [illegible] of the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] is an event of great [illegible] because it brings under [illegible] interest of [illegible].

[illegible] session was held in Cincinnati. The secretary of the [illegible] Rev. Dr. L. C. Matlack, [illegible] following official account [illegible]:

[illegible] BOOK COMMITTEE.

[illegible] meeting was held in [illegible] commencing at 10 a. m., [illegible]. The members of the [illegible] are as follows: Rev. [illegible] Pittsfield, Me.; Rev. [illegible], Camden, N. J.; [illegible] D.D., Wa[illegible]; Rev. Thompson [illegible], Huntington, Pa.; [illegible], Chesapeake, [illegible] Holliday, D.D., In[illegible] Rev. Wm. Brush, [illegible]; Rev. John L. [illegible], Ind.; Rev. [illegible] Janesville, Wis.; [illegible] D.D., Spring[illegible], Nash[illegible] Committee at New [illegible] Hon. Geo. J. [illegible]; at Cincin[illegible] R. A. W. [illegible]. The min[illegible] all present. [illegible] 11th District, [illegible] ago. The [illegible] of Cincinnati [illegible] J. H. Taft, of [illegible] New York, [illegible] other brethren [illegible].

[illegible] Dr. J. L. Smith, [illegible] to open the [illegible] service. After [illegible] committees were [illegible] Salaries, [illegible] An[illegible] Conference [illegible] for [illegible] of the Sec[illegible] received [illegible] Book [illegible] till June 1 next. The Editors of the Church papers present were requested to communicate any information they may desire to.

Drs. Nast, Curry, Fowler, Hoyt, Edwards, Wheeler, Warren, Hartzell, Fuller and Liebhart discussed questions connected with their papers. The remarks of Drs. Fuller and Hartzell were of especial interest in view of their extreme Southern and Southwestern fields of labor.

Dr. Nast related pleasant incidents connected with his visit to Germany, showing the interest taken in the *Christian Apologist* in that good fatherland.

The session was occupied with general discussion on the subject of periodical interests, and but little other business was done.

The third session, Thursday morning, was opened by Dr. Mitchell, Dr. J. L. Smith in the chair. After the Minutes were approved, the Committee on Report to the General Conference was directed to recommend that the General Conference instruct the Book Agents at the beginning of each quadrennium to classify all notes and accounts as good, doubtful and worthless; that the worthless be passed to profit and loss; that a record of the worthless and doubtless accounts be kept in a book for that purpose; and that the above classification be continued through the quadrennium.

The Committee on Depositories reported, recognizing their improved condition during the past year, yet suggesting that much greater improvement must be made in the near future to justify the continuance of the system. Reduced expenses were recommended, and also extra efforts for the collection of outstanding accounts, which are very large at some of the Depositories.

The Committee on Distribution of assessment of Episcopal Fund among the Conferences reported the arrangement of the previous year unchanged. The committee on Salaries reported the same allowances as were voted a year ago.

A memorial notice of the decease of Dr. Slaughter, prepared by Dr. Brush, was read and adopted. A copy was ordered to be published in the *Western Advocate*, and also to be recorded on the Journal of the Book Committee.

The fourth session, Thursday afternoon, was opened by Dr. I. S. Bingham. After approving the minutes, leave of absence was given the Committee on Report to Annual Conferences for a few minutes, when they returned with their report completed.

The report was amended, mostly by striking out a few sentences, and then it was approved with entire unanimity. It contains mainly a compilation from the reports of the sections, and shows an improvement in the condition of affairs generally. Although the gross amount of sales is not equal to the best years, the percentage of profit on the business done is better. The details of the business are fuller than usual, although the length of the document is not greater than ordinary reports.

In order to have a properly detailed report for the General Conference, the Committee were authorized to complete it after our adjournment, and the Book Committee adjourned to meet in Cincinnati April 29, 1880, at 10 a. m.

The New York *Christian Advocate* gives additional notes on the meeting, from which the following items are taken:

MEETING OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE —ADDITIONAL NOTES.

The New York Book Agents presented a detailed report of the Book Concern at New York and its Depositories, from which we glean the following items: The exhibit of June 30, 1879, shows the assets, consisting of real estate, merchandise, notes and accounts, and cash, $1,923,248 44; liabilities, $692,478.-80; capital, as per ledger, $1,230,-766 64. Deduct amount to fill contracts to subscribers and possible losses on notes and accounts, $150,-201 28, leaves the net capital June 30, 1879, of $1,080,568 36, against the year previous of $1,009,412 43, and the net profits for the year ending June 30, 1879, is $71,155 93. The sales of books and periodicals by the New York Concern and its Depositories for the year ending Nov. 30, 1879, amounted to $825,-664 33, against the year previous, $912,726 92. The sale of books to the Depositories, were, to the same date, $69,627 40, against the year [illegible], $65,507 48; and to Western [illegible] Concern of $37,833 46 in 1879, and $33,118 34 in 1878. While [illegible] has been a reduction in the [illegible] sales of nearly $90,000, the [illegible] of last year was mainly [illegible] the sale of the "Hymnal," and [illegible] demand ceased the sales [illegible] last fall sales were re[illegible] not sufficiently so to [illegible] the sales of "Hymnals" [illegible] year. After the period [illegible] report, Nov. 30, sales [illegible] increased. It is grat[illegible] in this connection, [illegible] sales were not so [illegible] result was more [illegible] the profit, largely [illegible] Agents to re[illegible] Concern. In [illegible] bonds to [illegible] lower in[illegible] able this year than last, showing a net gain of $7,123 72. The periodicals printed Nov. 30, 1879, were as follows: *Christian Advocate*, 64,000; *Quarterly Review*, 4,500; *Sunday School Journal*, 75,000; *Sunday-School Advocate*, 74,000; *Classmate*, 15,000; *National Repository*, 2,450; *Golden Hours*, 850; *Berean Leaf*, 600,000; *Berean Quarterly*, 30,000; *Leaf Cluster*, 2,500; *Picture Lesson Paper*, 185,000; *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, 11,400; SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, 3,770; *Berean Supplement*, 65,000; *The Study*, 5,000. Books and Tracts issued—total, 83 volumes, 9,462 pages.

The report of the Western Book Concern for the year ending Nov. 29, 1879, was in substance as follows: Assets, including merchandise, real estate, book accounts and notes, cash, etc., $962,131 29; liabilities, $487,952 82; leaving net capital Nov. 29, 1879, of $474,178 47, against the year previous of $446,-371 33; profit for the year, $27,-807 14. The sales for the year show a falling off of $85,873 30 from the previous year. Of this sum, $54,762 15 has been in the book sales. This is accounted for by the diminished sale of "Hymnals" of 25,000 copies, reduction in the price of some books, and lessened sales of Sunday-school books. The periodical sales were less by $31,-111 15, owing to the lessening of the circulation of the English weeklies, the *National Repository*, and the *Golden Hours*, and reduction in Sunday-school papers. Business is reviving, and the sales of December and January of the new fiscal year are very large at Cincinnati and the Depositories, making the outlook for 1780 very promising. While the Sunday-school periodicals have increased in their circulation, their income has been less. The circulation of periodicals Nov. 29, 1879, was as follows: *Western Christian Advocate*, 19,408, (increased considerably, and the canvass still going on); *National Repository*, 8,074; *Golden Hours*, 4,500; *Christian Apologist*, 15,649; *Hearth and Home*, 6,982; *North-western Christian Advocate*, 15,663; *Central Christian Advocate*, 10,046, (said to be an increase of over 3,000); *Methodist Advocate*, 2,720; *Sandebudet*, 1,976; *Quarterly Review*, 1,150.

Dr. Hitchcock, on behalf of the Western Agents, read an interesting supplemental paper, showing among the hopeful features of the business that, notwithstanding the immense growth of twenty years, the proportionate loss now was much less than at any former period.

The several Editors named were invited to represent their respective papers, etc. The reports generally were of an encouraging character, showing no failing off, but a slight increase, except in one instance. The reports of our *Advocates* in the South were interesting, and threw much light on their peculiar surroundings. The importance of having a paper at New Orleans, the great Southern metropolis, was not questioned, and the experiment of this quadrennium of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, under the able editorship of Dr. J. C. Hartzell, has been eminently successful, and its future seems assured. At the close of the year, June 30, 1879, the circulation had attained 3,770, and all its debts provided for. The outlook for 1880 is flattering. The paper is popular and growing, and making a name.

The *Methodist Advocate* at Atlanta, Ga., is located in a stragetic point in the South, and despite the difficulties surrounding it, it is becoming a power for Methodism. Its circulation is of slow growth, but, considering that it chiefly goes to persons who take no other paper, it is doing a grand work in this respect alone. But the parsimonious notions of some, that to advance and aid those papers with money grants is wrong, should be no longer urged; they are doing a work that cannot be accomplished by other means, and they also assist and sustain our ministers and members against the odds and prejudices around them. Drs. Fuller and Hartzell are making history that our Church will honor in the future. They deserve to be returned to their posts as desired by the Conferences in their respective territories.

A Look Backward.

BY REV. A. J. KYNETT, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

With this year, 1879, we close the fourth quadrennium of our Church extension work. Reviewing the past, we would characterize the first of these periods as one of organization and experiment, of expectation and disappointment and doubt; the second, as a period of revision and readjustment, culminating in the important changes made by the General Conference of 1872, when, simultaneously with the introduction of laymen into the General Conference, the election of the board of management was transferred from the annual town-meeting to the General Conference, and our organization was matured and put under the immediate direction of the highest counsel of the Church.

The third quadrennium was a period of strengthening, and of upbuilding in accordance with well matured plans; the fourth, of healthy, natural growth, of a good degree of maturity and of prosperity.

The creation of this agency having been ordered by the General Conference of 1864, more than a year was occupied in its organization. The board of managers were appointed in the Fall of 1864, and the incorporation effected by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in March, 1865. The first receipts of the treasury were in October of that year, but no appropriation was made until the spring of 1866. Counting out the first year, as used in preparation, the average receipts for the remaining three years of the quadrennium, all being on general account, were. $30,864.25 per annum. For the succeeding four years the average receipts, on general account, were $67,838.08 per annum. For the third quadrennium the receipts, on same account, averaged $86,399.06 per annum.

Under the prolonged and severer financial depression of the last four years, comprising our fourth quadrennium, there was a slight decline, and the average was but $80,013.83 per annum.

The plan for the loan fund was adopted in 1867, but the first receipts were in 1868. The average receipts per annum on the loan fund for the second quadrennium of our history were $28,308.06, and for the third, $34,299.96. During the fourth quadrennium the receipts on the loan fund declined more than on the general account, and averaged only $19,872.16 per annum. The loans returned during the second quadrennium were, of course, very small, as the loan fund itself was small, and the first loans were made during this period. The average loans returned during the second quadrennium were but $3,072.44 per annum, more than half of which were returned during the last of the four years. The average loans returned for the third quadrennium were $11,453.14 per annum, and for the fourth, $22,888.18 per annum. The following will give at a glance

A SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FOR THE WHOLE PERIOD.

1. ON THE GENERAL ACCOUNT.

1865–1867	$ 92,592 75	
1868–1871	271,352 83	
1872–1875	345,596 25	
1876–1879	320,055 32	
		$1,029,596 65

2. ON LOAN FUND—NET.

1868–1871	$118,232 24	
1872–1875	137,199 85	
1876–1879	79,488 64	
		329,920 72

3. LOANS RETURNED.

1868–1871	$12,289 75	
1872–1875	45,812 58	
1876–1879	91,552 73	
		149,655 06
		$1,509,172 44

Deducting property received, and amounts subject to life annuity (which we preserve intact) the contributions of the people to our cause amount to $1,083,188.33.

Our total disbursements have been:

Donations to Churches	$758,140 86	
Loans to Churches	382,387 90	
Balance for donations and loans.	38,312 46	
		$1,178,841 22

So we have actually used in aiding Churches, including what we have in hand for the purpose, $95,-652 89 more than the people have given us. This has been by the loan of amounts for which we pay annuity, and by reloaning amounts returned by Churches borrowing.

Our loans returned have already come to be more than double the amount of our annual expenses. True, this excess of amounts used in aid of Churches has been by loans, but where the circumstances will admit of it, this does not depreciate the value of our work. To help a people to help themselves is even better than to donate it, for it cultivates a spirit of self-reliance, and thereby prepares them for greater efficiency in all the work they are expected to do.

No doubt we have passed the period of greatest depression in our work. Our receipts for the last year were largely in excess of those of the year preceding. The treasurer's report will show the details. The following shows the results:

On what account.	1877.	1879.	Increase.
On General Funds	$70,799 35	$87,828 37	$17,029 02
On Loan Fund.	34,518 10	58,664 90	24,146 82
	$105,317 45	$146,493 27	$41,175 82

We fully believe this to be the beginning of a much more prosperous career. Let all contribute toward this much desired result.

During the past year we have aided 287 Churches scattered through 40 different States and Territories; an increase in the number of Churches aided of 23; and we close the year with a larger balance in hand, with which to begin the year 1880, than we have ever had before. This is as it should be, and we must make a still larger advance the coming year. The quickened tides of emigration which are pouring over the great plains of the West will continue to flow on. The general growth of the country during the next decade will be such as we have never witnessed before. It is estimated that more miles of railroad will be built in this country in 1880 than in any previous year of our history. About nine thousand miles of new road are said to be already under contract. New towns and cities will spring up among these great thoroughfares. The Church must keep pace with this general advance, and we rejoice in faith that it will be done.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Eden in Texas.

It may be true that the changes wrought on the face of the earth at deluge have placed the spot of the original Eden beyond discovery and recognition. We are sure, however, that it was a most charming place—pleasanter, without doubt, than the world has since beheld. Here there was no discord in nature to pain man's soul, and whether he labored or rested, the birds sang sweetly to him, and the beasts of the field skipped playfully about him. Here he had labor to employ his attention without wearying him, and time for his highest and noblest pursuits. It was indeed a place and state of blessedness. "Oh, Adam, what hast thou done to lose thy children so fair a heritage?" But it is not of this Eden I desire to write, but of Eden in Texas; of Eden in Texas for the colored man. And why not? This has been the place of his greatest humiliation and sorrow, and there is a wonderful providence in making it the place of his triumph and joy. I desire to call the attention of my colored brethren to this Eden in Texas. It is located in Fort Bend county, on the East Bernard; and, like the original Eden, it is well watered, fertile and a pleasant country. All the grains, vegetables and fruits of the Temperate and Torrid zones are grown here. All kinds of live stock—horses, mules, sheep, cattle and swine are raised with the greatest ease and immense profit. A belt of timber of great variety and excellent quality extends along the Bernard, furnishing building and fencing material for a century to come. Here in this place, where Providence has so bountifully bestowed His gifts, a colony of colored people, called "The Fort Bend Colony," was organized in the summer of 1875, and now there are over one hundred different families in the colony, each owning from fifty to two hundred acres of most excellent land. From the time the colony was organized, (in 1875,) the greatest harmony has prevailed among the colonists, while the white people around are on the most friendly and intimate terms.

Rev. B. F. Williams, a superannuated member of the Texas Conference, has his home here and here in this beulah land he calculates to spend his last days. At the last session of the Texas Conference Bishop Merrill appointed Rev. D. Gage to labor among this people, and thus far the Lord has given him a good measure of success. Recently I spent four days with this colony and I have not found a more quiet, orderly and peaceful community in the Houston district. Sabbath morning the Sunday-school, numbering nearly sixty, met on the gallery of Bro. Williams' home, and in no school in the district have I heard better singing or reading.

The trustees of the M. E. Church have secured one of the most charming sites in the colony for a church and parsonage, and will this spring erect a church 25x35. And now I ask all of my brethren who are under the curse of social ostracism or the anathema of race hatred, or the blight of a political reign of terror, the men who have been, and perhaps still are, prescribed, persecuted, whipped, hunted from the polls, and cheated at the ballot box and are resolved to go somewhere and do not know just where, before they go anywhere, they should write to Hon. Judge Kendell, post-office Houston, Texas, or to Rev. B. F. Williams, post-office East Bernard, Fort Bend county, Texas, and see if in this Fort Bend Colony the weary cannot find rest.

L. P. CUSHMAN.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 20, 1880.

The International commission estimates the cost of the Panama canal at 843,000,000 francs.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Shaw University.

This, the 21st day of February, the 22d, Washington's birthday, being on Sunday, was celebrated by the students of Shaw University by planting fruit, shade and ornamental trees on the college campus. About one hundred trees were set out in various parts of the ground, after which orations were delivered by two of the students, Messrs. William Strickland and G. W. Humphries. Then came refreshments after which a "turn" of base ball closed the day.

The weather was beautiful and the occasion was a very enjoyable one. Nature and the Freedman's Aid Society have given us a magnificent location which may be greatly beautified by art. When the new building, now in contemplation, shall have been erected the citizens of Holly Springs and the students of the University will unite to make the grounds another paradise. Elder Johnson, of the Holly Springs district, gave us a friendly call the other day and laid before us his plan for raising the amount assessed by the Conference to this district to be raised this year to aid us in the erection of the building. His plan is an excellent one and we trust he may have the hearty co-operation of preachers and people to carry it out to the letter. We trust the other presiding elders will take up the matter as promptly and systematically and that at the end of the year we may all be happily surprised at the amount our conference has raised for this important enterprise. The number of students continues large and the new building is an imperative necessity. The conference voted like christian ministers who had a proper appreciation of their sacred trust in their Conference University, and we trust that the same feeling of personal responsibility that pervaded their minds at that time may actuate them through the entire conference year.

Rev. W. H. H. Gallion has entered faithfully upon his pastoral duties in Holly Springs and is winning the confidence of the people. A general class meeting held at the church last Sabbath afternoon was characterized by a powerful outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

REP.

Joseph Cook on Ireland.

Joseph Cook says Ireland is starving on of at least twelve causes: The laws of primogeniture and entail; foreign ownership of her land; absenteeism of her landlords; a drain of money from Ireland into other countries; a system of tenancy at will; overpopulation; exhaustion of the soil; diseases of crops; lack of diversification of industry; Romanism, and American competition.

HOW TO RELIEVE IRELAND.

What is the best method of relief for Ireland? The reversal of the causes of her distress. What must we do? 1. When a man possessed of a landed estates dies intestate, let the law divide his property equally among his children. Without denying a man's right to will his landed property to his eldest born son, let the law of primogeniture be disregarded when government is called on to dispose of the property of intestates. 2. Abolish all laws of entail or practices of inheritance going beyond the life of the direct inheritor. 3. Abolish feudal customs and formulas which make the transfer of land difficult, slippery, and expensive. 4. By these methods let encumbered estates be opened for sale according to the natural demands of the laws of trade, and the evils of absentee ownership of the soil and of the system of middlemen be gradually remedied. 5. Let the system of tenancy at will be superseded by the extension of Ulster tenant right over the whole island. What is Ulster tenant right? It provides that while a man is honest and industrious and temperate he shall have the right of staying on his holding as long as he pays his rent; he shall not be turned off at the mere whim of his landlord. That right also provides that when he is turned off he shall be paid for any unexhausted improvement that he has made. 6. Let governments aid in improving waste lands. 7. Let societies be formed in aid to land-ownership and the formation of a thrifty class of peasant proprietors. 8. Let manufactures be introduced into Ireland, and such a diversification of industry take place that the population can not be put in danger of famine by the failure of a single product of agriculture. 9. Let local sentiment in Ireland frown on riot and incendiarism and murder, so that capital will be encouraged to enter the island. 10. Let abundant aid be given by the philanthropic in England and America to any who are starving. 11. Let the Irish population emancipate themselves from the popular ignorance characteristic of exclusively Roman countries. 12. Let the over-population of Ireland be copiously reduced by emigration.

MR. PARNELL'S PLAN CONSIDERED.

What is Mr. Parnell's plan for the relief of the distress of Ireland? It consists of two parts—temporary measures and final measures. The temporary measures are these: 1. That the occupiers of the soil should demand a reduction of rent from their landlords. 2. That unless this is granted the tenants should refuse to pay anything. 3. That meanwhile, when processes of eviction are applied to the case, the tenants, at risk of riot, should hold on to the land. 4. Mr. Parnell advises that government should supply work to the people in improving the lands of Ireland.

Mr. Parnell's final measures are these: Expropriation of the present landed proprietors of Ireland, after the methods of Frederick William III, of Prussia, in expropriating landed proprietors in his dominion in 1811; compensation by government of the expropriated owners; loans of money by government to the occupiers of the soil, to enable them to become its owners; the abolition of primogeniture and entail; Irish legislative independence of England.

What are the objections to Mr. Parnell's plan? It leads to riot. It leads to revolution. Expropriation by government interferes with the fundamental right of freedom of contract. It is condemned by the Liberal party itself in British politics. It is unnecessary to adopt expropriation as a means of relief, if the other numerous means of relief which can be legally applied to the case are adopted. American competition is such that even a reform of the system of land tenure in the British islands will not relieve the agricultural class there from distress without copious emigration. Gladstone says: "You may depend on my giving attention to any plan which may seem to me advantageous with reference to the land of Ireland. I do not, however, as at present advised, see the character of practicability in any design based on expropriating with compensation the present landed proprietors." May the time never come when it shall be said of Great Britain and Ireland as Pliny said of Rome: "Great estates have ruined the empire." *Magnæ res, imperium ruit.*

Central Southern Conference.

The Central Southern Conference met for its first session, in Concord, N. C., on the 28th ult. It is a small body, but has elements of growth. The session was held in the house of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Concord, which was kindly tendered for the purpose. Bishop Simpson presided. There are within the conference 333 probationers, 2,563 members, and 36 local preachers—total, 2,932. The Conference petitions the General Conference to add to their territory Spartanburg and Piedmont Circuits, in South Carolina, and the Asheville District, in Western North Carolina, now belonging to the Holston Conference. The following are the appointments:

GREENSBORO DISTRICT.—W. G. Matton, P. E.
Forsythe and Guilford, Joan Bradshaw.
Snow Camp, to be supplied.
Deep River, C. G. Deming.
Uwarish, to be supplied.
Mt. Mitchell, M. C. Smith.
Shiloh, to be supplied.
Gastonia, W. M. Bagley.
Mocksville, J. N. Baker.
Davidson, to be supplied.

BLUE RIDGE DISTRICT.—J. M. Welborn, P. E.
Roane, to be supplied.
Jefferson, Hardy Verner.
Antioch, J. M. Melburn.
Roaring Gap, supplied by A. J. Calloway.
Taylorsville, supplied.
Wilksbarre, supplied.
Yadkinsville, T. P. Hampton.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—W. Rawlins, P. E.
Harker's Island, W. Rawlins.
Banks, Straits, and Boyn, to be supplied.

How to Empty the Confessional

A story is told of one of the priests of Montreal, that in order to free himself from the great labor of confession in Lent, he gave notice that on Monday he would confess the liars, on Tuesday the misers, on Wednesday the slanderers, on Thursday the thieves, on Friday the libertines and on Saturday the frail sisterhood. His scheme succeeded, as no one attended.

General News Items.

Indians have renewed their raids in Texas.

General Grant was given a brilliant reception in the city of Mexico.

The Democratic national convention will meet in Cincinnati, June 22d.

A great tidal wave destroyed much life and property in the Fiji islands.

Cardinal Newman is suffering from a fall by which one of his ribs was broken.

The sandlots of San Francisco are making threats of violence against the Chinese.

Albanian brigands demand $7500 for the release of Col. Synge and his wife, British subjects.

Hartmann, in Paris, has confessed that he was engaged in the attempt to kill the Czar at Moscow.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill permitting women to vote in elections for school boards, and to be voted for.

John D. Rockafeller, of Cleveland, O., has added $25,000 to his former gifts to the permanent endowment of Rochester University.

Letters patent have been granted to Willis W. Sauls, colored, of Denison, Texas, for an improved cotton chopper and planter.

Three thousand Orangemen attacked a land tenant meeting in County Armagh, Ireland, and dispersed the meeting with bludgeons.

The New York Republican convention instructed its delegates to vote for General Grant for President. The Republicans of Vermont favor Senator Edmunds.

Washington's birthday was celebrated in New Orleans by a militia parade, and the dedication of a monument to the fallen members of the Washington Artillery, a famous rebel association during the late war.

The South Carolina Conference instructed its delegates to the General Conference "to inform that body that we do not desire separate work on the ground of color in connection with our Church in this State."

Miss Sarah Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was nominated by Governor Cornell as a member of the State Board of Charities, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. There are now two women on this board.

At the late sessions of the Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, in Texas, the following were the number of members reported, and the increase in each: Texas Conference, number of members, 8,108; increase, 842. East Texas, 14,212; increase, 2,280. North Texas, 23,253; increase, 2,105. Northwest Texas, 26,935; increase, 2,949. West Texas, 7,170; increase, 811. Total membership, 70,763; increase this year, 9,072.

Hon. Joel Parker, a New Jersey Democrat and candidate for the presidency, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in company with a colored lawyer who was proposed by a woman, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, a qualified counseller before that court. The white and black lawyers placed their hands side by side on the Bible as they took the oath, while the bust of Chief Justice Taney, the author of the Dred-Scott decision, gazed on the scene.—*Buffalo Advocate.*

An article in the New York *Times* says: "Famines like that which is now devastating Ireland have been lamentably frequent during the last few years. In 1869 absolute starvation prevailed for several months throughout Finland and along the Baltic sea-board, aggravated by a frost of unexampled severity, which destroyed hundreds of those who made for the towns in quest of relief. In 1871 a yet more terrible famine decimated the population of Northwestern China, many of the sufferers being driven to gnaw the bark from the trees, and even to devour the bodies of the dead. Similar horrors were enacted on a smaller scale in Eastern Russia during the great drought of 1873. The failure of the Bengal rice crop at the close of that year swept away, during the early months of 1874, at least half a million lives. The dearth in Bulgaria in 1876, and that in Cashmere a twelvemonth ago, are still fresh in public memory, while the present year has been ushered in by [illegible] distinct famines, in Ireland, [illegible] Silesia, and in the Persian P[illegible] of Seistan."

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

Our Premium Book.

The Premium Book is very popular, and the people want it. Remember, brethren, that the book cannot be sent until the money for the *paper and book are received.* We can make no exceptions.

We are rejoiced to note that a gracious revival is in progress in Ames M. E. Church, in this city. Several have been converted during the past two weeks, and the good work continues. The pastor, Dr. Bristor, is unremitting in his labors.

Rev. W. F. Stewart, of North Evanston, Illinois, has sent us $100 to insure the building of a church among our colored people in the La Teche region of this State, where the people are without [illegible]. Presiding Elder Matlock will see that the house is built. God bless the donor!

The sixty-first annual report of the Missionary Society is expected [illegible] our hands by the time this [illegible] fall under the eyes of our [illegible], and will be immediately [illegible] to the conferences now [illegible] meet, and afterward as [illegible] as possible to every other [illegible] in the connection.

[illegible] do not delay to get your [illegible] helps to within a few [illegible] annual collections; [illegible] time to distribute your [illegible] and give the people [illegible] read and hear and di[illegible]. This mode will be found to [illegible] in the hearers of the [illegible] sermon and contribu[illegible] the missionary collections.

The [illegible] Conference minutes [illegible] session are out in [illegible] thanks to the printer, [illegible]. They have been [illegible] to presiding elders [illegible] Rev. J. G. Johnson, [illegible] Rev. D. M. Lach[illegible]; Rev. L. Bradford, [illegible] Rev. D. A. Williams, [illegible] J. W. Bunn, Meridian; [illegible] Campbell, Brookhaven.

[illegible] work of the Congregational [illegible] is the Southern [illegible] to seven conferences [illegible] is included, in [illegible] Conference. In [illegible] are sixty-[illegible] and 4,000 members [illegible] are mostly [illegible] of the schools of [illegible] Missionary Society, [illegible] now opening.

[illegible] *Christian Advocate* [illegible] the first church [illegible] Pan Handle of [illegible] A site has been se[illegible] trustees chosen, [illegible] and the ball [illegible] a church edifice [illegible] fully settled, [illegible] upon a stone [illegible] in the clear, [illegible] about [illegible]

[illegible] Society of [illegible] Church, [illegible] The Ten [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] by a [illegible] The [illegible] will help [illegible]

A Beautiful Dream.

A Christian lady tells us of a dream which she had about dying, and it is so beautiful we give it to our readers without asking her permission. She said:

"I had a beautiful dream a few nights ago which will be a comfort to me the rest of my life. I thought I was dying, and when first told I could not live, a shudder for an instant went over me, at the thought of being so near the solution of that great mystery which every thinking mind dwells upon. I was robed for the grave before my spirit had taken flight, and I lay quietly waiting for the last act of dissolution. Suddenly my eyes seemed to be opened, and my room was full of a wonderous light and glory, and I felt a presence which I knew to be Jesus, and I was taken up tenderly in His arms, just as I would take up and hold my own babe. I grew warm in his arms and perfect peace and trust filled my whole being, which banished every doubt and trembling, and I laid my hand against His breast, and knew that He would carry me to the door of heaven, and would himself open the door and take me into the Father's presence. The rest I felt was so delightful that I almost long to experience it again. I talked to those in my room and told them what I saw and felt, and begged them to believe that I was not delirious, but that all, yes all, was a glorious reality. I saw no cold waters to pass through. All before me was glory! I think the river of death we read of was that cold feeling experience at the moment we know the end is so near."

A Monthly Magazine.

Rev. Dr. A. C. George thinks that the Methodist Church should have a monthly magazine. But we judge he is not quite satisfied with the style of the present one.

The following suggestions are good. He thinks that the Magazine should be published in New York at not more than $2 a year. That it should not be for the defense of doctrine, metaphysically or philosophically, in the higher realms of thought, like the *Quarterly Review;* not filled with merely literary, scientific, or descriptive articles, illustrated or non-illustrated, like most of the popular monthlies; not polemical, dogmatical, or devoted to the discussion of questions of ecclesiastical administration; but religious—Methodistic in the revival sense—in its love of holiness, in its recorded experiences, in its fervor and power of testimony—a missionary magazine of the highest character, picturing the work and discussing the theory of Missions with force and comprehension, so as to fill every minister's mouth with arguments, and every reader's heart with a burning desire for the world's conversion; a magazine representing the great educational and beneficent work of the Church, especially as embodied in its organized societies, as part of the world-wide missionary movement, and in such manner as to reach the minds and thrill the souls of the masses of our members; a magazine printed on good paper, with clear type, and in an attractive style, and illustrated, not for the sake of having one or two illustrated articles in each number; but whenever maps, engravings or other representations would add to the value of the letter press; a magazine, in a word, fully equal, in every regard, to any denominational monthly in the land—missionary, or of whatever character.

Church Extension Items.

Dr. Kynett is busy day and night on his *Annual* for 1879. It is now passing through the press, and will be mailed to all our preachers early in March.

A capital leaflet to aid the pastors in taking their Church Extension collection can be had for the asking. Also a fourth edition of the tract on Church Extension, and a second of that on the Loan Fund. Ask, by postal addressed to the Doctor at 1026 Arch street, Philadelphia, and any or all of them will be given.

Chaplain McCabe spent Sunday, Feb. 8th, in Rockford, Ill., and pro[illegible] the cause of Church Extension. Had a grand day, the result of which was as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]	Raised last year..	840
[illegible]	[illegible]	" "	79
[illegible]	[illegible]	" "	2
[illegible] by friend..	200		
[illegible]	[illegible]	Total..........	[illegible]

An Appeal for Help.

[illegible] A. Rudisill, pastor of [illegible] M. E. Church at [illegible] appeals for help [illegible] the damage [illegible] by the late storm [illegible] that city. He [illegible] who can help [illegible] send it to [illegible]

Applying a Gag.

Following close upon the outrageous proceedings by which a Republican district, with over 1000 majority on record, was deprived of its elected Senator, the lower House of the Louisiana Legislature essayed the application of gag rule to those Republican members bold enough to voice the opinions and aspirations of their constituents. This Legislature, following the example of its predecessors of White League origin, passed resolutions declaring that Wm. Pitt Kellogg was not regarded by the people of Louisiana as entitled to a seat in the United States Senate, and that H. M. Spofford had been legally elected. The Republican members of the Legislature prepared a counter-memorial, which was presented by Senator Hamlin, of Maine, on the 12th inst., and ordered to be printed. After various specifications, it asserts:

> Had the party been free from oppression and exempt from fraud throughout the State in December last, your memorialists would have been able to address you officially as the Legislature of Louisiana, and not as the powerless minority of that body, representing a hundred thousand practically disfranchised voters.
>
> You are asked by men who occupy seats in the Legislature of Louisiana by no better title than such frauds as we have hereinbefore enumerated, to act upon representations which they have the assurance to offer as the voice of the people of this State.
>
> It is not necessary to carry the details of fraud through the several senatorial districts into the present upper House. It is sufficient to say that that body, equally with the House of Representatives, would have a Republican majority had the late general election been other than an organized fraud in all but a small section of the State.
>
> It is perhaps but logical that men whose occupation of a majority of seats in the Legislature is solely due to dishonest and undemocratic practices should submit a memorial in behalf of a senatorial claimant whose title is as barren as many of their own.
>
> The act fairly consists with the local democratic system of fabricating official titles, at any cost of good faith and to the good fame of the Commonwealth, and of insisting upon their legitimacy by memorial, by armed mobs, or by any other method, which may best serve the end in view. But the fact nevertheless remains that a majority of the voters in Louisiana, to whose party we belong and in whose name we esteem it to be our duty to pronounce, are represented in the seat wherein W. P. Kellogg sits, and, were they represented as justly and properly in this Legislature as they were in that elected in 1876, would reaffirm by a majority no less than in 1877 their confidence in and the rightful claims of their elected Senator, W. P. Kellogg.

On the 21st inst., in the lower House, Mr. Cosgrove, of Natchitoches parish, offered a resolution, which was adopted:

> That V. Dickerson, of St James; H. Heidenhain, of Orleans; P. Landry, of Ascension; L. Roche, of Jefferson; Edward Williams, of Terrebonne; T. M. Frazier, of Lafourche, J. W. A. Verret, of Iberville; Isham Pollard, of Terrebonne; Bivien Gardner, of Assumption; W. J. Yell, of East Carroll; A. Bulow, of Assumption; members of this house, be and are hereby declared in contempt of the authority and dignity of this house, in their memorial to the Senate of the United States, signed in their legislative capacity and as members of this body, in the use of certain language from said memorial.

Owing to a lack of concert of action and leadership, it would seem, these members with one or two notable exceptions, presented various written apologies for their signatures to the document, some having signed in ignorance, others without intentional disrespect to their fellow members. Hon. Pierre Landry, of Ascension, in a dignified statement, which was not accepted as an expurgation, admitted his signature, and said:

> That my being loyal to the claim of Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg to the seat he now occupies in the Senate of the United States cannot be construed as a crime, and that I should protest against any act or acts, resolution or resolutions, looking to his removal, should not be interpreted by my fellow members as a premeditated injury to them or the country.

He repudiated some of the statements of the memorialists, as not applicable to his own district. A subsequent document was submitted and accepted by the House.

In marked contrast to the amiable and yielding disposition of the members of the House, was the answer of the Republican Senators to the resolution of Senator Cunningham, of Natchitoches, arraigning Henry Demas, Richard Simmes, J. Stewart and Mayer Cahen:

> "The undersigned members of the Senate of the State of Louisiana at the bar of the Senate in contempt for language used in a memorial addressed by them and others to the Senate of the United States, on the 9th inst., premise that no disrespect or contempt of this honorable body was by any language intended in connection with said memorial, or by any language therein contained. They further respectfully represent that said memorial was signed by them in the exercise of the right of petition and remonstrance, which membership in this body can neither limit or abridge.
>
> "That the designation as Senators was employed solely for purposes of identification, and being unconnected with any proceeding of this body could have no other significance.
>
> "That the language excepted to was not addressed to this body, and had no reference to any proceedings thereof, and contains no imputation upon the integrity of any member therein, and that therefore there is no contempt, and no offense was contemplated by the undersigned against the dignity or integrity of the members hereof."

On the following day, on motion of Senator Cunningham, a resolution was adopted providing that inasmuch as the Senators had failed to expurge themselves, and their statement was only a re-iteration of language used in the memorial signed by them, that they be suspended from all participation in the proceedings of the Senate until they shall have expurged themselves; meanwhile the Sergeant-at-arms to take and hold them in custody. The suspension deprives them of their per diem during its operation. They were paroled by the Sergeant-at-arms shortly after. It is admitted that the language of the Republican memorial was strong, such as in party documents is usually the case, but it has gone on record and there it will stand. It was the free and untrammeled expression, not only of the official representatives, but of the majority of the people of Louisiana. Quite as offensive to Republican members was the memorial of their Democratic associates to the Senate. The claims of Senator Kellogg were duly passed upon and confirmed by the United States Senate, and all subsequent proceedings against him have been extraordinary, and in pursuance of the remorseless policy of Southern leaders to make their section completely solid in antagonism to negro suffrage and the results of the war. The exodus bears ample testimony to that purpose. All the sophistry used in the case will not remove the impression that Senator Kellogg is obnoxious, because as a Republican he stands in the way of continued Democratic supremacy in the United States Senate. Because the spirit which applies gag rule in the Legislature of Louisiana is believed to be subversive of the peace and happiness of the entire country, it is worthy of notice. The Senators in contempt are expected to remain so until their arraignment shall be withdrawn by the movers of it. Their per diem ought to be made up by voluntary contributions. The right of petition and to make known grievances is worthy of defense and of some personal sacrifice to maintain it.

A Good Suggestion.

Rev. Dr. Walden, of Cincinnati, makes the very good suggestion that the church should do more to aid the young men of our church among the colored people who contemplate entering the ministry. He says very truly that one of the great needs of our Southern conferences is more men with some education and a Methodistic training for district and pastoral work. The Doctor says:

> The Missionary Society cannot supply the funds, although the increased efficiency of the work in these domestic missions would make it a wise economy. In view of the greatness of the need, and its special character, would it not be possible for our Educational Society to apply a considerable part of its income to aiding young men from each of the colored conferences to pursue the course named. The older conferences would not object, for they can recruit their ranks for a time from the scores of young men who secure a preparation for the ministry without this aid; and the church that created and must augment this Educational Fund would surely approve a course which would meet, or tend to meet, a peculiar and pressing exigency like this. Half a dozen Methodistic schools competent for the work are at hand, established by the church through the Freedmen's Aid Society; a hundred young men could receive the needed instruction in the Central Tennessee College alone; each of the sixty districts in the colored conferences could furnish and would spare two or three promising young men; the funds alone are wanting; cannot these be supplied, in part at least, in the way suggested, and in part by larger contributions to the Freedmen's Aid Society to enable it to do more of this special work?

The Exodus.

The New Orleans *Observer* reports that within the past ten days forty families of colored emigrants have left the parishes of Jackson and Morehouse, La., for Kansas and the West.

Rev. A. Fairfax, the Republican candidate for Congress, who was bulldozed out of an election from the Fifth district, has conducted some 300 from Tensas, Concordia and neighboring parishes. Forty families went on board the steamer Commonwealth on the night of the 16th inst.

A special to the *Times* from Vaiden, Miss., dated the 26th, says: "The streams of emigration are commencing to flow. About twenty-five negroes, consisting of men, women and ragged children, with their clothing encased in flour barrels and baling, leave this place to-night for the West. They are reticent concerning their movements, but their probable destination is Kansas."

One of the latest suggestions bearing on the labor supply of the South is from a leading Catholic of North Carolina, who says he wants the negroes to go and to have their place supplied by Irish Catholic laborers, who now stop in the Northern States when they arrive in America. The purpose in view is to make the South Catholic and prepare the way for an Independent Confederacy with Catholicism as the chief religion. The letter containing these suggestions was sent to the *Okolona States,* of Mississippi, for publication, and Colonel Harper, chief editor of the *States,* says: "After it was in type, for reasons entirely prudential, its publication was postponed."

Exodus Testimony.

The testimony now being taken before the Exodus Committee in Washington is bringing before the country much valuable testimony. It has been shown that in some cases in North Carolina there were railroad agents who were paid so much a passenger for all they got to go over certain roads. But the mass of this testimony only goes to prove what all posted on the subject knew, that the movement is caused by the unjust treatment of the people.

Some convincing testimony was given by Judge R. C. Badger, son of ex-Senator Badger, of North Carolina. He is opposed to the Exodus but when questioned as to the abuses of the colored people, he frankly said:

The colored citizens did not have equal justice in the courts, and that they were discriminated against. When asked about the Ku-klux outrages he said that he was appointed by the Governor a few years ago to investigate them, and he knew all about them. He said there were hundreds of cases of whipping, shooting and murder of every kind. The witness further said that there were three organizations in the State, the White Brotherhood, the Constitutional Union Guard and the Invisible Empire; one was political, to carry the State for the Democrats; another had for its object to reinstate the Confederacy, to restore the lost cause; and the third was one which was organized for the purpose of committing murders. The first two were not dangerous, he said, but the last was. If a negro, as he expressed it, 'got too big for his breeches,' or a Republican was too active, this order would decree his death in the county where he lived, and would then send to some other county to a like organization, who would furnish the executioner to commit the murder. As to the discriminations in the courts, the witness said that if negroes were arrested for larceny they were always convicted, much more certainly than a white man. When questioned as to the elections in North Carolina, Mr. Badger said that the colored men were swindled out of their votes. For instance, he said that when Vance was elected he got 27,000 more votes than there were Democrats in the State.

We are indebted to Rev. J. A. Ivy, Agent of the Southwestern Bible Society, for the Thirteenth Annual Report of that Society. The territory is Louisiana and Southern Mississippi. The income by collections from the churches during 1879 was only $723, and yet that amount is nearly double that received from same source during any year since 1879. From seven to fifteen colporteurs have been employed each month during 1879. 14,296 white and 26,937 colored families were visited, and of the former 2,805, and of the latter 14,059 were found destitute of the Scriptures. The property on Camp street yielded a rent of $735 and $851.61 of Bibles and Testament were sold during the year. The American Bible Society of New York aids largely this local Society in its work.

Mr. Acklen, one of the present Congressmen from this State, deserves and probably will be expelled from the House of Representatives. A committee has reported that he had imposed on the House a paper which he falsely represented as being from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. One report is that the Democratic majority in the House is so small that he cannot be spared, and that if necessary Speaker Randall will take the floor in his defense. This may save him; but if so, shame on the House of Representatives!

The *Penny Illustrated Paper,* of London, Jan. 31st, says. "In the production of illustrated monthly magazines New York is far ahead of London. Scribner's, with its inimitably finished gems of drawing and engraving, being still the wonder and admiration of the art-world."

G, R. Smith, Alleyton, Texas, writes: "Our town was thrown into excitement by a great fire, which succeeded in destroying the *Citizen* office and Mr. R. H. Harrison's drug store. The loss was no small amount. It is to be hoped that our editor will soon rebuild and prosper again."

Rev. Dr. J. T. Crane, for many years a prominent minister and writer in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart, at Port Jervis, N. J., Feb. 16.

We are indebted to Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, for a copy of his speech in the United States Senate, on the inter-oceanic canal and the Monroe doctrine.

President W. H. Davis, of Wiley University, at Marshall, Texas, writes that that institution is going on prosperously, with ninety students in daily attendance.

Senator Davidson, who was unseated to make room for a Democratic partisan, received 1000 more votes than his opponent.

The Temperance Cause.

Rev. A. E. P. Albert, the Deputy Grand Officer representing the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Louisiana, is hard at work for the spread of temperance and Good Templary among the colored people of this State. We bespeak for him the hearty co-operation and sympathy of the friends of morality and religion. He has just issued the following circular, which we hope will be generally responded to:

> OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT DEPUTY RIGHT WORTHY GRAND TEMPLAR, New Orleans, La., March, 1880.
>
> DEAR SIR:—Having been appointed District Deputy Right Worthy Grand Templar, for the State of Louisiana, under the R. W. G. Lodge, I adopt this method to request your co-operation in an effort to establish a Lodge of Good Templars in your town, and throughout this State.
>
> The cardinal principles of the Order are: The promotion of temperance and the inculcation of morality among its members; therefore it should receive the active sympathy, and unqualified support of all who properly appreciate the importance of virtue. The Order of Good Templars is no cheap, catch-penny affair; but it is the grandest organization of its kind in the world. An Order numbering 3,000,000 members. She knows no color, sex or clime, but invites all who desire to work in the cause of humanity, to come and join in the good work. A petition for the establishment of a Lodge, must be signed by ten or more responsible persons, which, together with the charter fee ($8), must be forwarded to me, when the charter, etc., will be furnished.
>
> For further information, address
>
> REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D. R. W. G. T. for Louisiana, Union Chapel, New Orleans, La.
>
> YOUR RESOLUTIONS.
>
> *(Cut this out and paste it in your pulpit Bible.)*
>
> Dear Brethren of the Louisiana Annual Conference:
>
> At the last session of your Conference you passed, unanimously, the following very plain and expressive resolutions, which I hope you will carry out fully, to wit:
>
> Resolved, That each pastor of our churches shall see that a Temperance Pledge is kept and offered for signatures in his Sabbath-school every Sunday.
>
> Resolved, That the members of this Conference shall preach on the subject of temperance at least once a quarter, and shall offer to their congregations the opportunity of publicly signing the pledge, at least once a month.
>
> Resolved, That we recommend to the favorable consideration of all those in our charges, the Independent Order of Good Templars, a life-long temperance organization, and that we will do all in our power to aid in its extension, believing as we do, that it is one of the most effectual means devised for the overthrow of this most blighting and withering pestilence that walketh in darkness, and this terrible destruction that wasteth at noonday.
>
> Brethren, let us do these things which we have so unanimously resolved to do. We learn the resolutions of the Apostles from the "Acts of the Apostles;" so let us exemplify these resolutions by our Acts. Do not delay this matter, for thousands are perishing while you delay, but go to work at once, and may the God whom you serve prosper and crown your efforts with success.
>
> Organize your Sunday-schools into Missionary Temperance societies, your congregations into Temperance workers, and under God the giant fiend, Intemperance, will be routed. Work and pray while waiting for this glorious consummation.
>
> Conquer the liquor traffic and the greatest enemy of the Christian church is no more.
>
> Any information for the promotion of the Temperance work will be gladly furnished. Blank applications for institution of Lodges of Good Templars can be had by addressing me. Address all communications to
>
> REV. A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D. R. W. G. T. Union Chapel, New Orleans, La., or to THOS. H. JONES, P. W. G. C. T. Algiers, La.

Our South'n Methodism

TEXAS.

Rev. C. King has been appointed to the work at Seguin.

D. Harper, Cuero: "I am doing all I can for the conversion of souls. I am canvassing for the paper all over my work."

E. E. Cooper, Alleyton: "My quarterly conference just closed favorably. Elder Richardson gave us much instruction."

A. C. Culbreath, Richmond: "The Sunday-school is growing rapidly, and the church is improving temporally and spiritually."

P. Thompson, Hawkins: "Union Circuit is erecting a building 30x40. We have got out some of the timber and are in high spirits. My collection was $9.70."

James Henderson, Gonzales: "I have found 95 members in my four charges, but no Sunday-schools. The children are starving for want of true work."

A. L. McGraw, San Antonio: "Rev. P. Gates was heartily received. He is a strong worker for the Master. Presiding Elder M. Honson held our quarter on the 17 and 18th of January. Sunday-school is strong—125. A portion of our indebtedness to the Church Extension Society was paid last year. A revival ended with a gain of 5 souls and 27 accessions."

TENNESSEE.

Geo. Burns, Flat Woods: "In the absence of the presiding elder, my quarter was held by Rev. Alex Burdett to our satisfaction."

M. Williams, Chattanooga: "We are determined to build a new church at this place, the Lord being our helper. The sisters of the church gave us a festival last Wednesday night. Made $82.20 clear of expenses. We have on hand $105.25. We are also moving forward in the cause of temperance. Both old and young are joining our band. Dr. J. P. Andrews, a graduate of the Meharry Medical Department, Central Tennessee College, is with us. His proficency in his profession is a credit to our people and an honor to the Institution."

Jesse P. Price, Mason: "The trustees and teacher of our preparatory school have made an arrangement to teach preachers of all denominations that desire to improve themselves for the ministry. Students can get board for $6: tuition, $1. Our school now numbers 75, and they are yet coming in. Rev. C. E. Alexander is doing a great work here for the cause of education. We have had several lectures this session. Our beloved Elder, W. S. Butler was with us on the 10th inst., visited the school, and gave an encouraging address. We have from this school the following teachers out and doing well: G. D. Fields, at Pea Ridge; W. M. Reeves, four miles west of Mason; A. J. Moorehead, at Pleasant Grove. Of the Central Tennessee College: F. M. Gowder, at Atoka, and Miss I. M. Coward, at Mount Zion. I have a fine school at each of my preaching places, except at Brownsville. The educational interest in our midst is good. Brethren pray for us."

LOUISIANA.

Rev. W. A. Primus is still at Lake Providence trying to move his family to his new appointment.

Rev. W. P. Forest, at Baton Rouge, chose as the text of his introductory sermon: "We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed. We are perplexed, but not in despair."—II Corinthians, iv, 8.

MISSISSIPPI.

P. K. Holloway, Forest: "This is a poor part of the country and there are few members, but I will try to gain many more with the Lord's help."

J. P. Freeman, Martinsville. "We hope that our former pastor, Rev. A. Lemon will succeed as well at his new appointment as he did here. We pray God to help him."

From Little Rock.

Our good Bro. Decker will be in his new field of labor before this note reaches you. His many friends and admirers gave him a parting reception at the residence of Mr. French, where he has been making his home the most of the time he has served us. Every nook and corner of the house and halls were filled to overflowing. Probably the largest gathering that ever met, either to welcome a coming pastor, or bless with their benedictions a parting one. The most of a hundred people, old and young, came to say good-by. Not simply to keep up the usual forms or habits of society, but to express hearts of love and friendship, for he has literally won our hearts and affections. The writer was called upon to say a few words in expression of our love for him, and regrets that he could stay with us no longer. And in this connection his successor, Bro. Ford was welcomed to our homes and altars. Bro. Decker called us to prayer, and commended us to our Heavenly Father. As the good-by hands were given while we sang the "Home of the Soul" and "Shall we Gather at the River," many wept aloud. We hope we shall see him by and bye, at the Christial tide, where weeping will be no more. We speak for him a warm and whole-hearted reception in this new field. God bless Bro. Decker.

J. G. POLLARD.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 23, 1880.

Letter from Houma.

HOUMA, LA., Feb. 17, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—We are yet striving to live in fear of God. Our pastor, Rev. Edward Fields, has come to his post, and was met by numerous friends. From all indications he is well satisfied, and hopes to lead us to the honor and glory of Christ our Mediator. He preached us a noble sermon, which was highly appreciated. Brother Fields is a temperance laborer. He lectured to the temperance society acceptably.

There is to be a temperance mass meeting Feb. 28, at which we apprehend a grand success. We hope to do a nobler work this year than has ever been done in Terrebonne parish. There has been a strong temperance sentiment in Terrebonne, and we intend to resuscitate it again, and bring many from the rapacious jaws of that detestable monster—intemperance, whose baneful influence is felt in every community. A number of temperance speakers will attend the mass meeting. We solicit the prayers of all the temperance workers that God may aid and bless us, and that our people be shown why they are poverty-stricken.

The "Evening Star Lodge" of I. O. G. T. elected its officers for this quarter, and will install them Saturday evening, Feb. 28; "Evening Star" is steadily expanding and offering her hand of recognition to every one that will come and accept the Good Templar's mantle of protection. We hope to see the time when we shall have a Grand Lodge in Louisiana. If every minister in the Louisiana Conference does his duty, which we hope he will, we will have one. We are glad to see that the M. E. Conference has adopted The Independent Order of Good Templars. May the Lord speed the old M. E. Church.

Yours in Christ,

W. S. HAWTHORN.

Foreign Missions.

INSURANCE RECEIVED.—Superintendent Maclay writes, that the insurance on a part of our property in Japan has been promptly met and he goes on to say: There is a fair prospect that the Japanese government will at once take measures to make property safer in the Foreign Concession (called Tsukiji) than it has ever been before from fires in the native part of the city. The Foreign Concession is the only place in Tokio where Foreigners are permitted to build; it is indeed the only place in the city where they are permitted to reside, unless they accept positions and salaries as teachers in the schools of the government.

A position in Tokio is a matter of imperative necessity to our Mission. The prestige of the city as the Capital of the Empire, the opportunities it affords us for influencing the leading minds of the Nation, and the facilities afforded by our presence there, to the native Christians under our care at the outposts for communicating with the Government on matters affecting their interests. Every prominent Mission in Japan has a representative in Tokio, and we desire to make our station there as strong as the means at our disposal will admit it. Brother Soper will construct our new buildings so as to protect them as far as possible from fire, and every precaution will be taken to protect the property. We shall insure if possible. We trust therefore, that they will promptly authorize the reconstruction of the buildings." This was done promptly upon the first receipt of the loss by telegram. A special meeting of the Board was called. Authority granted to rebuild and an appropriation made in aid.

COR. SECRETARY.

MEXICO.—Our church which had to be roofed with iron, has had that work completed. It is said to be a better piece of work and executed at a less expense than was ever before known in Mexico. It is further reported that some 900 or more persons held the watch night for 1879-80, under that roof.

Bishop Harris arrived in the City of Mexico, Feb. 4, and started the next morning in company with Superintendent Drees to look at Missionary property in Guanajuata. The Conference will convene Feb. 18.

G. W. McGrew, of North India Conference is stationed at Cawnpore.

Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D.D., was elected delegate of South India Conference to the General Conference. Rev. William Taylor, alternate, and William F. Oldham, lay delegate.

The Buenos Ayres *Herald,* of Jan. 10, gives a most eloquent account of a Christmas service in the Methodist Episcopal Church under the pastoral care of J. F. Thomson. The same paper gives an account of a successful bazaar, which not only liquidated the church debt, but left a handsome balance in the treasury.

Our Chinese preachers must be the fruit of the native Church, and supported by the native Church, too, if they are to be really effective. Christianity is seed and must have a natural growth from native supplies, or it will be an exotic for all time. We must train our native churches to rely upon themselves in every respect at just an early a date as possible. If the Church is self-reliant she will in due time have her own preachers, missionaries and bishops, too: she will have a full organism all her own.—V. C. Hart.

THE FINANCIAL BASIS.—This in the judgment of the *Monthly Record,* the missionary organ of the Free Church of Scotland, has been formulated by the Synod of Michigan, America, in the following words: "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof. We are simply permitted to use a little, and our aim should be to see how little we can get along with for ourselves, and accept it as God's gift, and use all the rest as He demands."

Rev. Carl Elitzhaltz writes from Copenhagen: "The blessed work is still going on. I believe that over seventy have been converted, and fifteen have joined on probation. Many more are convicted. We continue the protracted meetings. The services are well attended. We hope that this is only the beginning of a far greater work of redeeming grace. Pray for us, that the day may yet dawn upon Denmark

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Exchange.*

Sunday School.

March 7, 1880.—THE SAVIOR'S GOLDEN RULE.

SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 7:1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."—12.

TOPIC.—Care in Regard to Heavenly Things. *(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)*

Prefatory.—With verse 7, begins a new division in the Sermon on the Mount, which occupies the remainder of the chapter, and the main topic of which is, "How to enter the kingdom of Heaven." There are very many who are ready to condemn one on mere reports and suspicions. In these days of scandals, a man's character does not count for much, when men credit all they hear. Obedience to the Savior's command: "Judge not," would soon put a stop to all such character-assassinations. There is no man exempt from the weakness of humanity. We are all sinners before God. It is a question, not of guilt, but of degrees of guilt. The man who lashes others ought to have a very thick skin himself. Besides the comfort there is in it, it is better, even for policy's sake, to have a charitable opinion for one's neighbors. To behold the mote that is in a brother's eye, and to be unconscious of the beam that is in one's own, is a feat that is possible, not in surgery, but only in morals. The majority of people seem to be trying to shield themselves behind the lesser faults of their acquaintances. The Savior does not say that one never shall rebuke a neighbor for his sins, but only that he shall be sure that, when he does it, that neighbor cannot point to some greater sin of his own, and thus put him to shame. "Pearls" must mean those treasures of the heart that have been gathered from the gospel and from experiences of truths. "Swine" are the lowest degree of brutal and sensual men. How often have the class of men here referred to made a jest and a by-word of the most sacred feelings of the heart? They have trampled its most precious treasures in the mire and vileness, and exulted to see them so soiled.

Asking and Receiving (7, 8).—In the previous part of the Sermon on the Mount the kingdom of heaven and its requirements have been set forth, and now directions are given for securing an entrance into it. There is an evident climax in the words—ask—seek—knock. The [illegible] desire, the second [illegible] apprehension of the value of [illegible] thing coveted, and the [illegible] importunity that will admit of no denial. And each one is rewarded in proportion to his [illegible]. The asker receives, the [illegible] finds, and the knocker en[illegible] the very treasure-house of [illegible]. Though some parents are [illegible] depraved, yet few could be [illegible] who would tantalize their [illegible] by giving them indigesti[illegible] when they were crying [illegible] place in their [illegible] serpent when they [illegible] for fish, or a venomous [illegible] when they were asking [illegible]. And we often make such [illegible] in asking gifts of our [illegible] Father—we ask for that [illegible] be our destruction, instead of doing us good. And like [illegible] parent with his [illegible] he gives us the [illegible] we need, instead of [illegible] we desire. The [illegible] to understand [illegible] toward us as a father [illegible] children. As you [illegible] the Father, even [illegible] your fellow men. [illegible] is the fulfilling [illegible] James echoes the [illegible]: "If ye ful[illegible] according to the [illegible] shalt love thy [illegible], ye do well." [illegible] in this sermon [illegible] gate of the [illegible] was a very [illegible]. It was en[illegible] by these [illegible]

Marriages.

At Durant, Miss., by Rev. H. Heslup, Miss Lular Nelson to Mr. Charley Meek.

Near Freisburg, Colorado county, Texas, Feb. 12, 1880, Mr. Sam Ware and Miss Mary Jane Jones. Bro. M. V. Banks officiated.

G. R. SMITH.

At Lodi, Miss., Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride, Mr. Wyatt Holt and Miss Angeline Curtis, Rev. I. B. Griffin, officiating.

At Aberdeen, Miss., Feb. 23, by Rev. L. J. Terrell, Mr. Sandy Flint to Miss Fannie Whitfield.

Deaths.

Sister Clara Miller, of the Houston, Texas, M. E. Church, and a faithful member, died Feb. 18th.

Rev. Richard Williams died Jan. 16. He said the way was bright before him. One of my members died Jan. 28. P. K. HOLLOWAY.

Trenton, Miss.

My mother, Ellen Donahoe, died Nov. 21, 1879, aged about 68 years. Seven children and a devoted husband mourn her loss. She passed away triumphantly.

B. T. DONAHOE.

Beauregard, Miss.

Sister Tirard died Dec. 12, 1879 and Sister Lindsay Feb. 2, 1880. Each left a husband and two children. Both passed away in the triumph of faith.

S. HARDWELL.

Brenham, Texas.

In Lebanon, Tenn., Feb. 6, Mrs. Jane Green, wife of Rev. R. Green. Sister Green was a woman of influence in the community, and leaves a kind husband and adopted daughter. On the 9th Mrs. Pariee Sanders passed away. She was faithful in her church duties, and patiently awaited death.

B. JAMES, Pastor.

Duke Robinson died Feb. 24, 1880, at his sister's, Mrs. Marinda Bell, in Little Rock, aged 28 years, 1 month and 18 days. He was converted Feb. 18, was baptized by the writer and received on probation in the M. E. Church Feb. 22. His conversion was a cheering one. He was filled with the Holy Ghost, and gave praise to God for the saving power of His grace. His funeral was attended in Wesley Chapel by the writer Feb. 25. His mother had preceeded him to the goodly land, and he has two sisters, Mrs. LaPort and Bell, on their way.

I. G. POLLARD.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 26, 1880.

WE HAVE known persons to doctor for years for Consumption, all to no effect. Though they had a cough, felt pains in the Lungs, were depressed, weak and many other symptoms tending to that disease, yet there was no structural unsoundness of the Lungs, all these symptoms being caused by the Liver being sluggish, and the Stomach weak. In all such cases the diseased conditions yield readily to Simmons Liver Regulator, and the patient is invariably brought back to health.

"I have been down ten years with Liver Disease. I have had a severe pain in my left side for three years with dry cough; this last Fall the cough became severe, and I coughed up half a gallon a day. The best doctors in Atlanta and my settlement said it was the last stage of Consumption. I was weakened down so by New Years day that I had to take my bed. I sent and got your medicine, (Simmons Liver Regulator), and have taken it regularly. My cough is nearly gone; I am able to sit up half the day. G. M. DODD, N. P., East Point, Ga."

If there is the music of love in your heart, there will be joy in your face, joy in your words, joy in your ways.

NEW BOOKS.

HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS. Prepared by Thos. E. Hill, and published by Moses Warren & Co., Chicago.

To condense fourteen books treating of different subjects into one quarto volume is surely a Herculean task. The volume before us makes, however, such a profession. As we open the magnificently bound book we are struck with its general "make up." The paper is unusually heavy and tinted; matter printed in double-columned pages with clear, open-faced type; giving 44 vignette and 10 full-page illustrations; the board back being made of tarred rope to prevent [illegible] from warping; and the binding being done upon fine silvered [illegible] to render each leaf secure. [illegible] we examine a line of the [illegible], we are impressed with the thought that rarely do our publishing houses ever send out—save in [illegible] very highest priced books—such advertisements of the printing, engraving, and binding that [illegible] be done by book-makers. [illegible] I treats of Penmanship. Not [illegible] are rules and directions for [illegible] business writing given, but [illegible] and copies are offered [illegible] the eye. Two pages are occupied with engravings showing how [illegible] are often made, and de[illegible] their faults, the remedies, [illegible] part of this book [illegible] "Flourishes," etc. A [illegible] gives a digest of the [illegible] writing. While [illegible] of the section gives [illegible] exercises for a [illegible] lessons, coupling [illegible] to young teach[illegible] and man[illegible] Our [illegible] to make the analysis of letters thoroughly understood, we are encouraged to examine Book II. "Rhetoric, Oratory and Composition," contains rules for spelling, punctuation, and composing, illustrated by cuts representing positions of ease and grace when reading or speaking. Book III, under the title of "Dictionary of Synonyms," gives the proper spelling, definitions and synonyms of over eleven thousand words. Books IV, V, VII, and VIII, give forms for the writing of commercial, legal, and social communications; while Book VI is devoted to the "Laws of Etiquette, with suggestions as to calls, parties, dinners, and indeed all forms of social life. The correct form of writing the superscription, the address, the signature, the folding of a letter is here given. Examples as to how letters of application for positions, recommendations, excuses, sympathy, love and courtship—indeed of all such practical epistolary forms as are used in every-day life, are here presented to the reader. It meets a long-felt want among business men by giving forms for the preparing of notes, bills, drafts, receipts, articles of agreement, mortgages, deeds, wills, etc.; the laws of interest and usury in the different States; the proper manner of foreclosing mortgages, collecting debts, etc. Book IX is a reference table, containing population, measures of capacity and weight, values of different coins, records of the civil war, etc., etc. Book X, after giving an abridgement of Parliamentary Rules, tells how public meetings should be called, organized, and course of business. Sign-painters, engravers, and tomb-stone cutters, will find valuable suggestions and patterns for their work in Book XII; while Book XIII, by the giving of rules as to how every man may become a poet, but serves as an introduction to Book XIV containing a selection from the most beautiful poems in our language. It may justly be said that the subjects here treated of are discussed by hundreds of different authors, and that there is no originality in the volume. There is no claim, as we understand it, put forth by Mr. Hill for originality, except it may be upon penmanship. His book professes to be a "Manual," a handbook. It has the boiled-down essence of 14 different topics, here so bound up and made convenient that it shall be always known just where to find the desired information without rummaging through an entire book-case of volumes. This "Manual" is such a book as every man needs upon his desk or parlor table for immediate reference. There is no one, able to read, for whom this volume has not a mission. Most cordially is it recommended. As the work is sold only by subscription, it cannot be obtained through any of the stores. Mr J. W. Strong has the exclusive right, with those he may employ, to sell in Louisiana and Texas. For a few weeks he will remain in New Orleans, and may be addressed at 211 Baronne street; his established address is in Dallas, Texas.

The ministers of our Southern Conferences will, most of them, receive soon a circular calling attention to several valuable works, most of them by Rev. W. F. Crafts, of the Rock River Conference, which they can obtain by mail at a liberal discount, besides the postage. "Ten Points of Ingersolville," includes an article from Chaplain McCabe, and Mr. Crafts' pungent replies to all of R. Ingersoll's Lectures. Fifty pages, with a very perfect photograph of Rev. W. F. Craft. "Through the Eye to the Heart," is said to be the best work on illustrative teaching extant. "Open Letters to Primary Teachers," with "Helpful Hints to Intermediate Teachers in Sunday-schools," meets one of the great wants in all our Sunday-schools. "The Ideal Sunday-school," ought to be in the hands of every superintendent. "The Coming Man is the Present Child," is a book for the family, and for the pastor who desires to be able to "feed the lambs." It is beautifully illustrated. "The Two Chains, or the Thirty-nine Articles of Temperance," contains matter for many addresses on the subject named, and ought to be in all the Sunday-schools of the land. These six books, paper covers, will be sent, post-paid, for $1 69. Other valuable books are embraced in the list.

Throughout Great Britain the "Homes of England" exerted a powerful influence for good. Mrs. Wright's valuable work, "The Complete Home," seems destined to make a still greater impression on the American people. The publishers, J. C. McCurdy & Co., are selling it very rapidly, and find the demand for it greater each month than the preceding one.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The Missionary Review (Princeton, N. J.) for March-April is at hand. It is filled with notes of interest.

—Golden Hours for March with its two prize pictures, and its amusing description of "The Late Comer," will be prized by the children. Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati; Phillips & Hunt, New York.

—The Little Folks Reader for February, (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston,) is a fit companion to its predecessor, which we noticed last month. The lessons are on pleasing topics, well illustrated. Seven cents per number, 75c. a year.

—The Fortnightly Review for February (Geo. Munro, N. Y.,) has Turkish Facts and British Fallacies, The Beginnings of Greek Sculpture, Irish Needs and Irish Remedies, Pliny the Younger, Empire and Humanity. Henry Thomas Buckle, etc.

—"Physics and Politics," the standard work of Walter Bagehot, is reprinted as No. 3 of the Humboldt Library, being issued by J. Fitzgerald & Co., No. 294 Broadway, New York, and is sold at 15 cents. The typography is equal to that of Harper's Franklin Square Library.

—The Contemporary Review for February (George Munro, publisher) gives Some Forgotten Aspects of the Irish Question, The Geography of Living Creatures, Experimental Legislation and Drink Traffic, The First Murder and the Founding of the First City, with other papers of interest.

—We are in receipt of a copy of the Sorgo Hand Book for 1880, published by the Blymyer Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, O. It contains a description of the varieties of Sorgo and Imphee Cane, and the Early Amber Sugar Cane, mode of culture, manufacture into syrup and sugar, etc.

—The Nineteenth Century for February has a paper by Maj. Gen. Rawlinson on The Situation in Afghanistan; Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu War, by Archibald Forbes; Paganism in Paris, by Pere Hyacinthe; Free Trade, Railways and the Growth of Commerce, by Gladstone. New York, George Munro. Price 20c.

—The Popular Science Monthly for March has a portrait of Carl Ritter and important papers on the subject of education. The prehistoric ruins of Southern Colorado, the study of political economy, water as fuel, frost phenomena and dolmens in Japan are subjects of papers. The editor's table, miscellany, etc., are quite readable. D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price 50 cents.

—St. Nicholas for March contains Alfred Tennyson's Child-Song, "Minnie and Winnie," "The Disadvantages of City Boys," by Washington Gladden; "Chy Lung," an illustrated tale about a Chinese fisher lad's curious adventures. The departments "For Very Little Folk," "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Young Contributors," "Letter-Box," and "Riddle-Box" have varied and lively items, some from the boys and girls themselves.

—The March Scribner records a summer excursion in a canal-boat from New York to Lake Champlain. The second part of Eugene Schuyler's "Peter the Great" begins with a description of the People and Government of Russia. Mr. Richard Whiteing contributes a paper on "Cham," the late French caricaturist. "Success with Small Fruits" treats this month of Raspberries. Mrs. Burnett's "Louisiana" introduces a character who is likely to be a favorite. "Bric-a-Brac" contains four unpublished poems by the late Irwin Russell.

—The National Repository for March contains two illustrated articles, one on the "West Point Military Academy," and the other on "American Art." The tale of "Muronssia" is continued through two more chapters; and a critique on "Abelard" is contributed. "A Consecrated Life," is a sketch of Mrs. Maclay, a missionary lady in Japan. Several selected articles and poems, and the "Editorial Miscellany" make up the number. The Repository is published monthly at three dollars a year, post-paid. Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati; Phillips & Hunt, New York.

—The Living Age for February 21st and 28th respectively, contain: The Progress of Taste, and The Successors of Alexander and Greek Civilization in the East, Quarterly; Fucinus, a Lost Lake and a New Found Land, New Quarterly; Sir Humphrey Davy, Temple Bar; Some Hints on the Teaching of Latin, Macmillan; An Imprisoned Princess—Leonora Christina of Denmark, Fraser; The Civil Code of the Jews, and The German Army, Pall Mall Gazette; Revolutionary Laughter, and Children of the Pantomime, Graphic; Canon Liddon, Spectator; Ingenuity Misapplied, Chambers' Journal; Celia, an Idyll, and instalments of "He that will not when he may," by Mrs. Oliphant; "Adam and Eve" by the author of "Dorothy Fox;" and the usual poetry. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—The leading article in the North American Review for March is by ex-Judge Jere. S. Black, "The Third Term," being a reply to ex-Senator Howe's paper in the Review for February. Mr. Black holds that to elect General Grant to a third term of office in the presidential chair would be a violation of a custom stronger than any laws or constitutions: that it would in effect be the end of our republican institutions, and the installment of "empire." Hon. E. W. Stoughton follows Mr. Black, taking precisely the contrary view, that a third term is eminently desirable, especially if, as in General Grant's case, an interval of time has elapsed between the second term and the third. David A. Wells aims to prove that a discriminating income tax is essentially Communism, and that this is specially true of such an income tax as was levied in the United States by Acts of Congress in 1863 and succeeding years. The fourth article, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, treats of Civil Service Reform. The author recounts what has been done in Britain, and shows how the experience of British statesmen may be turned to advantage by American lawmakers. Prof. Simon Newcomb, in "Our Political Dangers," calls attention to the need of some non-political tribunal for the determination of contested elections. He looks on the presidential struggle of three years ago, and the recent excitement in Maine, as symptomatic of a diseased political condition which calls for remedies very different from those hitherto employed. John L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, makes a spirited reply to Froude's recent article on "Romanism and the Irish Race in America."

"Now You See It."

Gilt-Edge Butter Maker takes the "witches out of the churn" and turns tedious, unsatisfactory churning into gratifying success. Sold everywhere.

HAMBURG, N. Y., May 28th, 1879.
JOHN E. PIERCE, Sec'y World's Dispensary; Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Your asking as to reputation of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker received. We have never kept it until lately. Have sold one case (3 doz. boxes) and it has given the best of satisfaction. Yours respectfully, T. L. BUNTING.

What Eminent St. Louis Physicians Say.

"Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is particularly useful when tonics are required. In Dyptheria, Malarial Typhoid Fevers and every depressing disease. We have prescribed it with success, and believe it to be a most valuable remedy." J. H. Leslie, M. D; G. P. Copp, M. D.; S. B. Prasons, M. D.; R. A. Vaughn, M. D.; Drs. S. L. & J. C. Nidelet; J. M. Scott, M. D. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans. 10-15

An Old Man Restored to Health.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1879.
H. H. WARNER & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—GENTLEMEN—"For forty years I have suffered with Diabetes, being obliged to void urine as often as once in 30 minutes, and have also been a great sufferer from palpitation of the heart. I am now using your Diabetes Cure, and can truly say, at 70 years of age, that it makes me feel like a new man. PETER SHOWEMEAN."

15 Pounds Gained in Three Weeks, and CURED of CONSUMPTION.

Messrs. Craddock & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—Please send me twelve bottles of DR. H. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Pills and Ointment for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL.

Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky.

This remedy speaks for itself. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not dissipate at once, and it will break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. $2.50 per pint bottle. Address, CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Conference Notices.

Tennessee Conference.

Assessments of Murfreesboro District for Freedmen and Church Extension collections for the conference year.

	Freedmen.	Church Extension.
Murfreesboro	$12 00	$2 00
Stone River	7 00	1 00
Woodbury	12 00	2 00
Shelbyville	7 00	1 00
Shelbyville Circuit	7 00	1 00
McMinnville	7 00	1 00
McMinnville Circuit	10 00	1 00
Sparta	7 00	1 00
Cookville	7 00	1 00
North Lebanon	7 00	1 00
Carthage and Caney Fork	5 00	1 00
Summerville	5 00	1 00
Martin Creek	5 00	1 00
Alexandria	10 00	5 00

The Conference agreed to raise $500 for the Freedmen's Aid Society, to be applied to the Meharry Medical College. Will the brethren make an effort to raise their full assessment for all the collections?

9-10 B. B. MANSON, P. E.

Mississippi Conference—Notice.

I desire to say to the members of the Mississippi Conference, that I hold receipts from Dr. Hunt for $62 40, for expenses of General Conference, leaving a balance against this Conference of $37.60; one-sixth of which ($6.27) I assume, and ask each Lay Delegate to the late Mississippi Conference from Greenwood district to raise 45 cents for this purpose, for which I will give my receipt when making my first round. Will each of the other Presiding Elders assume their proportion, as it is necessary the amount should be raised and forwarded to Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, N. Y., before the 1st of May. 9-10 L. BRADFORD.

Houston District Conference.

The District Conference for Houston District, Texas Conference, will hold its regular session at Columbia, beginning April 18, at nine o'clock a. m. On Thursday, at two o'clock p. m., C. C. Miniger will give an address upon The Teaching of the Bible as to the use of Intoxicating Liquors. On Friday, at the same hour, L. P. Cushman will speak upon The Bible View of Women's Position and Work. We hope that each brother will come with a written exercise of some text of Scripture.

L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 18, 1880. 9 10

Houston District.

SECOND QUARTER.

Houston, Trinity, March 19-21; Houston, Mt. Vernon, March 20-21; Galveston, Tabernacle, March 26-28; Galveston, St. Paul, March 27-28; Chances Prairie, April 3-4; Matagorda, April 10-11; Columbia, April 16-18; Oyster Creek, April 17-18; Houston, St. James, April 24-25; Houston Circuit, April 25; Harrisburg, May 1-2; Lynchburg, May 2; Frost Chapel, May 8-9; Richmond, May 15-16; Thompsons Switch, May 17-18; Stafford, May 22-23; Hockley, May 29-30; Sandy Center, June 5-6; Spring, June 12-13. L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 18, 1880. 9-10

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A Golden Entertainment

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SATURDAY, March 6, 1880,
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ADMISSION 10 CENTS. 7 td

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Managers for my Object Teaching Bible in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and Arkansas. I wish a man capable of hiring and training others, and who is willing to go into the field and teach his agents how to make sales. Ten years for a live man in each State, a salary to be paid after three months, if preferred. "In this attempt Mr. Holland has succeeded in giving, as I think, the best extant."—Gov. A. N. Colquitt, Georgia. Give age, experience and send this. W. J. HOLLAND, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED For the Pictorial Bible Commentator. 1,018 Pages, 475 Illustrations and Maps. The most complete and comprehensive Commentary on the entire Scriptures (in one vol.) ever published. Price, $3.75. WM. GARRETSON & Co., Cor. 4th & Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo. 48 17

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Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

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The above-named book, a 12mo., 352 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880, who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
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Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
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Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health—Important Testimony.
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Kansas	Topeka	" 10	Foster
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Central Pa	Altoona	" 10	Haven
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A PARABLE.

A little boy had sought the Pump
From whence the sparkling water burst,
And drank with eager joy the draught
That kindly quenched his raging thirst.
Then gracefully he touched his cap—
"I thank you, Mr. Pump," he said,
"For this nice drink you've given me!"
(This little boy had been well bred.)

Then said the Pump: "My little man,
You're welcome to what I have done,
But I'm not the One to thank—
I only help the water run."
"Oh, then," the little fellow said,
(Polite he always meant to be)
"Cold Water, please accept my thanks;
You have been very kind to me."

"Ah!" said Cold Water, "don't thank me,
Far up the hillside lives the Spring
That sends me forth with generous hand
To gladden every living thing."
"I'll thank the Spring, then," said the boy,
And gracefully he bowed his head.
"Oh, don't thank me, my little man,"
The Spring with silvery accents said—

"Oh! don't thank me, for what am I
Without the Dew and Summer Rain?
Without their aid I ne'er could quench
Your thirst, my little boy, again."
"Oh, well, then!" said the little boy,
"I'll gladly thank the Rain and Dew."
"Pray, don't thank me—without the Sun
We could not fill one cup for you."

"Then, Mr. Sun, ten thousand thanks
For all you have done for me."
"Stop!" said the Sun, with blushing face,
"My little fellow, don't thank me;
'Twas from the Ocean's mighty stores
I drew this draught I gave to thee."
"O, Ocean, thanks!" then said the boy;
It echoed back, "Not unto me.

"Not unto me, but unto Him
Who formed the depths in which I lie,
Go, give thy thanks, my little boy,
To Him who will thy wants supply."
The boy took off his cap and said,
In tones so gentle and subdued,
"O God, I thank thee for this gift,
Thou art the Giver of all good."
—Good Words.

A Good Lesson.

I once killed birds in my wantonness—God forgive me—merely to test my skill with the rifle; but I received a bitter lesson. While once passing through the woods, I carelessly fired at a bird, caring only to discharge my gun, so as to make my next fire sure. I wounded a bird which sat upon the fence. I felt guilt-stricken at once, and tried to catch it. Failing in that, I thought it would be humanity to shoot it. Before I could load my rifle it fluttered across the field, where I followed it, and found the panting sufferer at its nest, and the blood dripping upon its young! My cruelty flashed upon me in all its hideousness, and I cringed under my reflections like a guilty butcher, as I was.—*Thurlow Brown.*

Lost Friends.

[illegible]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to know the whereabouts of Harriet Kell. She [illegible] daughters, Mary and Ad[illegible] lived with Lawyer Ed[illegible] in Mobile, Ala. Address me [illegible] Leon Co., Texas.
LEWIS BENTON.

DEAR EDITOR—Allow me to inquire for my children whom I left [illegible] Canal, Cumberland [illegible] Carolina. Their names [illegible] Bimba, Joshua and [illegible] I am living near Aberdeen, [illegible]
MILES PROCTOR.

[illegible] EDITOR—I left my people [illegible] Va., about 30 years [illegible] owner was McMilliam [illegible] I was at that time taken [illegible] mother: her name [illegible] I had a brother [illegible] May and an uncle [illegible] Address me at [illegible] care Mrs. Gas[illegible] Ursaline street.
CLARA OLIVER.

[illegible] wish to make [illegible] paper [illegible] I [illegible] with a [illegible] sister [illegible]

[illegible] FRANKLIN.

[illegible] to inquire [illegible] gone [illegible] I saw [illegible] Miss. [illegible] The [illegible] he was [illegible]

son county, Texas, where I have been since the surrender. I had four sisters—Mary Ann Deleney, Tamer, Delane and Arabella. My brothers were John, Jackson, Alfred, and Adolph King. My father's name was Richard Lynch. Please address me at Lodwick, Marion Co., Texas.
HARRIET E. KING.

DEAR EDITOR—Mr. Ed. Denton, a son of Capt. John B. Denton, and my mother's brother (white), it is supposed, left Texas some twenty years ago. It was my mother's last request that I should find out where he was and whether he was living. He has many relatives here in Texas who want to know his whereabouts. If he is living he will confer a favor that can never be repaid by addressing his nephew at Denison, Texas.
P. SULLIVAN BROWN.

California and Oregon papers please copy.

MR. EDITOR—I have received from Millwaukee, Wis., names of lost friends of a resident of that city. I understand that you publish such lists, and if by that means friends my be put in communication, how great would be the joy! I enclose the paper sent to me. * *

Their mother's name is Nellie Furley. Milly Ann belonged to Robt. Logan and was sold down in Louisiana to Billy Perkins. Sam Furley belonged to Robt. Logan, in Lexington, Ky., and was sold to Col. Regans, Holly Springs, Tenn. Lydia Furley belonged to Logan, and was sold to Dick Fly, Tennessee. Their sisters names are Matilda, Susan, Mary and Dolly. Address me at 713 Grand Ave., Milwankee, Wis.
MATILDA HUGHES.

DEAR EDITOR—I am seeking the whereabouts of the relatives of my mother-in-law, whom she left in North Alabama, near Old Huntsville. She says they called it Old North Alabama. This was about the year 1832. Since she left them they belonged to Dr. Ford. Her father's name was Patrick Ford and her mother's was Clara. She and her mother and sister Martha were sold to a Mr. Dick Prior. He took them to Marengo county, Ala., and sold them to Mr. Edwin A. Glover. She says she was quite a small girl, but after they were sold her father married Sallie Steel, and they had five boys whose names are unknown to her, but she has learned that the boys have been making inquiry for her. Since the emancipation she and her sister Martha and the boys are the only relatives living there, as her mother is with us and Clara Ford is dead. The boys are the children of Sallie Steel. My grandmother's name was Katie Catherine, and grandfather's was Frank Cooper. My father, Patrick Ford, had one brother and sister, whose names were Stephen and Mason. Mother had three brothers and three sisters. The brothers were Allen, Jessie and Washington, and the sisters Maria, Hester and Hannah. Maria went to Nashville, Tenn. My five half-brothers have been inquiring for me and my sister since the emancipation, but Mr. E. A. Glover had brought us to Texas, where we now live. I don't know whether my father is living or not. Mr. Glover heard that he was dead, but I would like to hear from my five brothers; my mother is dead. Dear friends, help me to find my brothers, for the Lord's sake, and if found tell them to address me at San Felipe, Texas, in care of Leroy Samuels.
ELIZA TINNER.

The State-prison systems of most of these American States are rotten to the core. In some States they are managed in the interest of the spoilsmen of party. In others the lessee system enables hard-hearted brutes to coin fortunes out of the poor wretches who fall not into the hands of the law, but the talons of vultures in human shape. In the name of outraged humanity, let some true man take hold of this matter in every American commonwealth.—*Nashville Advocate.*

The Charleston *Courier* proposes a plan to pass a qualification law which forbids any to vote that cannot read, unless they have had the right for twenty-five years. It does not disguise that its design is to prevent the negroes from voting.

Maine News.

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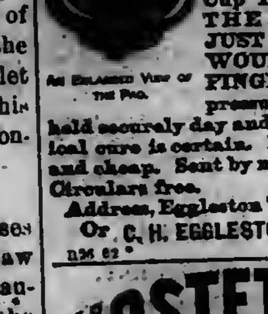

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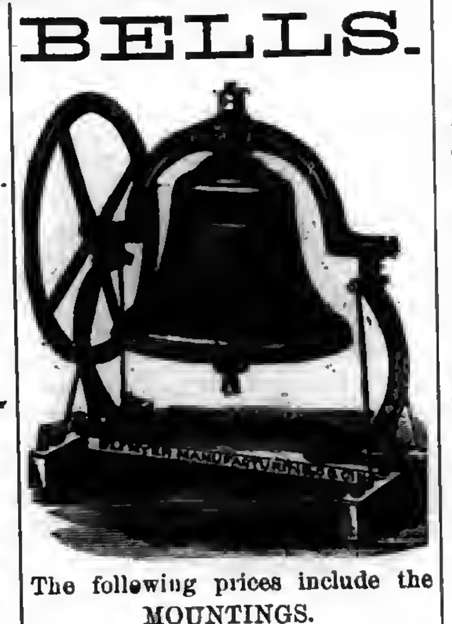

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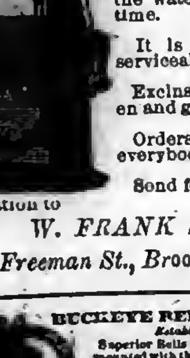

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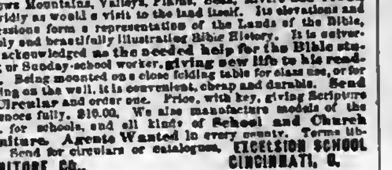

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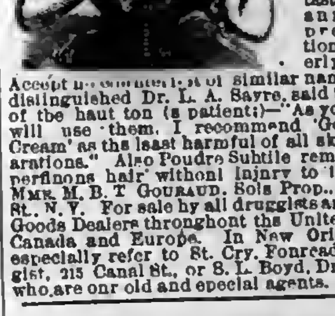

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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MORE FAITH IN THEE.

When like a bark at sea,
By rude winds toss'd;
[illegible] troubles threaten me,
And hope seems lost;
[illegible] then my cry shall be—
[illegible] faith, O Christ, in thee
[illegible] faith in thee!

[illegible] Satan buffets me
With cruel hate,
[illegible] like a lion fierce,
[illegible] at my gate;
[illegible] then my cry shall be—
More faith, O Christ, in thee,
[illegible] faith in thee!

Though from earth's golden fields,
[illegible] reap much gain,
[illegible] honors crown my brow,
[illegible] I win fame:
[illegible] this my cry shall be—
More faith, O Christ, in thee,
[illegible] faith in thee!

Though sin my heart assail,
And wound me sore;
[illegible] though my deeds be thorns,
Piercing me o'er;
[illegible] then my cry shall be—
More faith, O Christ, in thee,
[illegible] faith in thee!

[illegible] sickness casts me down,
When death draws near,
And when his deadly sting
Shall wake my fear;
[illegible] my cry shall be—
[illegible], O Christ, in thee,
[illegible] in thee!

[illegible] the Southwestern.

General Conference.

BY REV. W. R. GOODWIN, D.D.

[illegible] is scarcely any subject that [illegible] interest the average Methodist [illegible] as the one at the head of [illegible]. Some are predicating [illegible] changes will be made at [illegible] next May, while others [illegible] that all things will continue [illegible] are. There are some things [illegible] importance to the South, [illegible] glad to find the SOUTH[illegible] has its eyes and ears [illegible] If I may judge from [illegible] and hear, there will be [illegible] made for this coun[illegible] will be elected or re[illegible] color or race. If [illegible] our nine Bishops [illegible] years, giving each [illegible] conferences to keep [illegible] busy, we would have [illegible] we need for our [illegible] Suppose one of them [illegible] the heart of the South, [illegible] one on the border [illegible] aid the more South[illegible] then add Dr. Fowler [illegible]'s Aid Society as [illegible] with Dr. East, and [illegible] and Fuller at [illegible] what more could [illegible] for the South[illegible] of such [illegible] our in[illegible] the Southern [illegible] good [illegible] work to [illegible] some [illegible] as Dr. [illegible] Dr. McClay for [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] two [illegible] and [illegible]

will also be made to take the word "gold" out of the General Rule on dress, or to take the word "ring" out of the marriage ceremony, for why should these two things conflict? Inasmuch as the gold part of that rule is absolutely and eternally obsolete, it had better come out. The limit of the pastorate will hardly be removed, for we are not yet ready for congregationalism. As to whether the presiding eldership shall be made elective or not, it is not wise to say, for who can foresee the future? At any rate, the next General Conference is near at hand, and all the delegates ought to be posted in advance.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 24, 1880.

Beyond the Grave.

To my own mind, when I look in the direction of the future, one picture always rises—a picture of ravishing beauty. Its essence I believe to be true. Its accidents will be more glorious than all that my imagination puts into it. It is that of a soul forever growing in knowledge, in love, in holy endeavor; that of a vast community of spirits, moving along a pathway of light, of ever-expanding excellence and glory; brightening as they ascend, becoming more and more like the unpicturable pattern of infinite perfection; loving with an ever-deepening love; glowing with an ever increasing fervor; rejoicing in ever-advancing knowledge; growing in glory and power. They are all immortal. There are no failures or reverses to any of them. Ages fly away; they soar on with tireless wing. Æons and cycles advance toward them and retire behind them; still they soar, and shout, and unfold!

I am one of that immortal host. Death cannot destroy me. I shall live when stars grow dim with age. The advancing and retreating æons shall not fade my immortal youth. Thou, Gabriel, that standest nearest the throne, bright with a brightness that dazzles my earth-born vision, rich with the experience of uncounted ages, first-born of the sons of God, noblest of the archangelic retinue, far on I shall stand where thou standest now, rich with an equal experience, great with an equal growth; thou wilt have passed on, and, from higher summits, wilt gaze back on a still more glorious progress!

Beyond the grave! As the vision rises how this side dwindles into nothing—a speck—a moment—and its glory and pomp shrink up into the trinkets and baubles that amuse an infant for a day. Only these things, in the glory of this light, which lay hold of immortality seem to have any value. The treasures that consume away or burn up with this perishable world are not treasures. Those only that we carry beyond are worth the saving.—*Bishop Foster.*

Mrs. Hayes.

The genuine Christian heroism of Mrs. Hayes in illustrating her strict principles on the temperance question, at the late great State reception of the Diplomatic body and the most distinguished company of guests that could be gathered in the land, is worthy of all commendation. High officials, it is said, had intimated that the absence of wines might be considered an offense by the representatives of foreign governments; but this brave and beautiful chief lady of the land crowded her tables with the luxuries of all climes, and such an admirable variety of wholesome drinks, so far surpassed all previous receptions in the elegance of her floral decorations, and rendered the occasion one of such remarkable interest, that the affair was considered an unquestioned success, although the music of popping corks and flowing liquors was absent, and the scenes of maudlin inebriety which usually mark the close of these State receptions were lacking. It requires more true heroism to stand out against established international customs, than to pass under fire in the hour of battle. It is impossible to overestimate the moral value of such an example in so high a social circle. It is more efficacious than a [illegible] temperance lectures. It [illegible] the special and well-de[illegible] of the present administration that it has illustrated, in [illegible] degree, the highest [illegible] Christian family [illegible]. We are proud [illegible] representatives of other [illegible] behold its [illegible]—*Zion's Herald.*

Methodist Ministers and the Three Year's Rule.

The Rev. T. L. Flood, Editor of the *Chautauqua Assembly Herald*, says in his paper for the month of March:

"We have but little space for an argument on the settled pastorate, but there is one view of the discussion that is now going on in the press of the M. E. Church, and the *Independent*, that we would emphasize, viz: Good-bye to the Itinerancy—as it is, and has been—good-bye to its peculiar power and charms, when the limit is extended beyond three years. Yes, then we may all say, good bye to the democracy and equality of the Methodist ministry. We do not mean equality in talent, culture or social power—these differences will always exist—but there are no privileged classes among the pastors of this church now, when we look at the rights and advantages conferred by church legislation. The pastor who labors on a small circuit is the peer of the one who toils in the great city—when moving time comes at the end of three years, they must both go. Death reminds all men of their mortality. The limitation law creates equality on the field of battle; it gives the army *esprit de corps*. Change the rule and you create caste. Small churches do not keep their pastors now as long as large ones. The one-man-power among laymen is greater in a small church than in a large one, because it is easier to move a preacher from such a point than it is from a large church, and while the pastor in the country may be doing good work and his church is prospering, a sore-headed brother may cause a change at the end of the first year, because he sees that four more years may follow in which the pastor may plant himself and control the body. In a large church he could not do it so easily—the tide is harder to turn; hence the city pastor would always have an advantage, and this would grind the souls of the thousands who are in the country. We plead for equality in the ministry by objecting to any advantages being granted to a particular class by new legislation.

"The weak and strong churches have the same privileges under the law as it now exists. The strong are often restrained from lording it over the weak, in contests for men, by submitting to the inevitable change. Distribute the talent of the ministry and declare every pulpit of every church vacant once every three years, that every young preacher may feel that he is a candidate for the loftiest throne of power in the church once in every one thousand and ninety-five days. Then you present a powerful inducement to men to study, to be diligent and faithful in their work. They will then be drawn to toil under the influence of an earthly as well as a heavenly inspiration. Extend the time and you rob the young and growing ministers of some of the strongest earthly charms that are now before them. Besides it will open the way to church quarrels over the change of pastors, and unsettle the whole economy of the church. Next to free grace, the glory of Methodism is a limited pastorate, or the itinerancy as it is. We think it will be a long, long time before the change is made."

Industrious Development South.

There is a question that concerns the material well-being of our Southern States in a much more direct manner than the political theories to which their people are so obstinately wedded. They profess to be alarmed at the prospect of the continued control of national affairs by Northern ideas of the functions of the Federal Government, as if they could have any worse or other effect upon one section of the country than another. The North grows and prospers under the idea that we are a nation, and that the States are bound together by common interests and a common destiny. The South worries itself over the maintenance of the separate sovereignty of States, and neglects to apply itself to the work of industrial development, upon which the relative strength of sections depends. In straining to preserve its political solidity, it is in danger of keeping itself solid in its lack of enterprise, in its want of variety of industries, in the backwardness of its commercial appliances, and in the slenderness of its population and resources. While it keeps out capital, frightens immigration, and even drives out the forces of labor already at its command, the rest of the country is making rapid strides and reducing it more and more to a relative insignificance.

But there are indications of the giving way of barriers, and the regeneration of the South may yet be brought about by an enforced coalescence with the rest of the country in commercial and material interests. The tendency toward railroad consolidation, which, unrestrained and incidentally mischief-producing as it has been, has done so much to open up through lines of communication, and stimulate commercial activity in the North, has begun to show itself in the South, and gives promise of working important results. The spirit of Northern enterprise, making its way through Kentucky and Tennessee, has effected a railroad combination that can hardly fail to give a new impetus to its languid industries and its lethargic trade. Mr. Newcomb, the master-spirit of the Louisville and Nashville, Nashville and Chattanooga, and Georgia Central coalition boasts that he and his associates have obtained virtual control of a great complex line of through communication, rivaling the formidable combinations of the North. Their system, which is to be worked practically as a whole, includes about 4,000 miles of road. It reaches out to Chicago and St. Louis in the West, to New Orleans and Pensacola on the Gulf, and to Savannah, Port Royal, and Charleston on the Atlantic coast, and has arrangements with the Pennsylvania Central for reaching New York. Besides this, it proposes to run steamers from Savannah to this port, to Florida, to Havana, and, ultimately, to Europe.

Mr. Newcomb may be excused for indulging in glowing visions of vivifying effects upon the industrial condition of the South. He says the distance from St. Louis to New York via Savannah is shorter by [illegible] hundred miles than by any of the Northern through lines, and he has hopes of getting a share in transportation from beyond the Mississippi to this City. The distance in time from this port to Florida and Cuba is to be materially lessened, while direct communication will be established between those points and Chicago and St. Louis, with great gains for their trade. Fresh fruit and vegetables from semi-tropical climes are to displace canned articles from Northern markets in Winter, while the staple products of the cotton, tobacco, and sugar States are to be brought hither by more expeditions and economical means than heretofore. All the benefits of which the Southern railroad prince dreams presuppose something more than enterprise in railroad management. He must find the industrial spirit needed to make use of his appliances. If it exists there, it is in a latent state and must be awakened; if not, it must be attracted from without, and it will be some time time before through communication will have the effect in Georgia and Alabama that it has had in New York and Illinois.

Of the material possibilities of the South there can be no question. The untouched resources of soil and climate, of mines and forest, and of water-power, are capable of producing wealth of which it is not easy to form an adequate conception. The cotton crop of last year amounted to over 5,000,000 bales. Of this, nearly a million and a half were consumed by Northern mills, and a beggarly 152,000 bales in Southern mills. The consumption in Northern manufactures has increased 65 per cent. since 1860, while in the South, it has decreased 15 per cent. Even the transportation of cotton and its export to foreign countries has tended away from the Gulf ports, and to a less extent from those of the South Atlantic, and has taken more and more to overland lines of communication to shipping points in the North. Southern deposits of coal and iron have scarcely been touched; phosphate rock is still sent North to be converted into fertilizers and then shipped back; fruit and vegetable culture is in its infancy, and receiving little attention compared to what it deserves, and in every way the capacity of the South for profitable production is shamefully neglected. And yet, the narrow intolerance that repels capital, repels and even expels labor, and attempts to shut fertile and prolific States within the isolation of an effete political and industrial system, is proudly maintained.—*N. Y. Times.*

Southern Folly, as Viewed from Europe.

The following is published without note or comment, as illustrating how the folly of the South toward men of Northern sentiment, and toward the Negroes, is looked upon by the people of Europe.

The first is the statement of the agent of one of the German steamship lines. We quote from a late Washington dispatch:

This gentleman came to Washington to learn in what portion of this country his company could most advantageously purchase suitable timber lands, both of oak and pine, from which supplies could always be obtained. His object was to buy large tracts and open extensive works for preparing all kinds of ship-timber. He was informed that in certain portions of Alabama favorably situated with reference both to railroad and water transportation, lands well stocked with such woods as he desired could be obtained at very reasonable rates. He replied that on no account could his company be induced to invest a dollar in the South or to send a man there. While he personally had no doubt, from inquiries which he had made, that he could go into Alabama, invest in lands and cut timber without molestation, it would be impossible for him to convince his company of the fact. It would also be very difficult for them to procure men at home who are acquainted with the work of their company, to agree to come over and go into the Southern States of the Union to reside. In response to assurances that Alabama is free from all political disturbances, he said that while he supposed that to be true, nevertheless the belief has become so general in Europe that the Southern States are in an unsettled condition, and that the rights of person and property, especially of those who are not natives, are constantly regarded, as to render it impossible to induce capitalists to trust either their money or representatives of their interests in any part of the South. He said that within the last year or two this feeling had greatly increased among European capitalists, owing to the knowledge of the lenient, and, in European eyes, extremely wise course pursued by the present Administration toward the South. Where previously there has been sympathy for the South among the people of Europe, on account of the interference of the general Government in local affairs, the opinion now prevails that there is no excuse for such continued disorders as have been reported to exist.

The second is an editorial from the *Irish Times*, of Dublin, of Jan. 21, 1880, and sufficiently explains itself:

A terrible indictment, so circumstantial as almost to compel credence yet so dreadful in its character as to stagger credulity, is made by a correspondent of the *Times* against the Democrats of Mississippi. For a considerable time past reports have been current regarding inhuman atrocities inflicted upon helpless and unoffending colored men, and it was established that an exodus of the negro race to Kansas and other States had set in, the wretched people preferring to face poverty and starvation rather than remain to encounter the ever present risk of murder and outrage. The suggestion that these reports were circulated by Republican politicians in the North for party purposes is met by a statement of facts, which, if true, points to the existence of a band of monsters whose crimes call for vengeance to man and heaven. The Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society published a series of statements on the authority of the Secretary of the Kansas Relief Society which there seems no reason for doubting save in the natural repugnance to believe white men guilty of such fearful brutality against a harmless and submissive race; brutality that would be motiveless but for an insane desire for a "solid" Democratic vote to which the Republican proclivities of the colored men form an obstacle. We shall recount only a few of the incidents given, from which the character of the remainder may be gathered. A band of "bull-dozers" in Coahoma county, Mississippi, led by a member of Congress, began the operations by shooting a colored preacher, who had given them no provocation. They next seized a wretched negro, tied a rope around his neck, fastened one end of it to one of the horses, made him run with the animal for five miles, beating him the while with their guns, and, when he gave up from fatigue, shot him in the most cold-blooded manner, calling out to some negroes working in a neighboring field: "This is how we are going to serve every nigger who votes the Republican ticket." Passing over several exploits of this band, we come to the operations of another company, who got hold of two old men and carried them off despite the prayers and entreaties of their wives, made them walk ten miles, whipping them all the way, and shot them. Dr. Hartzell, the editor of a New Orleans paper, vouches for the account of the murder of Capt. Dixon, Candidate Sheriff for Yazoo county, Mississippi, who had distinguished himself in the Confederate army. Because he would not relinquish his candidature he was murdered in the public streets. We fear that there is no room for doubting those statements. The fact of the migration of the negroes to Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, and other States, and the destitution which has overtaken them, especially in Kansas, cannot be disbelieved. To account for the emigration there is no other reason than the persecution to which they have been subjected, while nowhere is there any suggestion that they have given any provocation. Fierce as are the currents of political dissension in Europe, we fail to encounter such deliberate atrocities as those narrated of the Democrats of Mississippi.

Bishop Haven's First Sermon.

In the years 1845-47, with one of God's noblemen for a colleague, Wm. S. Stillwell, I labored on Amenia Circuit, Dutchess Co., N. Y. E. O. Haven, now Chancellor of Syracuse University, was at that time the Principal of the Seminary, and Gilbert came there as a teacher of languages. Believing him to be a young man of more than ordinary talent and deeply pious—for beneath his genial surface there was a substratum of deep devotion to God—after becoming intimately acquainted with him as one of his pastors on the charge, I suggested to him in a social conversation that I thought he ought to preach, but advised him to pray over it and follow the leadings of the Spirit of God. His answer was that he had had his thoughts in that direction himself. I then suggested that he prepare a sermon and fill my appointment the next Sabbath morning, and I would go with him to a village called Sharon, about two and a half miles from Amenia. Young Haven's text was Prov. xiv, 12: "There is a way which seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." During the sermon I made up my mind that he would make a workman who, in using the gospel-axe, would hew to the line, which his subsequent history has proved to the satisfaction of the Church.—*John Davy, in N. Y. Advocate.*

Rattlesnakes as Missionaries.

In 1850 there lived in the southern part of Missouri a family by the name of Weaver—very hard characters—the old man, his wife, and five grown-up boys. During the spring John Weaver was bitten by a rattlesnake. Everything was resorted to for his relief, but to no avail. When they saw he must die they sent for an old Methodist preacher to pray for him. He prayed as follows: "We thank thee, Almighty God, for thy watchful care over us, and for thy watchful goodness and tender mercy, and especially do we thank thee for rattlesnakes. Thou has sent one to bite John Weaver. We pray thee to send one to bite Jim, one to bite Henry, one to bite Sam, one to bite Joe, and we pray thee to send the biggest kind of a rattlesnake to bite the old man, for nothing but rattlesnakes will bring the Weaver family to repentance. There are others just as bad as the Weavers. We pray thee to stir up Missouri, and if nothing else will bring the people to repentance, we pray thee to shower down more rattlesnakes."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

No Republican Teachers Need Apply.

A contributor to the Aberdeen, Miss., *Weekly* says that the Democratic executive committee of Monroe county—the county of which Aberdeen is the capital—have adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that it is the opinion of the executive committee that there should no longer be any Radical [a term used in all the Southern States for Republican] school teachers employed in the capacity of public school teacher in the county of Monroe, and that the Superintendent of Education be specially requested to decline giving any Radical a certificate as teacher."

And the Superintendent of Education of the county has required that every applicant for the position of teacher shall certify that he (or she) has been and will continue to be a Democrat. The Superintendent's requirement is thus worded:

"I hereby certify that I have been a Democrat and that I will hereafter support the candidates of the Democratic party, and work with that party."

The foregoing, states the correspondent, is required before the contract is approved. We trust that the correspondent is mistaken, and that no such silly action has been taken by the executive committee of Monroe country. We are earnestly striving to induce immigration to the South, and our efforts thus far have met with encouragement and favor, but so long as any considerable portion of our people persist in placing such narrow-minded, vindictive partisans forward, as their mouthpieces, as the men who are represented by this correspondent as comprising the Democratic executive committee of Monroe county, then our efforts to accomplish our purpose, or any good for the South, will be utterly futile; for people will not emigrate to a country where their choice of a profession or calling is prescribed by their neighbors; and if they possess independence of character—and none other should be desired as citizens—they will not agree to the surrender of their manhood and principles as a condition precedent to being allowed the privilege of remaining in our land, however genial may be our climate or inexhaustably rich our soil.—*New Orleans Ledger.*

Let Your Light Shine.

Some complain that their talents are few and their influence feeble, but here is a case where a little light saved a life: Rev. Spencer Crompton, of Boulogne, France, says: "During a voyage to India, I sat one dark evening in my cabin, feeling thoroughly unwell, as the sea was rising fast and I was but a poor sailor. Suddenly the cry of 'Man over-board!' made me spring to my feet. I heard a trampling overhead, but resolved not to go on deck, lest I should interfere with the crew in their efforts to save the poor man. 'What can I do?' I asked myself, and instantly unhooking my lamp, I hold it near the top of my cabin and close to my bull's eyed window, that its light might shine on the sea, and as near the ship as possible. In half a minute's time I heard the joyful cry, 'It's all right, he's safe,' upon which I put my lamp in its place. The next day, however, I was told that my little lamp was the sole means of saving the man's life; it was only by the timely light which shone upon him that the knotted rope could be thrown so as to reach him. 'Let your light shine that men may see!'"

The Nihilistic Programme.

Michael Bakunin, a Nihilistic leader, said in a speech at Geneva:

"I come to announce a new gospel which must penetrate to the very ends of the world. This gospel admits of no half measures and hesitations. The old world must be destroyed and replaced by a new one. The die must be stamped out and give way to truth. Now, the beginning of all those lies which have ground down this poor world in slavery is God, who is nothing but the personification of absolute tyranny, and has been invented with a view of either frightening or alluring nine-tenths of the human race into submission to the remaining tenth. The first lie is God. The second lie is Right. Might invented the fiction of Right in order to insure and strengthen her reign; that Right which she herself does not heed, and which only serves as a barrier against any attacks which may be made by the trembling and stupid masses of mankind. Might forms the sole groundwork of society. It should be in the possession of those nine-tenths of the human race whose immense power has been rendered subservient to the remaining tenth. When you have freed your mind from the fear of a God, and from the childish respect for the fiction of Right, then all the remaining chains which bind you, and which are called science, civilization, property, marriage, morality and justice, will snap asunder like threads. Our first work must be destruction and annihilation of everything as it now exists. You must accustom yourselves to destroy everything, the good with the bad; for if an atom of this old world remains the new will never be created.

"Pa, are you in favor of the Bible in public schools?" asked a youngster at the breakfast-table. "Why, of course I am," responded the father. "What makes you ask such a question, my son?" "Oh, only I thought maybe you wasn't, as you never read it at home." The urchin dodged, but he wasn't quite quick enough.

Truth should never strike her top-sails in compliment to ignorance or sophistry.

General News Items.

The Ute Indians have agreed to give up their lands.

Gunn & Black's hotel at Brinkley, Arkansas, burned. Loss, $10,000.

The California Senate has decided by a vote of 33 to 5 not to have a chaplain.

The paper makers of the Northwest demand an abolition of the tariff on paper stock.

The Senate confirmed as postmasters: W. G. Wilkinson, Donaldsonville, La; Charles Miller, Morgan City.

Suit has been entered in the District of Columbia against U. S. Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, for seduction.

France has entered into negotiations with England and the United States to terminate the war between Peru and Chili.

Seven States in five years have authorized the election of women to offices in connection with the public schools.

A Catholic priest in Cincinnati refused to receive a contribution of fifty dollars from a parishoner because he was a liquor dealer.

President Diaz gave a banquet in honor of Gen. Grant, at the palace. All members of the cabinet, and of the diplomatic corps were present.

The trial of Virgil Gully for the murder of John P. Gilmer, one of the victims of the Chisholm massacre, began at De Kalb, Miss., last Monday.

Bishop Haven appointed Drs. L. T. Townsend, of the Boston University, and Geo. Prentice, of the Wesleyan University, as his literary executors.

A member of the British House of Commons having declared his ability to bribe one of the committees of that body, was committed to Newgate prison.

Gen. Melikoff was fired at by a young man with a revolver, in St. Petersburg, while alighting from his carriage. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested by a Cossack.

The President has issued a proclamation warning white settlers to keep out of the Indian Territory. Troops have been ordered to the border to protect that Territory from invasion.

The New York *Advocate* says: "We greatly regret to learn that Dr. Dashiell suffered severe and protracted pain during the past week, and that at the close his condition was less hopeful than heretofore. Much prayer ascends daily in his behalf from a multitude of sympathizing hearts."

Zion's Herald of the 19th inst. gives this as happening at the Boston Preachers' Meeting: "Rev. Dr. Rust, of the Freedmen's Aid Society, in a graphic manner portrayed the great grief of the colored people at the death of Bishop Haven. He exhorted the brethren to go ahead, pay the indebtedness the Bishop assumed, and raise the endowment of a Haven professorship for the Clark University in the spirit and power of our translated bishop." A resolution of endorsement was adopted.

Said Gen. Longstreet to an *Inter-Ocean* reporter: "I adopted the policy immediately at the close of the war, which only the slow flight of years is imbuing into the sentiment of the Southern people. To me the surrender of my sword was my reconstruction. I looked upon the 'Lost Cause' as a cause totally, irrevocably lost. I adopted the principles of the Republican party. I threw myself into sympathy with the government into which I had been admitted as a member. Of course, by this action I sacrificed the esteem of the Southern people. In New Orleans, where I was then residing, I was forced to give up my business, and the newspapers boasted that I had been driven from the city. In Georgia, also, I was long made an object of public vilification. But I have stood firm to the principles I adopted, and to-day I am proud to see indications that freedom of thought and freedom of suffrage is likely to gain, at least, some foothold in the Southern States. That is why I am anxious to see Grant nominated; by his nomination, political intolerance, the hand that now holds the solid South together will be broken. There are Southern States which one Republican and one alone can carry, and that [illegible] is General Grant—[illegible] Louisiana, Georgia[illegible]

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We are grateful to our Preachers and people who have done so much in pushing the canvass for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880 thus far.

But we feel that the field has not been thoroughly canvassed yet. Will not our Agents everywhere make a special effort at once to send in a list of subscribers for

THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR?

We will send the paper for the remainder of the year for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. The

GENERAL CONFERENCE

is soon at hand, and the SOUTHWESTERN will contain an abstract of the daily proceedings. The coming General Conference will be an important one. It will have much to say about our work in the Southern States. Several Bishops will be elected, and the question of electing Presiding Elders will be discussed; also the matter of admitting laymen into the Annual Conferences will be decided; besides, many other subjects of great importance will receive attention.

Another great event to transpire in 1880 is the election of a

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This will occur next November, and between this time and that our people want the news from a reliable source. This they can get in their own church paper.

We will publish the

WEEKLY MARKETS,

which will be of great value to our people in posting them as to the price of produce and supplies, and then enable them to keep from being swindled.

In the matter of

CHURCH NEWS

we propose making the SOUTHWESTERN better than ever during 1880.

OUR PREMIUM BOOK.

We give the Premium Book to one dollar and a half subscribers, the same as to yearly subscribers. So $2 cash will pay for the paper for the paper the remainder af the year and the Book. It is surprising how popular the Premium Book is. All who see it are delighted with it. It costs but fifty cents to subscribers. No one else can buy it for any price.

Now let our Agents and friends make a thorough canvass at once and send in the names and cash.

The *Central Methodist* and the [illegible] *Methodist* have become one [illegible].

Rev. Lorin Webb, of the New York East Conference, died of consumption at Louisville, Ky., on the [illegible] of February.

The *Central Christian Advocate* thinks the number of bishops ought to be doubled next May. That would give the church eighteen bishops.

A gracious revival is in progress at Lawrence, Texas, under the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Otterman. [illegible] have been thirty-four accessions and thirty conversions.

The *New York Advocate* thinks [illegible] new bishops ought to [illegible] next May, and four of [illegible] in the South—at [illegible], Atlanta, New Orleans [illegible] Texas.

[illegible], Texas, J. T. Gib[illegible] closed his school after [illegible] session. Rev. W. [illegible] present, and ap[illegible] his work. [illegible] writes that it is his [illegible] is a young man, and [illegible] the minds of his [illegible] demand for [illegible] county."

[illegible], of the Atlanta [illegible], reports in his [illegible] visit to West [illegible] by Rev. J. [illegible], Feb. 15, a [illegible] at [illegible] Confer[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] of Rich[illegible]

The Freedmen's Aid Society.

The twelfth year of work by this noble Society is summed up in the report just sent us by its efficient Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D. During the year ending June, 1879, the Church has contributed to the Society $67,237.-74, and there was received from the Ladd endowment $6,400. During the twelve years since its organization, the Society has received and expended $790,218 95. It has paid $4,000 on the debts of the Society during the year, so that these amounted July 1, 1879, to $9,326.

The Society supports six chartered institutions, three theological schools, one medical college and ten institutions not chartered. The students in these schools are classified as follows: Biblical, 453; law, 23; medical, 60; collegiate, 74; academic, 270; normal, 1,020; intermediate, 242; primary, 371—total, 2,510.

During the year two new and substantial buildings have been erected at Marshall, Texas; which, with other buildings already on the ground, give good accommodations for Wiley University. A large and beautiful building has been erected at Nashville, Tenn., for the use of Meharry Medical College. The corner stone of Chrisman Hall has been laid at Atlanta. It is to cost $30,000, and will be the first permanent building of Clark University.

Special commendation is given to the work lately inaugurated among the Freedwomen, begun in this city, and also an appeal is made for effort in elevating the colored people throughout the Northern States. Mrs. Dr. Rust has made a beginning in this good work in Cincinnati.

Under the head of "An Exigency Met," Dr. Rust discusses the necessity of larger aid to our struggling seminaries in the South among our white people. The necessity of helping more largely than heretofore those institutions is recognized by all interested in our Church work in the South. The constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Society, Article II, says:

"Its object shall be to labor for the relief and education of Freedmen and others, especially in co-operation with the Missionary and Church Extension Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

That phrase *"and others"* opens the way for this Society to aid other schools besides those intended for Freedmen, or their successors. Already one of our schools attended by white people has been saved by this Society from the sheriff's hands. Dr. Rust rightly says:

"It is not possible for this Society to abate in the least its efforts in behalf of the Freedmen, but the time has evidently arrived in the development of our whole work in the South when the basis of our operations should be so enlarged, and our income so increased, as to render aid in the case of an exigency like the above to save a valuable school property essential to the interests of schools for the higher education of our young men of Saxon origin in the South. We should raise $75,000, as in the last year, for the Freedmen's Aid Society, and $25,000 for schools among the white population, the "others" alluded to in the Constitution, to carry on the great work that the Methodist Episcopal Church has inaugurated in the South."

During the past year $11,857 91 more were received than during the preceding year, and to collect and expend the whole amount received —$75,260 76—the Society used, including Secretary's salary, $5,322.-07 or only 7.3 per cent. Seventy teachers have been supported the past year. The school property in the South now amounts to over $250,000. Dr. Rust and his board are to be heartily congratulated on the grand work accomplished by their Society. The work it does bears such relations to our general church work in the South, as to make it of the greatest importance that this Society should be given larger contributions each succeeding year.

Southern Methodism in the North.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South is gradually extending its organizations in the Northern States. This is to be commended, and is in accordance with the action of the Fraternal Commis[illegible], who met at Cape May in 187[illegible] and which, by recognizing the legitimacy of the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church South as [illegible] of Episcopal Methodism, [illegible] full liberty to each denomination to organize churches and [illegible] wherever Providence [illegible] way.

[illegible] of the Cincin[illegible] writing from New Al[illegible] gives the following [illegible] in the [illegible] South has [illegible] rations [illegible] territory [illegible] Church [illegible] The

elastic and intelligent embodiment. These qualities have led him to extend the area of the work of the Church South into Indiana and Illinois, and while his church people in the Southern States have been crying loudly against Northern aggression upon their territory by the M. E. Church, the enthusiastic old bishop has been "pushing things," so to speak, in the North, and getting in his work pretty effectively. It is true societies of the Church South have been organized in some places in Indiana—New Albany among others—where they soon fell to pieces from lack of sympathetic cohesion, but, in the main, the seed planted by the Southern Church preachers has grown, and is bearing fruit. There are now in Indiana three presiding elder districts, and twenty-three regular charges of the M.E. Church South, and in Illinois probably an equal, if no larger number. The organization of another society at Indianapolis last Sunday is evidence that the church intends to strive for a central or metropolitan position in Indiana, from which its aggressive work may be more effectively directed.

The work of the Church South is a peculiar one, it seems. Its chief mission, if we may judge from its membership in Indiana, is to save Democrats. In this great work it merits encouragement, and should receive the prayers of all evangelical Christians for its success. If any religion will catch a Democrat and enfold him comfortably in its peaceful robes, it is a religion with a Southern element in it, and while the Methodist Church South has this element in profusion, with most of the solid doctrines of Methodism besides, there is hope that those Democrats who are now wandering over the "barren wastes" may be brought to a knowledge of the truth. And if the Southern Church follows up its aggressions in Indiana in the true spirit of Methodism, by the establishment of schools, it may yet unconsciously convert many thousands.

Frontier Churches.

In a letter to the *Christian Advocate*, of New York, Doctor Crary, Presiding Elder of the Northern district, Colorado Conference, says: "A hundred churches on the frontier are a hundred centres of light from God—a hundred victories. Look at it! The Church Extension Board gave Silver Plume, Col., $200 three years ago, and that is all that society ever cost the churches. It is self-sustaining and flourishing, and pays its full share of Mission and church extension money. Carbon got $250 and has a church nearly done worth $2,000, and only gets $100 from the Missionary Society; and paid last year $70 Mission money. Fort Lupton got $200 and rejoices in a good brick church out of debt, and a growing society. The Loveland society could not have built, unaided, a wood-shed; with help, they propose to have a comfortable house.

O for a little help at twenty other points! The church cannot afford to neglect this vast region, which is the very heart of the Republic. Sometimes I feel an overwhelming sense of responsibility, not for myself alone, but for our church which ought to be here in mighty force. I never see a neglected place in the valleys or mountains without crying out in spirit for God's help, and everybody's help! My own district needs now at least fifteen churches more than we have, and they could all be built if we had help to start. The whole interior region of our continent is a battlefield. The very safety of the Republic demands that the churches should all do their part; and then the infinitely important question of the salvation of the people urges us all to help for Christ's sake."

The Board of Church Extension.

No great interest connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church is administered with greater care or efficiency than is the work of the Board of Church Extension, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Kynett and the managers of that interest at Philadelphia. In a late communication in the SOUTHWESTERN from the Texas Conference mention was made of a place where the money given some time since had not resulted in a church as promised. At once came a communication from Philadelphia asking for explanations, which we believe the parties interested gave.

This eagle-eyed watchfulness on the part of Dr. Kynett, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, is worthy of all commendation. The church at large has in many ways given evidence of its faith in the management of this great interest. During the year just ended the receipts were over $40,000 more than during the year preceding.

The Maine election returns have been found. They were in a trunk hid away on the top of a large desk in the State House. Letters were found in the trunk implicating prominent Fusionists in different parts of the State in the late conspiracy to steal that State from the Republicans, who had carried it in a fair election.

The Picayune and the Exodus

We clip the following from the New Orleans *Picayune* of February 28:

Rev. Mr. Hartzell, of the Northern Methodist Church, and now for some years a resident of this city, has been long and actively engaged in misinforming the Northern public in regard to Southern matters, and particularly as to the condition of the colored people of this section. We are not aware that he has any other claim to distinction; but in the department of bloody-shirt and outrage literature he has secured a position of undisputed prominence. In the Methodist Quarterly for October this worthy gentleman contributes a characteristic account of the persecutions endured by the negroes at the hands of "planters, Ku-Klux Klans, Pale Faces, Knights of the White Camelia, White Leagues, Rifle Clubs, Bulldozers and tissue-ballot manipulators."

Dr. Hartzell says: "The causes of the negro exodus may be grouped under a single head, namely: the conditions of financial, political and social distress in which the negroes of the South find themselves after fifteen years of freedom, and the conviction that their former owners, who, with their allies, now control every Southern State, have in the past opposed their advancement, and do not now give sufficient evidence of good desire towards them to insure their present and future welfare."

Then follows the usual statement that the operators in the North in the mines and factories are worse off than the negroes in the South.

We wish it had occurred to the editorial writer in the *Picayune* that fair dealing would require the statement of some of the facts, we gave as proving the truthfulness of these causes of the Exodus. We have received scores of letters, some of them from men of Southern sentiments, and not a few of them from men of national reputation, thanking us for our article of last October. We challenge the editor of the *Picayune* to disprove its statements.

In the meantime the Exodus steadily goes on, and prominent newspapers like the *Picayune* make no attempt to account for the phenomenon, which threatens appalling disaster to large sections of the richest planting regions of the South, and denounce as venders of "bloody shirt literature" those who conscientiously seek to understand the causes of the movement and to point out ways of averting the threatening disaster.

In pleasing contrast to the unwillingness of the *Picayune* to publish the truth about the exodus or to treat those who do with gentlemanly courtesy, we notice the Baton Rouge *Herald*, and *Advocate* both Democratic papers. Sometime last month they observed that hundreds had left since the commencement of the exodus, and hundreds more were preparing to follow. They suggested the propriety of a meeting of merchants and planters, relative to the cause and suppression of the dissatisfaction among the colored people.

The meeting was held in Pike's Hall Feb. 4, and largely attended by prominent citizens. A committee composed of Samuel P. Greves, Daniel Morgan, E L. Woodside, August Williams, J. A. Daugherty, Ivy Patterson, J. C. Cherotte, J. Magee, reported the following resolutions, which, with others, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the good citizens of the parish, of all classes and conditions, have heard with mingled feelings of shame and indignation, that peaceable and industrious citizens of this parish have been threatened with violence and even death by masked men and by secret written missives left clandestinely at the houses of citizens unless they should quit the parish, and farther that such threats have been carried out by acts of arson and personal violence; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of East Baton Rouge, do deprecate said malicious and unlawful acts, and will do everything within our power to detect and bring to justice all persons who have or who may hereafter be guilty of said unlawful and malicious acts, and will encourage and defend our citizens, who may have been threatened or injured, in disclosing the offenders and given their testimony in the court.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in our judiciary, and in the executive officers of our parish and State, that they will do their whole duty whenever complaints are brought regularly before them of offenses against the property and persons of all classes of citizens, without regard to color condition, and we call upon all persons who may know of such offences to make the same known to the officers of the law.

Resolved, That we do, as citizens, earnestly desire that our colored citizens should be fully protected in every civil, religious and political right, guaranteed to them by the letter and spirit of the Constitution and the laws of the State, the right to vote, the right to acquire property, to enjoy the benefits of liberty without any hindrance or intimidation whatever, believing that protection to them and their rights is not only demanded by justice, but by the spirit and latter of aur Constitution and laws.

Here it is admitted that within a short time, near Baton Rouge, the future capital of this State, peaceable and industrious colored people have been threatened with violence and even death by masked men, and that secret written missives have been left clandestinely at their houses by secret organizations, warning them to quit the parish. It is to be hoped that the efforts of these citizens to punish their bulldozing neighbors may prove successful, and we trust that the *Picayune* will cease suppressing the truth about the causes of the exodus; and also be fair enough not to continue slandering those who by publication of the truth, are seeking to awaken a public sentiment that will protect all classes of people in our midst.

Gen. Cyrus Bussey, president of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, in its behalf, has telegraphed the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to forward the Chinese to this city, who may be assisted in their escape from that place. This denotes a deficiency of labor here, mainly attributable to the exodus, which is still in progress.

South Carolina's Folly.

The South Carolina Legislature is considering a bill to require each voter to write his name in a register kept for that purpose before he can vote. The Charleston *News & Courier* favors the bill, and says, "the colored people are still in the majority, and can elect their candidate in 1880 as they elected them in 1867 to 1874, but it is the settled purpose in South Carolina that the intelligent and responsible citizens shall rule whether they are nominally in the majority or not."

This paper continues stating that something must be done, if possible, without resorting to the methods heretofore used, because *"the moral sense of the South revolts at those methods, and it would be better to avoid the horrible stain of such elections as the last."* In other words, the last election was carried by fraud, and violence, and murder, and it is better for the State, *if possible*, to fix some more peaceable way of disfranchising the Negroes of that State and their friends.

A Freedman's Home.

A subscriber in Texas, in a letter requesting us to continue his paper, tells us it is "eagerly looked for, and contains news that interests my family as well as myself very much." He also says: "I cannot read myself, and by extra exertion have reared a young girl who reads for me."

Here is a fit subject for an artist to sketch. Outline interior of a humble cottage; a young girl reading; a dusky laborer, with eager countenance, turned in direction of the reader. The picture might be called "The New Era."

That freedman's home is one of hundreds in which a new light has dawned. The shackles have fallen from the limbs, and the mind is being trained in the ways of freedom. The M. E. Church is sending out her missionaries and newspapers to accomplish this much desired revolution. How long will many professed followers of Christ withhold their assistance, and revile and persecute the laborers in this hopeful field?

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* gives a "notice" of the Twelfth Annual Report of the Freedmen's Aid Society that is quite significant of the sentiments of we fear a majority of Southern Christians toward the Methodist Episcopal Church in her work among the freedmen. The editor has not one word of commendation of the work done and of the appeals for aid in establishing schools which Dr. Rust could not respond to, he says:

Of course they could not respond to all, nor will they ever be able to do so. Those appeals will be more frequent, more numerous, more pathetic and more urgent just in proportion as contributions are increased."

Does the editor consider the work of saving the colored people in America a hopeless one?

Democrats of Concordia presented a purse to a colored Republican deprived of his seat by the Democratic partisans at the State House:

"The compliments of the undersigned are hereby presented to Hon. D. Young. We request him to accept the enclosed amount as a feeble token of our appreciation of his public services, the said amount being due him as mileage and per diem as a member of the present Legislature, but was wrongfully refused him by that body."

Address Mission Rooms, No. 805 Broadway, New York, for directions when you wish only to obtain cards, slips, collection books, folded tracts or leaves. Name, as nearly as possible, how many of each you need.

Rev. Geo. C. Wilding, secretary, has our thanks for a copy of the minutes of the last West Virginia conference.

Temperance Lessons.

The International Sunday-school Lesson Committee in arranging the Series of Lessons for 1880 have placed the Review on the twelfth Sunday in the quarter, and have left the thirteenth Sunday entirely open for each school to fill up as it may deem best. The National Temperance Society will issue four Lessons, one for each of these four Sundays, which will be carefully prepared with Text, Outline, Home Readings, Questions, Explanations, Illustrations, Music, and as many other good things as we can crowd into them. Each leaf for each quarter will have four large pages. The subject selected for the last Sunday of March is, "Forgetfulness of God," Mat. xxiv: 45-51, and is now ready for distribution. It is hoped, now that there is a vacant Sunday in each quarter, that all the Sunday-schools of the land will set it apart as "Temperance Sunday," and introduce the Lesson Leaves into the schools. The price of Lesson Leaf, 50 cents per hundred for each quarter. Address J. N. STEARNS,

58 Reade St., New York.

Austin District.

MR. EDITOR—After the death of my wife, Dec. 27, 1879, the entire care of my children devolved upon me, which prevented me from entering upon my work as soon as I intended. Bro. G. Norman's quarter, which was held Jan. 10-11, was my first this conference year. The brethren here attended in full. Love feast was held on Saturday evening, at which time the Lord blessed us. On Sabbath morning the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number, after which two were received by letter. From information here gained, I find Bro. Norman to be in the proper place, and I predict that he will accomplish great good for the Lord.

On the 13th I left Austin for Round Rock. I found our church, which had received aid to the amount of $100 from the Church Extension Society, almost completed. I succeeded in raising a sufficient amount by subscription to pay the workmen.

Jan. 17 and 18 was appointed for Bro. I. Smith's quarter, on Houston circuit, but the inclemency of the weather, both Saturday and Sunday, prevented. Bro. D. Gregory's quarter was held in Wesley Chapel on the 21st. Love feast on Friday evening. About 300 persons participated on this occasion. On Sabbath, in the afternoon, Bro. Webb, of the Austin Conference, preached a highly instructive sermon for us. The Lord's Supper was then administered to a very large number. Bro. Gregory's work is in a flourishing condition, and I look for a great ingathering of souls on this work during the present conference year. I find the trustees here are making preparations to improve the church prior to the meeting of the next annual conference. The Sabbath-school, under Superintendent R. Dukes, reflects much credit on the church.

The Conference School located at this city, and under the supervision of Bro. G. O. Richardson, is in a healthy and growing condition. The attendance at present is about ninety, yet there is ample accommodation for ninety or one hundred students. This school offers superior advantages, which our young ministers throughout the West Texas Conference should improve. We ask the prayers of the whole church in behalf of our conference school.

From Austin I went to Georgetown. I found Bro. Coggswell at his work. Quarterly Conference was held on Saturday, the 31st. Love feast at night. The Lord's Supper was administered on Sabbath, Feb. 1, at which time the Lord was with us. The people here are well pleased with Bro. Coggswell as their pastor. A parsonage is being rapidly pushed to completion at this place.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, Bro. Carmichael's quarter at Smyrna was postponed. The $100 granted this place by the Church Extension Society insures the completion of a neat and comfortable church.

Friday evening, Feb. 13, was the time set apart for the love feast on Bro. G. W. Smith's work at La Grange. I was much pleased to find the church filled to its utmost capacity even before the appointed hour. A glorious time was the result. Saturday afternoon we met in a well attended and pleasant conference session. Sabbath morning I had the pleasure of addressing a well-regulated Sabbath-school, which I found had just been organized into a missionary society. The Lord's Supper was administered to a large number in the afternoon. Bro. Smith has already won the hearts of his people, and it is evident that his appointment to this charge was a wise one. I look for a great revival of our work at this place. Bro. Smith has thus far obtained fifteen subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN, and thinks he will succeed in obtaining as many more. On Friday evening, Feb. 20, I had the gratification to be present at a social given by our day school of the place, and to witness the intelligence and genteel deportment. The school, in the charge of Prof. J. G. Schermack, is accomplishing much good for our people.

From La Grange to West Point, Feb. 21-22, I found Bro. C. Hart at his post. The brethren were all on hand at the quarterly conference. Love feast Saturday evening. The Lord's Supper, of which 24 partook, was administered on Sabbath afternoon after the sermon. Eight were received by letter. Several came forward to be prayed for. Bro. Hart is doing good work. At Flower Hill he has commenced a protracted meeting, at which I trust much good may be achieved.

Every preacher in the Austin district is at his work, and they are, without exception, vigorously pushing the canvass for the SOUTHWESTERN. Yours in Christ,

S. GATES, P. E.

West Point, Feb. 28, 1880.

Commencement of the Meharry Medical Department of the Central Tennessee College.

The fourth annual commencement of the Meharry Medical Department of the Central Tennessee College took place in the college chapel last night. On the platform were seated Drs. Tucker, Sneed, Jas. B. Stevens, W. P. Jones, J. M. Jamison, and J. C. Halfacre of Columbia, Tenn.

Rev. Eli Provine, of Lebanon, led in prayer. W. B. Denny delivered his address on Pneumonia in excellent style. W. A Hadley, valedictorian, delivered an address on Epidemic Cholera which was highly commended.

Dr. Jas. B. Stevens addressed the graduates on their duties to themselves, to the profession, to their patients, and to their race. The writer, in conferring the degrees, spoke of the field they were to enter, the work to be done, and themselves as workers, who had a fearful responsibility to meet. He said the field is the whole world, that their complexion was no barrier outside of their native land, if they had the ability to compete with the best physicians. They were men, and had to show, by their ability their right to expect a place among the best of their profession. This could not be done in a day. Our best physicians are those who have given themselves to the study of their profession for a quarter of a century or more. They could reach the highest place only in the same way. The highest mountains are climbed only by the most toilsome, patient, dangerous effort. So in any profession, few reach the highest places, because it costs labor, self-denial, suffering. The work to be done is to raise a whole people, cumbered with the effects of more than two centuries of slavery. What has been done in the past fifteen years is hopeful and prophetic of the future elevation of the whole race.

The degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred upon W. B. Denny, of N. C.; Wm. A. Hadley, of Tenn; G. W. McKinney, of Miss.; H. A. Napier, of St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. McClellan, of Tenn.; E. R. Ramsey and J. B. Wilkins, of Ga. At the close of the exercises Dr. W. P. Jones, an old physician of this city and post-master, made a few remarks commending in the highest terms the exercises and specially the theses of the young men who had spoken. The exercises were interspersed with excellent music, which added to the interest of the occasion. The graduates of this school organized a State Medical Association and propose to hold meetings for mutual improvement and to advance the interests of their chosen profession. J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1880.

Marriages.

On the 4th of March, 1880, at the M. E. Church in Aberdeen, Miss., Mr. Thomas Brown, of West Point, and Miss Chess Clopton, of Aberdeen, Rev. P. Blue officiating.

In Columbus, Texas, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Geo. W. Smith, of La Grange, Mr. Robert Calahan, of Lockhart, to Miss Annie B. Bridge, of Columbus, Texas. Seldom has it been our privilege to meet such a gathering of the *elite* of the city to witness the nuptials of one of her fairest daughters, and one beloved by all. After the ceremonies about sixty persons gathered around a sumptuous table, which was groaning beneath a load of good things, and enjoyed themselves to their heart's content, after which the Columbus brass band gave them an excellent serenade. Everything passed off nicely. Next day the bride and groom took the train for their new home in Lockhart, leaving behind them the regrets of many dear friends, and carrying with them the good wishes of the entire community. G. W. S.

One of our best presiding elders in the South writes us: "Our people need education *and* Christianity—not education without Christianity, nor Christianity without education—(if such a thing can be,) but education and Christianity. This work is upon the church. We have lost a great friend in Bishop Haven. Some of our chief men seem so anxious to be fraternal to the M. E. Church South that they appear as unfraternal to our own work in the South. This hurts and hinders the work. But it is ours to watch and pray."

We have examined the AMERICAN POPULAR DICTIONARY advertised in our columns, and find it a good work. The definitions are brief, but very skillfully put, and there is a great deal of valuable and helpful material in the appendices. It is certainly a valuable book, and is very cheap at the price asked for it. We feared there might be some humbug about the advertisement, hence the examination of the book. We understand the parties are responsible.—*From Chicago Interior, Jan. 29th.*

Our South'n Methodism

TEXAS.

Turner Jackson, Whitman: "I have no horse yet with which to travel over my work, but am doing all I can to push things and save souls."

S. Smith, Port Sullivan: "The times are dull and the people have been badly oppressed. The work is small. Have two churches in my charge."

C. C. Robinson: "My work here, in the far West, I found in a very bad condition. Crops failed last year. The news of Bishop Haven's death was received with sorrow.

A. Culbreath, Pittsville: "The brethren of Frost chapel, with the presiding elder, at the first quarterly conference, Feb. 8, 1880, changed the name to "Haven" chapel. We regretted the death of our beloved bishop, and gave to our new church his name. Received in full connection 6, baptised 8. The work is growing. I have three Sabbath-schools. The people are poor and the times are hard, but the people promise to give me $300 this year, and the elder $30."

G. W. Townsend, San Marcos: "I found 10 members here and no Sunday-school here of our own; but there were two conducted by our members and composed of children of other churches. Elder Richardson, at my first quarter, lectured the people on the subject of education, which awakened them to its importance. The Kansas fever has prevailed here, some have sacrificed their homes, and others are preparing to move in the spring."

Wade Hamilton, Brewer Hill: "I dismissed 45 members in the month of February, all bound for Kansas. Many from other churches left also. They went by land. About as many more will go in March. I have been trying to induce them to stay, but could not stop one; and now I begin to feel very lonely, because they were of the best members, and a good many of them land owners. We that remain will pray for more convictions and conversions."

TENNESSEE.

Alex Burdett, Waynesboro: "This circuit is in good condition, spiritually and temporally. It is proposed to build two churches."

G. Babers, Galloway: "I found about 26 members here when I came, and now I have 60. The elder held our quarter, and we paid him $29."

J. L. Massey, Memphis: "I would like to hear from Rev. H. Primm through your paper. He labored with us for three years, and we were grieved to lose him. Rev. T. Woods is doing all in his power for the salvation of souls."

J. P. Granberry, Mason: "Our first quarterly conference closed its session February 7 and 8th. It was a grand occasion — 27 members present. The bad weather prevented our presiding elder from being with us until Wednesday. The reports of each leader were very encouraging. The trustees' report showed that we had bought two acres of land for our church at Ludicia, and it was regularly deeded. Paid on Mason church $20; balance due, $3320 85. The pastor's report showed that we had raised for missions $10, and some on all the rest of the benevolent collections. One convert, 5 received into full connection, 8 joined the church, deaths one. On Sunday the pastor reviewed Sabbath-school lessons and lectured the school on the importance of learning the words of our Lord, and preached with great acceptability at 11 a. m. The church was revived; three joined the church. Members have been prompt in contributing to the benevolent causes."

LOUISIANA.

A. Luster, St. Martinsville: "Rev. Willis Carr is very sick, and has been ever since conference. He has not been able to move to his new appointment. My church is prospering. We expect to build a parsonage. March 14th we begin a protracted meeting."

MISSISSIPPI.

John Gaston, Okolona: "My church and Sunday-school are doing well."

L. J. Terrell, Aberdeen: "One round on my work found my people prospering."

W. B. Kendrick, Woodward circuit: "I found the people glad to see me. I brought with me church records, blanks, and a complete outfit. It has helped me wonderfully. Will extend my work this month."

C. W. Ivy, Shuqualak: "The first quarter for this circuit has closed; it was largely attended by the brethren. A good spirit was manifested. The elder preached Sunday and administered the Lord's supper to 95. We had a love feast Sunday night. Many expressed their desire for Christian love. The elder's collection was $9 15."

[illegible]gn Missions.

[illegible], in the State of Uruguay, is one of the smallest of the [illegible] American independent States [illegible] than Italy and as large [illegible] New England. We have [illegible] missionary, Rev. T. B. [illegible] members and 120 probationers. There are 9 Sunday-schools [illegible] scholars. In Rosario, a [illegible] inhabitants, one mis[illegible] members in full connec[illegible] probationers. Rev. Bro. [illegible] superintendent of our work [illegible] Ayers and Uruguay Re[illegible] represents the city of Rosa[illegible] the great commercial centre [illegible] interior of the Argentine [illegible]. In relation to both the [illegible] which we have referred, [illegible] apparent, alarmingly so [illegible] there is a vast unoccu[illegible] loudly calling for more [illegible] laborers.

[illegible].—Our latest date is [illegible] and shows that superin[illegible] is there "to stay," [illegible] prospects before him [illegible] is wisely considering and [illegible] to the Board at home.

[illegible] Ayers, with a member[illegible] English speaking people, [illegible] 107 probationers, 100 of [illegible] are Spanish speaking, is in [illegible] active and flourishing [illegible] as many of its friends [illegible] prayed for. There is [illegible] call for more laborers, [illegible] preachers, teachers and ex[illegible]. This Mission has two [illegible] Sunday-schools with 360 scholars.

[illegible] WANT.—Who can meet [illegible] missionaries in Japan say: [illegible] have no idea how we are [illegible] in the publishing depart[illegible] of our work. I don't know [illegible] shall do. The Tract So[illegible] not, and it seems cannot, [illegible] adequate funds for [illegible] and important interest. [illegible] carry on our work with[illegible] and tracts—books and [illegible] breathing the Spirit and [illegible] doctrine of the Gospel [illegible]. Where the funds will [illegible] we know not. May God [illegible] provide.

[illegible] B. Cunningham writes from [illegible] Jan. 23: "I regret to be [illegible] inform you that I am [illegible] family on my way to [illegible]. I have suffered from [illegible] the same that has [illegible] the N. W. P. of India, [illegible] which in a single month [illegible] died in the single [illegible] Moradabad in about [illegible]. The Civil Surveyor [illegible] and the doctors of [illegible] Johnson, Wilson and [illegible] me to leave the [illegible] India without delay. [illegible] do my duties at [illegible]. The agent of the [illegible] requires a cer[illegible] that I am able [illegible]. I am resting [illegible] here before sailing on [illegible] to stop a month [illegible] too cold for me [illegible] America now. I [illegible] New York by the [illegible]

[illegible] CONFERENCE.—[illegible], under date of [illegible] the close of the [illegible] Rev. E. [illegible] Rev J. H. Mes[illegible] to America, [illegible] their shattered [illegible] Cunningham will, [illegible] his conference [illegible]. After [illegible] of the [illegible] in every [illegible] to say: [illegible] and [illegible] never [illegible] native [illegible] the [illegible] hard [illegible]

From Kerrville, Texas.

Kerrville is the county-seat of Kerrville county. It being a frontier town, sixty miles from the nearest railroad, it is yet quite small, with only some two hundred inhabitants. Situated as it is on the eastern bank of the Guadalonp river, one of the most beautiful mountain streams in Western Texas, and being surrounded by beautiful mountains and hills, it is a beautiful situation indeed. Yet this place, with its natural beauties and pure clear water, pure atmosphere and healthy climate, has long been noted for sin and wickedness; indeed I have heard some of the best men in the county say that no one could succeed in business or be popular in this place, should they refuse to visit the dram shop, or defend the excellent Sunday law of this State. Kerrville has doubtless made some improvement in morals within the past few years, yet it is still bad enough to be almost intolerable. Rum, or rather poisonous whisky, the destroyer of public and domestic happiness, is doing its ruinous work here—destroying some of Kerrville's best men. Nearly all the men in the place drink, and some church members freely and publicly drink the poisonous stuff. The Sunday law is bitterly opposed and wilfully violated here by the infidel and Catholic Germans, and the most vicious and wicked of the Americans. There are but very few Christian men here, and these few, as a rule, are too weak-kneed to stand up in the face of opposition and condemn crime, and aid in the enforcement of the laws. We have had a hard battle here the last two months, and while the battle has only been opened, yet I believe the scales are turning in favor of Christianity, good order and law. At my protracted meeting here last month, in which the Rev. N. E. Parsons, a local preacher, aided me, some were awakened, two persons converted, and the church somewhat revived. On last Sabbath, 22d inst., I organized the M. E. Church here with nine members, and more will follow at my next appointment. Kerrville now has a temperance church, and the whisky men and those who disregard the laws of the land may expect to be opposed by the M. E. Church. While we have been pushing our work and doing all in our power to reach and save the perishing of this town, some few of the dram-drinking, backslidden Southern Methodists have been opposing us; however, it is but just to say that so far the Southern Methodist preacher and his best members have been kind and fraternal toward me, while only a few have opposed us—just enough opposition to keep us humble and drive us to Christ, our Strength and our Redeemer. We expect, by God's grace, to succeed in building up the church and leading sinners to Christ. This work is the Lord's, and the battles to be fought are the Lord's. We are laboring for the right, and God is on our side. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

S. C. LOCKETT.

Kerrville, Feb. 26, 1880.

Sunday School.

March 14, 1880.—THE FALSE AND THE TRUE.

SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 7: 15-29.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only."—Jas. 1: 22.

TOPIC.—Care in Regard to Foundations.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Preliminary.—We have had set before us treasures in heaven and treasures upon earth—the service of God and the service of Mammon—anxious thought for the morrow and entire trust in God—censoriousness and charity of judgment—the wide gate and the narrow one—the broad way and the narrow way. In this lesson the same method is pursued in contrasting the good trees with the corrupt trees—saying with doing—professing Christ with working iniquity. The attraction which the gospel offers is not in the beginning, but in the end of the Christian's journey.

A False Profession (15-23).—The devil spurs his agents to special activity when a soul is endeavoring to find its way to Christ. They [illegible] meek and gentle in appearance. [illegible] wear a mask of piety. The [illegible] and the disposition to devour [illegible] all concealed. The fold is a [illegible] temptation to the wolf. He [illegible] be willing to assume almost [illegible] disguise that he might get into [illegible] as is the church a great [illegible] to the unscrupulous [illegible] in it, among its un[illegible] members, opportunities [illegible] that elsewhere he could [illegible]

[illegible] perfectly know them by [illegible] their teachings, and, [illegible] by their acts. True [illegible] yield "the peace[illegible] righteousness"—a fruit [illegible] can pro[illegible] of others, [illegible] show good [illegible] his [illegible]

outdo its own nature, or act contrary to it. As it is, so its fruit must be. Its leaves may be as green, its blossoms may be as beautiful, as any that are in the orchard, but the harvest is sure to tell the difference. We have some trees from which we always expect good fruit—some from which we never look for anything except that which is small, sour, and wormy. Evil natures, by the operation of the Spirit of God within, may be so changed that they, too, will bear fruit that is full and perfect, and of delightful flavor. Fruit trees are planted for their fruit. If they produce no fruit, or fruit that is worthless, they speak their own doom. They are cast into the fire because that is all they are good for.

So necessary is it that one shall be right in this life, that the Savior illustrates it by a most forcible comparison. If one would be secure, he must build, not upon the sandy bank, but high up upon the rock. It is hardly necessary to say that the only rock upon which one can build with reference to eternity is the rock Christ Jesus. The East is subject to sudden and violent rains. Travelers encamping have had their tents and equipments carried away by the violence of the torrent rushing along where at night-fall there was no water at all. No man ever gets through this world without something happening to show him either the solidity or the insecurity of the foundation upon which he has been building. If it be the latter, sometimes it makes such utter destruction of his faith that he never tries to build again.

Christ appealed to no one. He both interpreted and enlarged the law. Without any instruction from any of the schools, he showed himself to be the superior of all the schools. Christ spoke as God speaks. "Never man spake like this man."

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Exchange.*

Deaths.

Bro. David Kilbert died March 3, 1880. He joined the church last spring. A. MARTIN.

State Line, La.

Clarissa Young departed this life, November 26th, 1876, aged 8 years. James Donal died November 15th, aged 7 months.

Sister Hannah Wagner died in full triumph of faith, leaving several children and many friends to mourn her loss. T. MOORE.

Paris, Texas, Feb. 14.

An old member, Bro. H. Osborne, departed this life, March 2. He was born 1812. He was faithful and ready to meet death. He leaves a wife and one child.

J. GASTON.

Okolona, Miss.

Sister Eliza Segar died Saturday, Feb. 28. She was a faithful member of our church, converted to God ten years ago. She leaves a husband and daughter to mourn her loss. R. ANDERSON.

Centreville, La.

On the night of the 24th Sister Harriet Austin departed this life, in the full triumph of Gospel faith, aged 16 years. She was a faithful member of the church and Sunday-school. She leaves a mother and a father, five brothers and four sisters to mourn with us.

P. JAMISON.

Macon, Miss., Feb. 26, 1880.

Death has entered the home of our dear beloved brother, F. C. Moore, P. E. of Navasota district, and their little Mabel, a precious child of four years and four months, has been taken from them to dwell in God's beulah land. May that Christ which our afflicted brother preaches greatly comfort the hearts now bleeding o'er the spoils death has won from them. L. P. C.

Houston, Texas.

Sister Mary Skinner, after a long and lingering illness, passed from suffering to rest February 2d.

Sister Henrietta Davis, a member of the Aberdeen M. E. Church for a number of years, died, happy in the Lord, on the 6th day of February, 1880, aged 70 years.

Mr. George Bibs, a citizen of Aberdeen, after suffering from consumption for several months, professed a hope in Christ and was baptized a few days before his death. P. BLUE.

Aberdeen, Miss.

We, the members of Friendship Lodge No. 30, A. F. & M., (F. A. A. Y. M.,) having been selected to prepare resolutions expressive of our sympathy for the relatives of our late deceased brother, Alex Clark, as well as to commemorate his virtues as a citizen, friend and brother in pursuance thereof, beg leave to present the following:

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, who died on the 2d inst., we realize that each of us has lost a friend, our community a good citizen, whose quiet, modest and law-abiding disposition made him an agreeable and useful member of society, and that our lodge has been deprived of one of its most faithful and discreet members, who as its steward always exemplified those cardinal Masonic virtues—patience and fortitude.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved sisters, afflicted brothers and sorrowing relatives our sincere condolence, trusting that he, as a true Mason, has indeed been "called from labor to refreshment.

Resolved, That each member of our lodge be requested to wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be published in one issue of the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE and *Mississippi Republican*, and also spread upon our minutes and furnished to the family of our deceased brother.

H. L. KENNEDY,
JNO. H. VAUGHAN, Com.
L. A. BELL, W. M.

Winona, Miss., March 4, 1880.

MRS. WISE.—No doctors' bills for the past year, and less than five dollars for medicine, and eight in the family.

MRS. JONES.—Would that I could have a like experience with my family.

MRS. WISE.—You can, if you will make Simmons Liver Regulator your household remedy. From the youngest to the oldest, we take the Regulator whenever we feel Dyspeptic, Bilious, Feverish, or out of sorts and it always relieves the Stomach, regulates the Bowels and quiets the Nerves.

"I have used your family medicine, called Simmons Liver Regulator, for several years, and find it the best medicine for a family to keep in the house. I can eat anything I wish at night, and take a dose of it, and sleep as sound and sweet as ever. I have not spent one dollar for my family for medicines in five years, only for your Regulator, and must say it does all it says it will.

J. A. NELSON, Merchant, Macon, Ga."

NEW BOOKS.

LIGHT SCIENCE FOR LEISURE HOURS. By Richard A. Proctor. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co., 294 Broadway.

This volume of interesting papers of the eminent scientist is republished as No. 1 of the Humboldt Library, and is sold at 15 cents. They are familiar essays on scientific subjects, natural phenomena, etc.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Read the "Burden of the Taxpayer in the National Temperance Monthly for February, J. N. Stearns, New York, publisher.

—Peter Henderson, the highest authority in such matters, has tested, side by side, over 800 varieties of garden products, and he gives the results in the American Agriculturist for March 1st, which is alone worth the cost of a whole year's subscription, $1.50. Orange Judd Company, New York.

—The Louisiana Journal of Education for March, a well edited number commences the second volume. The first article demonstrates the folly of appropriating a mill tax for purposes of education in this State, and contains some figures which legislators may examine to their profit.

—The Preacher and Homiletic Monthly for March has "Christmas-day Lessons," by Dean Stanley; "The Prey-Taker," by T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D.; "This Year Also," New Year's Sermon, by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. It is brimful of serviceable hints to clergymen and students of the Bible. 25 cents, single issue; $2.50 per year. I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

—"The Manliness of Christ," by Thomas Hughes is No. 2 of the Standard Series, published by I. K. Funk & Co., No. 10 and 12 Dey street, New York. Price 10 cents. "Macaulay's Essays," without abridgment, is No. 3, price 15 cents. We heartily commend this series to our readers, and among those who have given their approval to the plan of giving excellent books at rates as cheap as the novels of the day, we find Bishop Simpson and Dr. J. P. Newman.

—Andrews' Bazar for March will be eagerly welcomed by the ladies. This journal, though published at one dollar per annum, presents in perfect taste everything worth knowing about fashion and its changes, while its literary features are of the highest grade. Beautifully printed, handsomely illustrated, Andrews' Bazar is a leading Fashion and Family Journal of America. Published by W. R. Andrews, Tribune Building, New York.

—The International Review for March has The Treatment of the Insane, by Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; A Brake on the Machine, T. W. Whitridge; The Roman Catholic Question, second paper, by John Jay; The Administration of our Foreign Affairs, by Wm. H. Prescot, etc. Since January its circulation has increased nearly sixty per cent. The subscription price is $5 a year. A Specimen Number will be forwarded to any address, with a view to subscribing, on receipt of fifteen cents in postage stamps. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

—Wide Awake for March has the frontispiece, "I just won't stay in the house with such a Girl;" a good story "How Uncle Tom ran Away;" a two-part story "Billy's Hound;" "Surprised" has three pictures by Francis, the cat artist. Mrs. Macy has a very funny narrative, entitled "The Story of the Clock." The long illustrated paper "How Newspapers are Made," is said to have been written by a former member of the N. Y. Tribune staff, and is a readable article, with sixteen illustrations. The poems of the number are fine. Only $2 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston.

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. Yours truly,

JAMES O. BELLIS.

The Estey Organ Method, just issued, contains a thorough course of instruction for reed organs. It also contains a carefully selected collection of standard compositions available for organists or amateurs. It is received with great favor by the musical public. Price, $2. See advertisement.

Dyspepsia Cured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 5, 1879.

H. H. WARNER & CO.—GENTS—I have for some time past been afflicted with dyspepsia from which I could obtain no permanent relief, until I used your Safe Bitters and Pills; and since using them I have had no trouble from my former complaint, and I can now truly say that I am a well man.

I am gratefully yours,
C. P. BROOKS.

What Eminent St. Louis Physicians Say.

"Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is particularly useful when tonics are required. In Dyptheria, Malarial Typhoid Fevers and every depressing disease. We have prescribed it with success, and believe it to be a most valuable remedy." J. H. Leslie, M. D; G. P. Copp, M. D.; S. B. Prasons, M. D.; R. A. Vaughn, M. D.; Drs. S. L. & J. C. Nidelet; J. M. Scott, M. D. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans. 10-15

We have examined some fourteen pages of signatures,—some of the best in this city, State, and the South,—vouching for the effectiveness of the New Louisiana Remedy, for coughs, colds, etc. We have heard from persons who have used it words of praise. It is a valuable medicine, prepared at home, and not a quack nostrum imported from abroad. Read the advertisement in another column.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desires it, this receipt, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to those new boots or shoes before you run them over.

The GREAT CHURCH Light! Frink's Patent Reflectors

Give the most powerful, the softest, cheapest, and best light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Banks, Parlors, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theaters, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room, get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to Churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl-street, New York.

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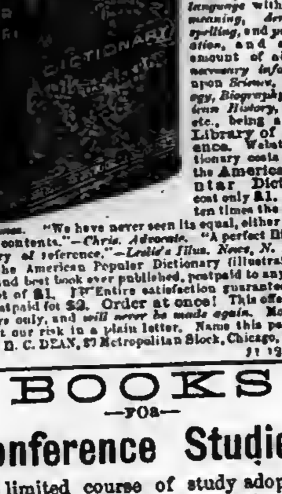

This useful and elegant volume is a Complete Library and Encyclopedia, as well as the best Dictionary in the world. Superbly bound in cloth and Gilt. *It contains every word of the English language with its true meaning, derivation, spelling, and pronunciation,* and a vast amount of *absolutely necessary information upon Science, Mythology, Biography, American History, Laws,* etc., being a perfect Library of Reference. Webster's Dictionary costs $9, and the American Popular Dictionary cost only $1. "Worth ten times the money."—*N. Y. Times.* "We have never seen its equal, either in price, finish, or contents."—*Chris. Advocate.* "A perfect Dictionary and library of reference."—*Leslie's Illus. News, N. Y.* One copy of the American Popular Dictionary (illustrated), the greatest and best book ever published, postpaid to any address on receipt of $1. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Two copies postpaid for $2. Order at once! This offer is good for 60 days only, and *will never be made again.* Money may be sent at our risk in a plain letter. Name this paper, and address D. C. DEAN, 87 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ills. 11 13-13 15

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The limited course of study adopted by advice of the Bishops for use in several Southern Conferences is as follows. We add the price of each book. Our terms are cash in advance before sending, or the books will be sent by express C. O. D. Any book will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

The course is as follows:

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION:

English Branches; Bible; Discipline (price 40 cents); Porter's Compendium of Methodism (price $1 75).

FIRST YEAR:

Part First of Wakefield's Theology (price $3 50); Wesley's Plain Account of Christian Perfection (price 45 cts.); H. Kidder's Homiletics (price $1 75); Bible and Discipline continued; Waddington's Church History (price $2).

SECOND YEAR:

Part Second Wakefield; Merrill on Baptism (price $1 25); Bible and Discipline continued and a written sermon.

THIRD YEAR:

Part Third, Wakefield; Nast's Introduction to the New Testament (price $1 75); Bishop Simpson's Lectures (price $1 50); and a written sermon.

FOURTH YEAR:

Part Fourth, Wakefield a written sermon and the written questions laid down in the fourth year's study in the discipline.

During these years it is expected that every minister will read Wesley's Sermons (2 volumes, price $7 00).

The price of all the books named in the above course is $14 35

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Is a Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates, Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c., &c.

Manufactured by the Dr. Harter Medicine Co., No. 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

The following is one of the very many testimonials we are receiving daily:

Gentlemen:—Some three months ago I began the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, upon the advice of many friends who knew its virtues. I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking chills. At this time I began the use of your IRON TONIC, from which I realized almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not permanently abated. I have used three bottles of the TONIC. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the TONIC has not done the work, I know not what. I give it the credit. Most gratefully yours,

TROY, O., Jan. 2, 1878. J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emsley Browne, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
HAMILTON TAYLOR, Treasurer.
ALLEN A. GOINS, Secretary.
PRINCE DUNCAN, Chairman Stewards.
DR. J. H. COKER, Physician.
Rev. SCOTT CHINN, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Redfiord, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Fapez, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopez, Cyrus King, Elemal Moore.

jan17'79-tf.

The Mount Zion Christian Benevolent Society.

Pledges to take care of its sick and destitute members and bury the dead with all the courtesy due to the dead. Monthly meeting the fourth Monday in each month. Admission fee $2 50, Monthly dues 25 cents.

Athus Claude, President.
Lemuel Moore, Vice President.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Lee Blakemore, Treasury.
Gabreil Clayton, Chairman of Sick Committee.
Edward Hunter, Grand Marshall.
Emsley Brower, Chaplain.
Mrs. Margaret Buggs, Lady Pres't.
" Sarah Jones, Lady Vice Pres't
" Hagar Lewis, Lady Steward.
" Kaziah Ballard, Lady Chairman of Sick Committee.

Conference Notices.

The District Stewards of the Houston district will hold their regular District Steward's meeting at Columbia, April 16, at two o'clock p. m. 11-12 L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

Preachers' Aid Society.

MR. EDITOR—Please notify the brethren that the Preachers' Aid Society meets in Hempstead the fourth Thursday in April, 1880. Let all come that can.

EDWARD LEE, Secretary.

Hempstead, Texas, March 2, 1880. 11 12

Furnished Rooms to Rent

By the Month, Week or Day, at

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E. HEATH, Carpet Warehouse.

Finest Assortment and Lowest Prices in the South of

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WIRE SCREENS,

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free.

Also to their

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Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order promptly in superior manner, and in the latest styles at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement and samples of materials, with estimate of cost sent upon application.

TERMS, CASH.

All orders amounting to $20, or over will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of money, and if strangers to us, must remit at least one-third of the amount with the order. 9 1y

MUSIC FOR EASTER!

"The Morning"

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONCERT EXERCISE by Dr. J. H. VINCENT, containing Responsive Readings, appropriate Songs, etc.

Price, 10 cts. by Mail; $7.50 per 100 copies.

Parties ordering 50 copies of "THE MORNING" will receive, in addition, 100 copies of the Leaflet containing such part of the Service as may be used by the congregation, free of charge.

Biglow & Main's Easter Annual No. 4,

Contains Seven New Carols for Easter Service in the Sunday School.

Price, 5 cents by Mail; $4 per 100 copies.

BIGLOW & MAIN,

76 East Ninth Street, NEW YORK. | 78 Randolph Street, CHICAGO. 8 4t

FOR SALE!

Two lots in Springfield, La., on Main street; lots number 5, square 96; one acre of ground, well improved; a nice log house, and many fruit trees; nine apple tree bearing every year, and 5 not bearing; peach and plum trees bearing; 1 pear, 1 walnut and 1 Japan plum tree bearing; a grape vine and a very pleasant spring of water. Price, $250 for all. Rev. REASON ENNIS,

Jan. 16, 1880. Springfield, La.

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ESTEY ORGAN METHOD

Combining a thorough course of instruction with a desirable collection of standard compositions available for organists and amateurs. Adopted by teachers as the best. 168 pages. Price, $2.00. Published by the ESTEY ORGAN CO., Brattleboro', Vt., and 608 Washington Street, Boston. 11 2t

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[illegible]

[illegible] for My [illegible]

[illegible] vacant place in [illegible] all?" was [illegible] with a glow- [illegible] before the presi- [illegible]

[illegible] was the reply. [illegible] you might ob- [illegible]? Who recom [illegible]

[illegible] me," was [illegible] only thought I [illegible]

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Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for a friend of mine named Mathias Ward or Mat Ward—he is known by either of those names. Address me at Sulphur Springs, Hopkins Co., Texas. ALBERT A. SLOAN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, William Lite Dune. He and I belonged to the widow Patton in Milligan, Arkansas, and when we were freed I came to Texas. My name was then Mary Jane Patton, but is now Mary Jane Minter. Address me at Phelps, Texas; or in care of Rev. B. M. Taylor, box 109, Huntsville, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother's people. She was brought to Texas in 1860 by Tom Cunningham. Her husband's name is Manuel Gibbons; my mother's name is Maria Gibbons; her mother's name was Charlotte. They belonged to Tom Cunningham. Mother's step-father was named Jacob Whittley. We left them in Van Buren, Ark. Address me at Stockdale, Wilson Co., Texas.

JOHNNY GIBBONS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for the connections of the Rodgers family. My name is Letitia Rodgers. I came from Virginia in 1845. I had two brothers, Dennis and Stephen Burg. I left them in Virginia; Dennis in Rye Valley, Marrian Smith county. Some time since I saw in an issue of the SOUTHWESTERN, the name of one James Kellogg, supposed to be in Kansas. This person is my brother-in-law, I suppose. He married my only sister in Virginia. Her name was Sarah Jane Henderson; our mother was Milly Henderson. If this Rev. James Kellogg is my brother-in-law I hope that he will write to me at once. Address me at Lavernia, Wilson county, Texas.

LETITIA RODGERS.

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[illegible] News.

[illegible] which are adver[illegible] are a sure [illegible] and kid[illegible] Those who use [illegible] highly [illegible] afflicted [illegible] and [illegible] qual[illegible]

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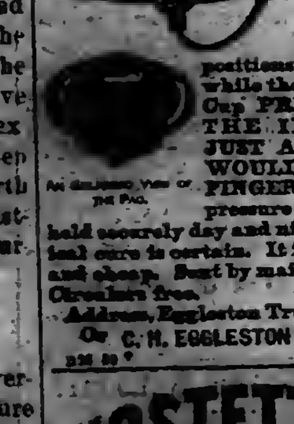

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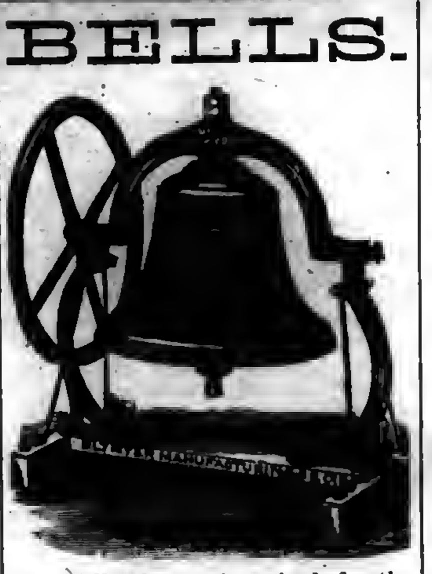

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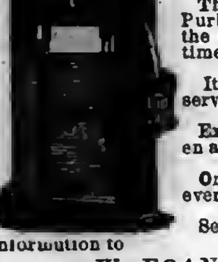

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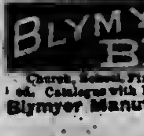

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THE LIFE OF Chas. S. Prentice SAVED BY THE USE OF WARNER'S SAFE Kidney AND Liver CURE.

The following letter proves that BRIGHT'S DISEASE, in its worst form, IS CURABLE:

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 25, 1879.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N.Y.: *Gentlemen*—Having escaped death from Bright's disease by the use of your Remedy, I feel it a duty not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and have those who are suffering similarly to judge whether a medicine not prepared by the "regulars" will cure this frightful malady or not.

In the summer of 1872 I was first taken ill, with symptoms which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Mich., and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care, I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggravated. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians in Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of an eminent medical man in New York, and remained under his care six months. Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.

In the summer of 1875 my friends induced me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Declat of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men of the profession on the Continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr. B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I soon must die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical man to cope with disordered kidneys had become, to say the least, greatly lessened. At this time, I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, O., and turned the scales at 212½ pounds, 67½ pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67½ pounds, or about 8½ gallons of water.

Finally, while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish, I was informed by a lady residing on Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y., that one Charles Craig of Charlotte, had discovered a remedy for Bright's Disease, with which he had cured himself and many others. I immediately repaired to his residence by the lake, and after a treatment of five weeks with the remedy (now called "*WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE*), all my symptoms abated, and I began to feel that I was almost a well man. I returned home, taking with me a quantity of the medicine, and now, although months have elapsed since I took the last dose, I joyfully declare myself absolutely well, both in mind and body.

Should you have occasion in the future to use this letter, you are at liberty to do so, and any one who hesitates to believe the conclusiveness of my statements, is respectfully referred to the following persons, who were aware of the character of my ailment, and the apparent hopelessness of my case: Mme. Le Blanc, 30 Rue Drowoot, Paris; Henri DuBois 11 Rue Melesherbs, Paris; Dr. Seiller, Bordeaux, France; Dr. E. Charmaux, Rue Algino and Lucas Vichy, France; M. Jean Gielule, 81 Quai de la Moika; Bernard Bradshaw, Esq., 3 York Chambers, Adelphi, London; J. W. Long, Esq., London; John H. Wilson, New York; J. O. Reer, Toledo, O.; Thomas Daniels, Toledo, O.; J. Prentice, Toledo, O.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. S. PRENTICE.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

NO. 12. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 398.

...STERN, [illegible] D., Editor. [illegible] Cash in Advance. [illegible] G RATES. [illegible] BAILEY. [illegible]

ond, that where, as here, the State statute secures to every white man the right of trial by a jury selected from and without discrimination against his race, and at the same time permits or requires such discrimination against the colored man because of his race, the latter is not equally protected by law with the former. Third, that section 641 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the removal of a case from State to Federal courts when defendant, for any reason, is denied in the State courts any right secured to him by any law providing for equal rights of citizens of the United States, is not in conflict with the Federal Constitution. The judgment of the lower court is reversed, with costs, and the cause remanded, with instructions to reverse the judgment of the Circuit Court of Ohio county.

Justice Strong delivered the opinion, Judges Clifford and Field dissenting.

The next important decisions were in the celebrated

VIRGINIA JUDGE CASE.

The laws of Virginia do not exclude colored jurors, but in a certain case Judge J. D. Cole had so manipulated the jury lists that only white men were put on the jury, and before a jury so drawn two colored men were tried and convicted. From this case two points came before the Supreme Court. The two men had been taken in charge by the United States District Court of Virginia, but the Supreme Court held that they would have to be returned to the State authorities, because a mixed jury in a particular case is not essential to the equal protection of the laws. It is a right to which [illegible] colored man is entitled, that [illegible] the selection of jurors to pass upon his life, liberty or property there shall be no exclusion of his race, and discrimination against them because of his color, but that is a different thing from that which was claimed as of right and denied in the State court, viz: a right to have the jury composed in part of colored men.

The second point decided in growing out of this case was that [illegible] the laws of Virginia do not ex[illegible] colored men from juries, any [illegible] who in his administration so [illegible] pulated jury lists as to keep [illegible] colored men when colored men [illegible] to be tried, he is guilty of vio[illegible] the civil rights bill and lia[illegible] to punishment. The following is a [illegible]ary of the decision:

Original ex parte Commonwealth [illegible] Virginia and J. D. Coles, petitioner. This is a petition for writs [illegible] corpus and certiorari to [illegible] before this court the case of [illegible] Coles, indicted in the Federal [illegible] for the Western District [illegible] Virginia upon the charge of ex[illegible] all colored citizens from [illegible] account of their race, [illegible] previous condition of [illegible] and violation of the act [illegible] 4, 1875. The petition [illegible] that his arrest and impris[illegible] upon this indictment were [illegible] by the Constitution [illegible] United States, and in viola[illegible] his rights and the rights of [illegible], whose judicial officer he [illegible] the inferior court had [illegible] to proceed against [illegible]. This court, after careful ex[illegible] of the act of March 4, [illegible], which provides for trial and punishment of officers who exclud[illegible] from the jury list on account of race or color, holds that [illegible] authorized by the thir[illegible] fourteenth amendments [illegible], for the enforce[illegible] of which Congress is given [illegible] to pass appropriate legisla[illegible]. The [illegible] also holds that the [illegible] contained in the four[illegible] means that no [illegible] the State, nor of officers [illegible] by whom its powers are [illegible] deny to any person [illegible] equal pro[illegible] laws. Whoever, by [illegible] position under a [illegible] deprives another [illegible] liberty, without [illegible] or denies or [illegible] of the [illegible]

opinion, Justices Clifford and Field dissenting.

Still another most important decision settles the

RIGHTS OF UNITED STATES REVENUE OFFICERS.

In the Southern States United States officers are often hindered in their duties by State authorities. In several cases in South Carolina, Tennessee, and other States, these officers have been arrested by State officers for some alleged misdemeanor, and sent to jail or put under bonds, and thus prevented from doing their duties to the General Government. The following decision covers all such cases:

The State of Tennessee, plaintiff in error, vs. James M. Davis. On a certificate of a division of opinion from the United States Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee. This case arises out of an indictment in a Tennessee State Court of the present defendant in error, James M. Davis, a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, for the murder of James B. Haynes, a citizen of Tennessee, on the 29th of August, 1878. Davis filed a petition for the removal of his case from the State to the Federal Court, under section 643 of the Revised Statutes, on the ground that the killing was done in self-defense, and while he was engaged in the discharge of his duties under authority of the internal revenue laws of the United States. The judges in the court below certify a division of opinion on three questions, viz: 1. Is an indictment of a revenue offic[illegible] found in a State court for mur[illegible] under the circumstances alleged in this case, removable to this court under section 643 of the Revised Statutes? 2. If so, is any mode of procedure prescribed by Congress? 3. If not, can a trial of the guilt or innocence of a prisoner be had here? This court holds that the petition for removal was in conformity with the statute, and, upon being filed, the prosecution was removed to the United States Circuit Court for that district. The United States, the court holds, is a government with authority extending over the whole territory of the Union, acting upon the State and people of the States. While it is limited in the number of its powers, so far as its sovereignty extends it is supreme. No State can exclude it from exercising any authority conferred upon it by the Constitution, obstruct its authorized officers against its will, or withhold from it for a moment the cognizance of any subject which that instrument has committed to it. The General Government must cease to exist whenever it loses the power to protect itself in the exercise of its constitutional powers. It can act only through its officers and agents, and they must act within the States. If, when thus acting, and within the scope of their authority, those officers can be arrested and brought to a trial in a State court on an alleged offense against the law of the State, yet warranted by Federal authority they possess, and if the general government is powerless to interfere at once for their protection, if their protection must be left to the action of the State court, the operations of the General government may at any time be arrested at the will of one of its members. No such element of weakness is to be found in the Constitution. If a case, whether civil or criminal, be one to which the judicial power of the United States extends, its removal to the Federal court is no invasion of State domain. On the contrary, a denial of the right of the General Government to remove them, to take charge of and try any case arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, is a denial of the conceded sovereignty of that government over a subject expressly committed to it. It is a denial of a doctrine necessary for the preservation of acknowledged powers of government. The power to remove is as ample in criminal as in civil cases. This court therefore holds, in an answer to the certified questions of the court below, that the case is properly removable to the Federal court, and that a trial of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner may there be had.

Justice Strong delivered the opinion, Justices Clifford and Field dissenting.

DISSENTING OPINIONS.

It was not to be expected that opinions so fundamental as the foregoing would not be dissented from by those judges on the Supreme Bench who represent the Calhoun doctrine of State Sovereignty. Justice Field dissented.

JUSTICE FIELD DISSENTS

from the opinion of the court in the case of Strauder, and in that of Coles, petitioner. In the latter case he maintains, first, that, assuming the validity and constitutionality of the act of March 3, 1875, the indictment describes no offense under it, but is void on its face; and second, that the act, so far as it relates to [illegible] State courts, is unconstitutional and void. He holds that [illegible] can be found in the Con[illegible] from its opening to its [illegible] nor in any of the [illegible] in force before the [illegible] war, nor in those [illegible] which sa[illegible] by Con[illegible] in the admin-

istration of their government and the enforcement of their laws with respect to any matter over which jurisdiction was not surrendered to the United States. Nothing in his judgment could have a greater tendency to destroy the independence and autonomy of States, reduce them to humiliating and degrading dependence upon the central government, engender constant irritation, and destroy that domestic tranquillity which it was one of the objects of the Constitution to insure, than the doctrine asserted in this case (that of Coles, the petitioner), that Congress can exercise coercive authority over the judicial officers of the State in the discharge of their duties under the State laws. It will be only another step in the same direction toward consolidation, when it assumes to exercise similar coercive authority over Governors and legislators of States. After giving a history of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, Justice Field maintains that according to his understanding of their purposes and meaning there is no warrant for the act of Congress under which the indictment of Coles was found. The arrest and imprisonment of petitioner was unlawful, and his release should be ordered. Those who regard the independence of the States in all their reserved powers, and this includes the independence of their legislative, judicial, and executive departments, as essential to the successful maintenance of our form of government, cannot fail to view with the gravest apprehension for the future the indictment in a court of the United States of a judicial officer of a State for the manner in which he has discharged his duties under her laws and of which she makes no complaint. The proceeding is a gross offense to the State. It is an attack upon her sovereignty in matters over which she has never surrendered her jurisdiction. The doctrine which sustains it, carried to its logical results, would degrade and sink her to the level of a mere local municipal corporation. For if Congress can punish an officer of a State for the manner in which he discharges his duties under her laws, it can fix the nature and extent of the punishment. It may imprison for life or punish by his removal from office, and if it can make the exclusion of persons from jury service on account of race or color a criminal offense, it can make their exclusion from office on that account also criminal; and, adopting the doctrine of the District Judge in this case, the failure to appoint them to office will be presumptive evidence of their exclusion on that ground. To such a result, he thinks, the doctrine logically leads. The legislation of Congress was founded and is sanctioned by this court, in his opinion, upon a theory as to what constitutes the equal protection of the laws, which is purely speculative, not warranted by any experience of the country, and not in accord with the understanding of the people as to the meaning of these terms since the organization of the government.

Justice Clifford concurs in the opinion of Justice Field, and read a long dissenting opinion of his own in the case of Tennessee vs. Davis.

Letter from "Cotton Planter."

REV. DR. HARTZELL.—Dear Bro:—The *Picayune*, after so long a time, makes a very weak attempt to break the force of your Exodus article published some four months ago in the Methodist Quarterly. It says: "Suppose all Dr. Hartzell says be true, is it any worse than miners and operators of the Northern States are treated." What an argument? Does one wrong justify another? Such a subterfuge is unworthy any writer. Wrongs should be corrected, and not justified by each other. But I deny that there is a parallel. The Northern laborer gets what he is promised. The Negro very rarely gets it. If he works by the month a hundred ways are taken to pay him in something else than money, and that something else is at two or three prices. If land is rented by the acre he is charged two or three times its value, often paying seventy to eighty pounds lint cotton per acre, worth seven or eight dollars, for one year's rent, when the very lands he rents was purchased the year before at two or three dollars per acre. Again, they are often charged for twenty or twenty-five acres when they get but fifteen to twenty. They know but little about the measurement of land. We often hear the remark, "Why does the Negro not purchase land for himself?" He has not got the money and one of the most profound studies of the ex-slave owner is to take care that he does not get it. Beside, the man who sells a Negro land is looked upon with suspicion. True, there are exceptions. Some indeed have saved, purchased land—a small home—where they expected to live in peace and comfort their few remaining days; but, Alas! many of these have been robbed, plundered, whipped, and driven off; if indeed they have not been murdered right out.

A Negro remarked to the writer the other day, in answer to the question why are you going to Kansas? "We must go where we can get what we earn, or at least a fair proportion. Here some get one-half, some one-fourth, and many nothing; between the landlord, the merchant, and commission man they manage to get it all, and very often bring us out in debt." This calls to mind a circumstance that occurred the other day. A friend of the writer came to the city, from the interior, a reliable, honest gentleman, with considerable means in lands, stock, etc. He wanted to arrange so he could get about one thousand dollars as he needed it through the season. He was required to give his obligations that he would deliver to said house one hundred bales of cotton out of said crop, pay 8 per cent. interest on said one thousand dollars, 2½ per cent. commission for procuring said money, and then pay 2½ per cent. commission on the gross sale of this 100 bales of cotton. Now let us see how this whole business pans out.

2½ per cent. commission on $1,000..	$25 00
Interest 8 months at 8 per cent. per annum	40 00
2½ per cent. commission on 100 bales cotton at present prices.......	150 00
Total	$215 00

A pretty good interest for the use of one thousand dollars for an average of, say, four months. It would make it about sixty per cent. How can this be afforded? To raise cotton it takes hands and hard work. Those that work hard can not afford such extravagance, but the Negro must do the work and foot all the bills. Let us see how the landlord proceeds. He must have his money back with double distilled compound interest. To raise 100 bales of, say, 500 lbs. each, it will take 200 acres of land, more or less according to quality; but as the Negro is a poor hand to measure land, not being taught surveying, we are forced to call it 300 French acres, usually called arpents, for which Sambo pays seventy-five pounds of lint cotton per acre; worth, say 12 cents per pound, $9 an acre or $2700. This at once is posted against the rentor. We come now to the country merchant from whom he gets his provisions. To cultivate this they will need supplies for at least twelve persons and six mules. For the persons it will cost 40 cents per day for rations worth 20 cents, and for mules 20 cents for what would be worth in cash one-half that amount; making in all about $1800. Now suppose his wife and children are equal to four hands, he would still have eight hands to pay, say, seven months $700. The crop of cotton is now debtor—rent of land, $2700; rations and feed for mules, $1800; suppose he has half the mules to purchase, $400; thus we have $4900. There are tools, implements, and in many cases pay for the use of the gin, wearing apparel for self and family, transportation on cotton, insurance, drayage, weighing, sampling, commissions, etc., to say nothing of storage, we have at least $1200 more; in all $6100. Now suppose those 100 bales weigh 500 pounds each, and are all first-class cotton and brings 12 cents per pound. We have the sum of $6000, and Sambo is indebted just $100. This is more than liberal; it supposes all the cotton to be first-class —which is never the case—price 12 cents per pound, while the crop of 1878 brought but 8 cents.

This city and Southern country is almost ruined. Take the city—one-half, if not three-fourths is grown up with grass into one vast pasture field. Much of the country is depopulated and without a single mark of improvement. Why all this, when the entire North is in a high state of prosperity? You can not blame the Negro or laborer. More cotton has been produced during the last season than ever before, and a higher price has been paid for it than has been paid for years. Why is our State and city almost bankrupt? One of the chief reasons is that false and vicious notions have, and do still prevail respecting the labor of our State. Louisiana and the territory on which New Orleans depends for growth and wealth, are agricultural, and Negroes are the laborers. Slavery cursed them and the land before the war, and now the spirit of slavery still rules in nearly all dealings with them. An agricultural country can only prosper as it protects the interests and rights of its laborers. What a condition for our unfortunate State and city! Must it remain so in order that the ring-masters may be kept in office? On the banks of the grandest river on the globe, contracted and managed at the mouth by Capt. Eads, with a prospect that it may be directed in its entire course—with the offer of the most valuable commercial relations with Mexico, West Indes, Cuba, Central and South America. Hang up your map of the Western Continent and see how splendidly we are located—midway or almost in the centre. True, we are not all one nation, but that should not prevent us from being united commercially. At the mouth of the mighty Mississippi, draining a vast country, rich in all the great staples of the North, and with water communication with the balance of the continent, shall all this prospect be swept away—the credit of our State and city ruined, our laborers driven off to Kansas and other localities to accommodate a hoard of conscienceless office-holders?

COTTON PLANTER.

An Alabama Political Murder.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of Feb. 7, 1880, gives the following:

Of all the bloody deeds, of all the cowardly murders ever perpetrated, the assassination of Sydney H. Lee, of Leesdale, Morgan Co., Ala., is the most diabolical, especially so from the coolness and deliberativeness with which it was executed. This crime committed at about sun-down on the 14th of January last, was the consummation of several years of violence, threats and ostracism toward the said unfortunate man and his inoffensive family. Mr. Lee was a native of Rush county, Indiana, and by trade a wagon-maker, and about fifty-five years of age, where he resided until he enlisted in the Union army, and assisted to restore the authority of the "stars and stripes" over the soil which drank his life blood. In 1869, possessed of some means, he removed to near Falkville, Morgan county, Ala., and engaged in farming, being fairly successful; but from the time of his arrival in that section he was the object of persecution and abuse from the "chivalry," so called, but being a man of energy, and hoping for better treatment, he remained attentive to his own work and molesting no one, when, in 1871, his son, who had the effrontery to take a public school, received the following letter from the Ku-Klux, then infesting Morgan county:

[This was served on Mr. Lee by posting on the school-house window, August, 1871.]

Mr. Lee—You must not take hold of the free public school No. —, at Ebenezer, in Morgan county. This by order of the Great Dragon, commanding Middle Division K. K. K. It is a general order from the Great Dragon that no d——d Yankee shall teach our Southern blood. The idea of a d——d Yankee teaching our Southern people is all a d——d humbug. Why, they would put more deviltry in their heads than their parents could whip out in ten years. We have been watching you and your old dad for some time, and from what we can see of you we are compelled to say that you are two of the d——est rascals unhung; but it is not too late yet. I am satisfied that the rope has been made, and is now in good hands. You are not only willing, but do take mean, low down advantages of us. We will put a stop to it, and that d——d quick. So if you take the public school at the place referred to, we are unwilling to do anything that will cause excitement in the county, but we are still more unwilling to let a d——d Yankee teach our Southern people. We have heard of some of your gas about the Southern people, but to cut the matter short, we will kill you dead as hell before you shall teach, and the way for you to live fat and die happy is for you to preach Yankees the way to heaven, but your d——d scismatics don't preach with the intention of going to that place. By order of the Great Dragon commanding Middle Division. SEECH SKIN.

From that time, Lee and his family have been the object of satire, ridicule, and ostracism, which was not abated, when Mr. Lee, seeing the benefit to be obtained by introducing Northern capital, labor, and men into that section, purchased a large body of land, and cutting it up into small farms, and laying off a portion into town lots, he founded the thriving little village of Leesdale, in which soon were erected those evidences of Northern life and civilization—a Church and school-house. The hum of busy life made the dense old forest resound with life, and the merry songs of the sons of Ohio, Indiana, and New England floated (this time peacefully) on the Southern breeze. One would think that a people possessing common sense and a mutual interest would rejoice at these evidences of prosperity, but not so. The little straggling village of Falkville, about two miles from L., whose inhabitants, with but few exceptions, are Southerners, possessing all the prejudices of that people, were not pleased at the incursion of the Northern barbarians, and when they succeeded in having a post-office and a railroad side track established at Leesdale, the good people of Falkville were filled with envy, and no means were left untried whereby to prevent immigration, and to prevent Mr. Lee adding to the number of Northern citizens. As to Lee himself, he was the center of their hate and malignity, and while a judge of election in 1875 at Falkville he was badly beaten, and his life threatened because he endeavored to prevent a fraud being perpetrated at said election; no means were left to ruin him; his fences were burned, his life threatened, and in the Spring of 1879 he received one of the most filthy, disgusting and threatening letters, which would call a blush to the cheek of a Modoc. Thus things went on from bad to worse, till a mob with arms went from Falkville to Leesdale, committed assaults, and threatening the lives of Lee and others, caused him and his friends to think that the time had come for something to be done. So they caused the arrest of the parties, the leader of which was fined and bound over to answer for other offenses in the Circuit Court of the county. About thirty days previous to his death he was the recipient of another infamous letter, giving him thirty days to prepare for death, and containing disgusting language never before put on paper. I have inclosed you the letters. Of course they are unfit for publication, but will do to show what refined taste and language our Southern chivalry possess. Too truly, in thirty days he was killed! A man with blackened face, in disguise, armed with a shot gun, lurking in the woods near his house, accosted his daughter, badly frightened her. She ran into the house and told her father, who, arming himself, went out to see who the intruder was. As he passed out of his back door, the assassin changed his position and deliberately walking past the end of the house, in full view of and in sight of Mrs. Lee and her daughter, took a position behind a large tree, and as Mr. Lee came out of his gate the murderous gun belched out its contents, instantly killing the victim of as hellish a plot as ever disgraced the annals of time. The assassin fled, and he is unknown, but were he known no justice would be meted out to him. Suspicions are abroad, but none dare say who they suspect; men go with bated breath and horror stricken faces, not daring to say what they think or feel. Horrible as the crime was, not a newspaper in the State has ever published more than a nursery mention of the murder. It may be claimed that it was not a political murder. It was nothing else. They hated him for his politics, and that hate was fed by every means and by every pretext imaginable. Nothing can be said against Lee. He was a sober, quiet, industrious man, a faithful man to his friends and a fearless foe to his enemies; a Republican, but never taking any share in politics, he simply voted as he thought, and was never known to injure any one. The people of his immediate neighborhood feel deeply incensed. Some will go back North, others will remain, but the murder of S. H. Lee will be long remembered by all who knew him. Nothing has been done to ferret out the perpetrator; his friends dare not, the authorities will not. I send you the reply the Governor of Alabama gave when asked to offer a reward for his detection. Can any one believe that, if it had been some prominent Southerner who had been murdered, the same answer would have been given? No sensible man will believe it.

A San Francisco man went into the country to avoid a predicted earthquake, and on the journey was run away with in a stage-coach, and being thrown out fell into a creek and barely escaped drowning. On getting ashore he was tackled by a bear, and when he finally escaped the animal and got to a ranch the proprietor came out with his dog and gun and almost killed him, thinking he was a robber.

General News Items.

Thirty Austrian villages near Dzikow have been inundated.

The President nominated Samuel G. Bidwell postmaster at Yazoo City, Miss.

The United States mint at Philadelphia coined 3,000,000 one cent bronze pieces last month.

The Irish relief committee apprehends the greatest distress will occur in May, June and July.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is about to sail for South Africa, and will stop at St. Helena on her return trip.

Fifty years ago the number of journals in Hungary was only ten, now there are two hundred and eighty-four.

Jules Ferry has resigned from the French cabinet in consequence of the defeat of article seven of [illegible] education bill.

A secret vigilance committee has been organized in San Francisco [illegible] put down the first attempt at [illegible] outbreak with force.

The Iowa Legislature has adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in the State. T[illegible] will be submitted to the people.

The State of Mississippi has [illegible] paying Gen. W. H. McCardle [illegible] a year for two years for collecting Confederate documents, and, [illegible] Vicksburg *Herald* says, without any report of his progress being made.

The emigrants from South Carolina to Liberia, by the bark A[illegible] are flourishing in their adopted country, and no inducement could persuade them to return to A[illegible]ca, in the present condition of [illegible] affairs, writes one of them.

Watches were first invented [illegible] Nuremburg by Peter Hale. They used to be called Nuremburg [illegible] because they were oval in shape. It took many years to bring them to their present state of perfe[illegible] and to render them the com[illegible] convenience of the present day.

Butter is not a modern invention. Some supposed to be a thousand years old has been found in an Irish peat bog. It was rather cheesy. Some Egyptian butter supposed to be at least 2,500 [illegible] old, has been discovered. Though a little turned, it still tasted [illegible] smelt like the genuine article.

Eight years ago there [illegible] twelve bishops in the Methodist Episcopal church. Three have [illegible] since—Edward Ames, Edmund [illegible] Janes and Gilbert Haven. Of nine left, Levi Scott is 77 years [illegible] Matthew Simpson 69, Jesse T. [illegible] 68, Thomas Bowman 62, William [illegible] Harris 62, Randolph Foster [illegible] Isaac W. Wiley 54, Stephen [illegible] Merrill 54, and Edward G. A[illegible]drew 54.

It is announced that [illegible] Payne has appointed, with the [illegible]sent of his colleagues, Dr. [illegible] Mitchell, of Zanesville, Ohio, [illegible] Rev. B. A. Johnson, of [illegible] Ohio, and the Rev. T. B. Cald[illegible] of Louisville, Kentucky, to [illegible] sent the African Methodist [illegible] pal Church at the meeting of [illegible] mittees, in May, at C[illegible] Ohio, to make arrangements [illegible] Ecumenical Methodist Co[illegible]

The State Constitution of [illegible] is undergoing a process of [illegible] ment, which when perfected [illegible] prohibit the liquor traffic in [illegible] commonwealth. The le[illegible] has done its part, and the [illegible] amendment is to be subm[illegible] the vote of the people at the [illegible] lug election. Governor St[illegible] who is a Christian Statesman, [illegible] the measure will surely [illegible] All hail to the coming glory of [illegible] sas! We would rather [illegible] home there than anywhere [illegible] the world!—*California Advocate.*

Before the Senate Exodus [illegible] mittee George T. Ruby, [illegible] the New Orleans *Observer*, [illegible] that the colored people's [illegible] of 1879 found that the exodus [illegible] ment originated among [illegible] laborers and resulted from [illegible] tions by political mobs in [illegible] 1875. Organizing as a co[illegible] council in August, 1874, it [illegible] rapidly until it enrolled [illegible] names in Louisiana, [illegible] Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi [illegible] Alabama, 69,000 of these [illegible] Louisiana. Political [illegible] nothing to do with it. The [illegible] tion was called because of [illegible] rages during 1878, inflicted [illegible] groes and whites simply [illegible] they were Republicans. [illegible] is the denial of political [illegible] rather than the physical [illegible] lamentable as the [illegible] causes discontent [illegible] negroes.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible], D. D., Editor.

[illegible]DAY, MARCH 18, 1880.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We are grateful to our Preachers and [others] who have done so much in pushing [the canvass] for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880 [illegible].

But we feel that the field has not been [thoroughly] canvassed yet. Will not our [friends] everywhere make a special effort at [once] to send in a list of subscribers for

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR?

We will send the paper for the remainder of the year for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. The

GENERAL CONFERENCE

[is] at hand, and the SOUTHWESTERN will [give] an abstract of the daily proceedings. [The] coming General Conference will be an [important] one. It will have much to say [about our] work in the Southern States. [illegible] will be elected, and the [question of] electing Presiding Elders will be [discussed], also the matter of admitting laymen [to] the Annual Conferences will be [illegible], many other subjects of [illegible] will receive attention.

[illegible] great event to transpire in 1880 [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible] next November, and [illegible] that our people want [illegible] a reliable source. This they [illegible] own church paper.

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Who is on the Lord's Side?"

The Scriptures continually represent human life as a conflict and a warfare, in which there are but two sides and but two classes of combatants,—those who are on the Lord's side, and those who are against Him. On this question of allegiance to God there is no neutral position for any man—no medium between loving the Lord and being His enemy—between belonging to Christ and belonging to Satan. "He that is not for me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." Politically a man may be "on the fence," but spiritually he cannot. Every man must be on one side or the other. There are some on the Lord's side, the children of light who are doing what they can to advance His Kingdom in the earth. And there are others who are as unmistakably the children of the Devil, fighting against God, despising His laws, resisting His grace, and doing all they can to destroy truth and virtue among men.

As there is no neutral position, so there is no double position for any man in this warfare. No man can be on both sides at once. So Christ said: "No man can serve two masters; for either he will love the one and hate the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." A man cannot serve "the world, the flesh and the Devil," and the Lord Jesus Christ at the same time. The Apostle Paul states this principle very clearly: "To be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. Because the carnal mind is enmity against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither, indeed, can be. The flesh lusteth against the spirit and the spirit against the flesh, and these are contrary, the one to the other." "Look where we will in the Scriptures, and we find a line dividing those who are on the Lord's side from those who are against Him, not only recognized, but so clearly marked that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not mistake it. The world and wicked men would like to obliterate it; but it is indelible."

In the light of these principles, the question, "Who is on the Lord's side?" is of the utmost importance to "every soul of man." For surely, if not being definitely and clearly on the Lord's side means [illegible] opposed to Him and resisting Him in His gracious work of redeeming the world, then it becomes [us] to ascertain where we are, "lest haply we be found fighting against God." For such a man, "it were better that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea." Who, then, is on the Lord's side?

In the first place this question is a call for self-examination, "whether we be in the faith," whether we are on the Lord's side, whether our influence in the world is in favor of His cause or against it. Now it is not difficult for any [honest] soul to answer this question. There is no sense or sincerity in that old wail:

"'Tis a point I long to know,
Oft it causes anxious thought—
Do I love my Lord or no?
Am I His or am I not?"

There is no need of any sensible [person] ever being in such a quandary. There are too many plain [illegible] and practical tests of the [Christian] character to leave any [one who] will consider them in any [doubt as to his] real position. "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." Surely, [illegible] one who is *compos* [illegible] whether he has the [illegible], or "the spirit of [illegible]," the Devil. Again, [illegible] have passed [illegible] because we [illegible]. It is equally [illegible] apply that [illegible] are Christ's [illegible] the flesh with the [illegible] and, [illegible] let [illegible] up his [illegible]. Now say [illegible] know [illegible]

[illegible]

unconverted soul to leave the ranks of the enemies of the Lord, and take their places on his side. Can any right-minded man hesitate where to stand on such an issue? It is for him to heed this call and answer it immediately. There is nothing in life more serious, more important, or more urgent. May God help all who have not yet done so, to decide for God NOW.

Rev. Robert L. Dashiell, D.D.

This distinguished Methodist divine died at his residence near New York City, on Monday evening, March 8. A telegram from the Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, his colaborer in the Missionary Secretaryship, says: "Dr. Dashiell died peacefully at seven twenty Monday evening."

Dr. Dashiell was born at Salisbury, Maryland, June, 1826, so that if he had lived until next June he would have been fifty-four years old. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1846, and joined the Baltimore Conference in 1848. In 1860 he was transferred to Newark Conference, New Jersey. He was in the pastorate twenty years, during which time he filled several important appointments in the Baltimore and Newark Conferences. In 1868 he was elected President of Dickinson College, which responsible position he held for four years. During this time he gave in addition to his work as President much time to bettering the financial condition of that institution. In 1872 he returned to the pastorate in the Newark Conference. In the same year he was elected a delegate to the General Conference, which met in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was by that body elected one of the Missionary Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During four years he did faithfully and well the work of that important office. He was again elected a delegate to the General Conference, which met in Baltimore, in May, 1876, and was by that body re-elected to the Secretaryship.

Dr. Dashiell was a man of great power in the pulpit and on the rostrum. It was here, chiefly, that he made himself felt in the church. His addresses to the Annual Conferences as Missionary Secretary were always interesting, and often thrilling. As a pastor he was popular and won and held many personal friends. Evidence of this has lately been shown by the fact that a few friends made up a purse of $16,000 a few weeks since to relieve his property of embarrassment.

We have as yet no particulars of his death, but have no doubt it was peaceful and triumphant. To his brother, Dr. John H. Dashiell, of the Baltimore Conference, who arrived on Sunday morning, he said: "I am almost gone; but all is well." His brother spoke of divine support and he replied, "All that is right." His pastor, Rev. G. W. Smith, reports a touching incident. When his disease became serious and he went to the hospital to consult physicians as to a necessary surgical operation, he was informed that it could not be performed. Dr. Dashiell, in referring to it, said to his pastor:

"When the surgeon informed me that the operation first contemplated could not be performed, I made up my mind that I would have to die, and I looked about for a plank on which to cross the river. I first thought of my life, which I had presented to God; but, though I had tried to live well, that was not sufficient. I then thought of my labors, which had been arduous, for the Church; but they were not sufficient to span the river. I then turned my attention to Calvary, and behold! the river was bridged by the atonement, so that I could walk triumphantly over."

The church has lost a brilliant preacher, a faithful and successful leader, but our loss is his gain.

May the dear Lord sustain and comfort the bereaved family.

Presiding Elders, Attention!!

We understand that the *People's Commentary* on the New Testament, a book worth $3, can be secured for our preachers in the South at a nominal price. The Commentary is by Rev. Amos Binney and Rev. D. Steele, D.D. It is just such a Commentary as our preachers need for every day use. Binney's Theological Compend has already made the name of one of the authors familiar to Methodist preachers everywhere.

The People's Commentary is very highly commended by the chief men of the church. It is full of good things and we know of no one book which, next to the Bible, would be of more value to our preachers in helping them to preach the truth. Let every presiding elder write to Rev. W. F. Steele, East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and he will tell [you] how to get the book to your [illegible]. Messrs. Phillips & Hunt, the publishers of the book, and the [illegible] have arranged to furnish [illegible] help to our Southern [illegible] at a price so low that [illegible]. Write to Bro. [illegible]

[illegible] is now [illegible]

Centralization in the Right Direction.

We give on our first page a summary of the late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States bearing on the civil rights of colored people under the Constitutional Amendments, and upon the protection of United States officers throughout the national domain. These decisions are of very great importance. Section 1, of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, provides that:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Up to this time the Supreme Court of the United States has given no opinion on this amendment in its bearing upon colored people. Indeed, several of the Judges acting on the idea of national citizenship as distinguished from State citizenship, have advanced the opinion that it was not the purpose of this amendment to interfere with State control of the rights of State citizenship. There has therefore been great anxiety to know what the highest court in the land would decide to be the rights of colored people under this amendment, in the matter of serving on juries. West Virginia passed a law which the Supreme Court of that State had declared constitutional, excluding colored men entirely from serving on juries. This the Supreme Court of the United Stated now declares unconstitutional and void. Virginia took a more shrewd course to reach the same end. The laws of that State make no distinction on account of color in the selection of juries, but in several cases the State Judges, in practice, so manipulated the jury lists as to let only white men go on the juries. Before a jury thus manipulated two colored men named Reynolds were tried and convicted, and Judge Cole, who presided, was indicted before a United States District Court for refusing to let colored men go on the jury. His appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington was of no avail, and that highest tribunal decided that:

Whoever by virtue of public position under a State Government deprives another of property, life or liberty without due process of law, or denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition, and as he acts in the name and for the State, is clothed with the State's power, his act is that of the State.

From this it follows that no State Judge can exclude colored men from juries and not be liable to the penalties of the civil rights bill. It also follows that he must be tried before a United States Court for his misdemeanor. This does not mean that a colored man can demand a colored jury or even a mixed one, but the meaning is that juries must be chosen without distinction as to color, which may or may not result in a mixed jury.

According to these decisions it is now settled that the fourteenth amendment and the laws passed by Congress to enforce it, "place the colored race in respect of civil rights on a level with whites." This righteous decision exactly reverses the infamous Dred Scott decision of years ago, which in substance declared that a colored man had no rights a white man was bound to respect.

It was to be expected that the friends of slavery and apologists for race caste would raise the cry of "*Centralization*" upon the announcement of these decisions. The shadow of Chief Justice Taney yet lingers on the Supreme Bench in the persons of Justice Clifford and Judge Field, who dissented from the majority. Judge Field, speaking for both, said of the decision in the Coles case: "Nothing could have a greater tendency to destroy the independence and autonomy of the States, reduce them to a degrading dependence on the Central Government, engender constant irritation and destroy that domestic tranquility which it was one of the objects of the Constitution to insure." This is simply the echo of the Calhoun doctrine of State Sovereignty by which slavery was protected, the rebellion justified, and by which the South has hoped to practically re-enslave the colored people. While the South controlled the nation, the National Government was used to protect the institutions of the South. The fugitive slave law was enforced by United States Marshals in every Northern State. State lines then were of no consequence, when at the command of a Southern Negro trader the United States must send its officers to hunt the panting fugitive in Ohio or Maine. The South could see no "Centralization" in that. But now when the authority of the United States Government is extended to protect the "life, liberty and property" of the freedman, the ex-slave holders and apologist for race caste cry "centralization."

States have their rights under the Constitution which must be carefully guarded, but whenever States plot danger to the nation, or refuse to give justice to the citizen, the nation must step in and protect itself and the citizen. If the Nation cannot do this, it will and ought to die.

The decision in the Tennessee Revenue officer case is also important, as settling the doctrine that United States officers are not amenable to State courts for acts done by them when in the discharge of their duties. Davis, a United States officer in Tennessee, killed, in self-defense, J. B. Haynes while collecting United States Revenues. Davis was indicted by a State court, but the Supreme Court holds that his appeal to be tried by a United States Court must be granted. The decision says: "The United States is a government with authority extending over the whole territory of the Union, acting upon the State and the people of the States. * * It can act only through its officers and agents, and they must act within the States. If when thus acting and within the scope of their authority these officers can be arrested and brought to trial in a State court on an alleged offense against the law of the State, yet warranted by Federal authority they possess, and if the General Government is powerless to interfere at once for their protection, and if their protection must be left to the action of the State Courts, the operations of the General Government may at any time be arrested at the will of one of its members. No such element of weakness is to be found in the Constitution."

Dr. Brush and our Southern Brethren in Texas.

In a late Northern trip to collect money for our church enterprise in Austin, Texas, Dr. Brush, of that State, used in his circular letter of appeal, the following words:

"Friends of our Zion, we pray you in the Master's name, to help us in this emergency. This is missionary ground as much so as any foreign field."

The Galveston *Christian Advocate* at once opened fire on the Doctor, accusing him of slandering Texas and especially Austin, where "not only the Baptists, the Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians, have been at work for over a quarter of a century."

Dr. Brush felt that the editor of that paper had misinterpreted his meaning, and wrote a letter to the editor, setting forth his sentiments respecting Methodism in Texas and requested its publication. The Galveston editor refused to publish Dr. Brush's letter, and instead makes some comments, among which were the following:

Dr. Brush was simply catering to the sectional prejudice of the North when he placed Austin and Texas in the same class with foreign mission fields. Dr. Brush can not be ignorant of the misrepresentations that Bishop Haven has sent to the Northern press respecting Texas in general and Austin in particular, and he must have known precisely how they would understand him. We would suggest to Dr. Brush that the paper in whose columns he published those misrepresentations of the religious status of the capital of Texas, is the proper place for him to make any explanations or retractions which he may think is due to the Southern people. Were he to take all back through our columns and present the real condition of the South to our readers, the Northwestern Advocate would not copy. They cheerfully publish misrepresentations of the South, but not a word in its defense.

This refusal to publish Dr. Brush's letter and the above unbrotherly insinuations against him and Bishop Haven are specimens of Southern fraternity which we are sorry to say have become quite common lately. Sometime ago we admitted to our columns a communication from Dr. Philpott, of Texas, in reply to Bishop Haven's letters on that State, and because we felt that the insertion of a *second* letter sent was uncalled for, we and our work were treated to a column of unkind attacks in the Galveston *Advocate*. Bishop Haven once asked the privilege of a word in that paper, but was denied in a personal letter which the Bishop characterized to us as "the meanest letter he ever received from any one." It would seem that our Galveston contemporary has columns for the abuse and misrepresentation of the men and work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, but can give no place to a proper setting forth of the spirit or work of these men or their Church.

The following is the letter of Dr. Brush which was refused publication:

I. G. John, D. D., Editor Texas *Christian Advocate*:

DEAR BRO.—I must confess to no little surprise at your construction or rather misconstruction of my letter in the Northwestern Christian Advocate, asking aid in building the Central M. E. Church in Austin, Texas. You charge me with making an appeal "in behalf of the benighted inhabitants of that city." Certainly no such idea was intended nor is such a conclusion legitimate from any premises or language of mine. We admit as you claim, "That the M. E. Church South, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians, have been at work in Austin for over a quarter of a century."

It will also be conceded that they have done good service in the interests of religion. But what relevancy has this to the question upon which you make an issue? Is it to be presumed that all the religious needs of the people have been met? Austin would indeed be a highly favored city if there is not still missionary work to be done. Can any one object to the planting of a new Church at the center of an empire not to supercede or antagonize other churches, but to act or supplement as a co-operative evangelizing agency? Surely all the help possible should be made available and even then the religious wants of the people will be but partially supplied.

The policy of the M. E. Church in Texas is the same as the policy of your own church. You have mission fields here and we have the same. You have missionary appropriations not far from Austin, and you have them distributed all through the State. Do you, therefore, say that the people thus favored are heathens or benighted? You have men preaching the gospel in Illinois and Indiana. Does that imply that you are trying to enlighten the heathen or benighted North? You have missionaries in California, Oregon, and Colorado. Do you mean thereby that you send them to enlighten the heathen of those States? No, verily. This is a manifest perversion of language and the established policy of not only your own but of other churches.

The fallacy of your position lies in assuming that the missionary cause is limited in the sphere of its operations to the pagan world. The grandest success has been achieved in Christian lands.

You have two departments of missionary work in common with the leading denominations of our country, namely Domestic and Foreign. You must deem the Home field as urgent in its demands as the Foreign, as indicated by your disbursements.

When I say "this is missionary ground, as much so as any Foreign field" I do not mean to disparage Austin; or represent it as heathen though there is a demand for missionary labor here. No less earnest appeal could be made with the view of obtaining aid to build churches in many cities North and South. In fact there is hardly a large city where some church is not struggling for its very existence. When aid is sought for an enterprise thus embarrassed or imperiled, is one to be stigmatized as unfraternal and guilty of "bad misrepresentations?" Such an arraignment cannot be promotive of real fraternity and true religion.

Can it be that the presence of the M. E. Church in the South is regarded as an intrusion or an unwelcome ally? We recognize no sectional lines. We believe our mission is to all lands and races. And this accords with the Apostolic commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." And it is in harmony with the sentiment of the immortal Wesley, the founder of our common Methodism, "The world is my parish."

If Texas is to be religiously what it ought to be, the churches should stand side by side in the great work of evangelization. There is room for all. And when all have done their best much will be left undone. Now is the time to preempt this country for the Lord. Other influences are at work. Catholicism, subtle, sturdy, with all its hoary prestige, is planting its institutions, and preparing for a more vigorous campaign. Infidelity, under rationalistic and other protean forms, is marching its forces for a persistent and uncompromising warfare. It needs the combined efforts of all the churches to master the situation. Let them cease indulging in uncharitable criticisms. Let them, rebaptised and reconsolidated in a holy alliance, go forth to grander victories. Then the true spirit of fraternity will predominate and this fair land will bloom in the freshness and beauty of a higher Christian civilization. For such a consummation let us devoutly pray.

WM. BRUSH.
Austin, Texas.

Wide Awake.

A pastor sent his missionary card to each member in advance, with the following note, neatly printed on the base, "Please fill out the blank on the opposite side of this card, and put it in the basket, at the mass meeting on Monday evening, Feb. 23d, 1880. If possible enclose the amount of your subscription; if not convenient to do so, pay the pastor by the 1st of July. If you cannot be present on Monday evening send your subscription. This will save the trouble of calling on you." Your pastor, A. B.

He is of Iowa and gives us the following living account of what followed. "I preached twice last Sabbath, on Missions, and had a social meeting on Monday after noon, and a mass meeting in the evening. I sent out a card like the enclosed (see above) and they were returned at the Monday evening meeting. The total amount was $127. We shall easily secure $23 more, from persons who were not present. We have $30 now in Sunday-school Mission Treasury and can safely count on $30 more before our Conference, as we are giving two collections a month from the Sunday-school, to missions. This will make a total of $210 sent from this charge. My desire is to receive a contribution from every member of the Church. In the collection taken last Monday evening but one man gave $20. Only two or three $5 subscriptions were made. The total was made up of the "free will" offerings of the mass of the church membership. This is the need of the whole Church. This card system, if earnestly worked, would secure a subscription from a vast majority of the church membership. I applied to the Tract Society and received a grant of missionary tracts, for distribution before our collections. I send (in a separate package) two or three of these tracts, with a request printed on them, to read carefully. This makes them local in their application. A blank card was sent to every member of the church in an envelope, but the tracts were only sent to each family."

Daily Christian Advocate.

The Book Agents will publish a *Daily Christian Advocate* during the session of the General Conference in Cincinnati, next May. Rev. W. H. Daniels, A. M., will be the editor, and there will be a full corps of short hand reporters by which a *verbatim* report of all the proceedings and debates and addresses will be taken and published. The *Daily* will cost $1.25 postage paid. Address Phillips & Hunt, New Orleans or New York, or Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, O.

The Republican Senators in the Louisiana Legislature were released from arrest on the charge of contempt in signing the Kellogg memorial, after presenting three successive explanations, the last being accepted as satisfactory to the Democratic members.

African M. E. Conference.

The Louisiana Conference of the African M. E. Church closed its session in Algiers last Friday. Bishop Ward presided, and the session was harmonious and pleasant. The following are the annual appointments for 1880:

John B. Webb, Plaquemine.
Levi Gordon, Hammond, Miss.
Robert Sarrowfield, Covington.
Franklin Jaru, Tangipahoa.
Charles Rochester, Greensburg.
Warner Hall, Bayou Goula.
Jno. Hayes, Alta.
J. R. Lee, Alexandria.
Richard Walker, Monroe.
John Lewis, Mount Oran, Miss.
Frank Brown, Baton Rouge.
Valtian Henden, Floyd.
M. G. Mayo, Delhi.
J. H. Martin, Ackland.
J. J. Nelson, Bayou Sara.
Spencer Parker, Atchafalaya.
David Jones, Milliken's Bend.
W. N. Childress, Washington.
M. Day, Darlington.
W. Handy, Bayou Bœuf.
H. Powell, Homer.
James Reese, Vidalia.
David Brow, St. Joseph.
D. Logan, Moorehouse.
J. F. Cox, Franklin.
Major Reeves, Jackson.
W. W. Hunter, Assumption.
G. B. Taylor, P. E., Baton Rouge.
John Lilly, P. E., Farmersville district.
P. W. Williams, P. E., Shreveport.
H. L. Trapp, Lake Providence.
H. B. Parks, Shreveport station.
L. Gardner, Baton Rouge.
Chas. Malone, Morris Brown chapel.
T. A. Wilson, Thibodaux.
J. H. Harper, St. John, Algiers.
J. H. Jones, St. Peter, New Orleans.
A. M. Green, St. James chapel, New Orleans.
Johnson Reed, Union Bethel chapel, New Orleans.
Adam Jackson, P. E., New Orleans district.
Abram Arnold, P. E., Lake Providence district.
H. C. C. Astwood, city missions.

Public Schools in Louisiana.

His predecessor, R. M. Lusher, called attention to the apathy of our legislators on school matters; and now E. H. Fay, the present Superintendent of Public Education, expresses his views:

"One mill for public education is a mockery; out of it must be paid interest amounting to $60,000; leaving little more than that amount to be apportioned among three hundred thousand children."

As a remedy, he advises:

"I think the Legislature should pause before enforcing a levee of three mills for interest, which requires less than two mills; for the interest on twelve millions (and the option of exchange will not be improved) amounts to only two hundred and forty thousand dollars, and under the new assessment the taxable property of the State will hardly fall short of two hundred millions, and yield a revenue for interest, at two mills, of four hundred thousand dollars, only two hundred and forty thousand of which is required. Why must the schools languish when two mills is more than enough for the interest on the bonded debt? Why not give the third mill to public education? Besides, a limit of one mill in the State levee must, under the constitution, limit parochial taxation to the same amount. I do hope the Senate will prove itself the friend of education, and give it nothing less than two mills for educational purposes. Why, the city of Cincinnati levies a municipal tax of six mills for its schools. Two mills for the State of Louisiana is little enough, and I hope that the returning prosperity, which is evidently coming and near at hand, will soon, instead of yielding us the meagre pittance of forty-five cents per child per annum, produce for public education eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000), a sum none too large, if judiciously expended; for the proud State of Louisiana has never been deaf to any appeals for relief of the distressed of other climes, and she surely will not now, when her own children are beseeching her, 'Give us more light.'"

A Proposition to Help Colored Refugees.

We clip the following from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*:

DONOLA, Allegan Co., Mich., Feb. 16.—Please insert the following letter in the Inter Ocean, and request all other papers to copy the same for the special benefit of the suffering and down trodden colored people of the South: I own more land than any ten men in Allegan county, the most of which is wild land, besides a number of large fruit farms in the vicinity of Douglas, upon which I will give employment to from twenty to twenty-five families of those colored people. I will also give room for the services of four or five colored women in my house. I also will give 1,000 acres of land on the pine plains of Allegan county to as many colored people as can conveniently settle on it—say from twenty to twenty-five families—on which they can go as soon as they arrive here. There are several empty houses on this land which they may have, and welcome; and I will give as many thousand feet of lumber as they need to build with on the same, and, if necessary, will furnish them with what provisions I can, for six months. ROBERT MOORE.

P. S.—Before I mailed this letter I conferred with Obadiah Gleason about the same, and he says he will do as much as I for the benefit of the colored refugees who may wish our support.

Yours truly, ROBERT MOORE.
Saugatuck, Feb. 19.

The April number of the *North American Review* will contain an article by George Ticknor Curtis, entitled "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic." It will cover the whole period of Gen. McClellan's military career, from the flank movement to the James to the defeat of Lee at Antietam. It will be followed by a second part in the May issue, giving the full history of McClellan's removal from command. The articles will be replete with facts hitherto unknown to the public.

The *Chicago Interior* says: American Protestants had better hurry up their contributions to the Irish that they may be forwarded to the Pope. In one dispatch, last week, we read that over *four thousand dollars* were forwarded to Rome from two places in Ireland as Peter's pence in a single day.

It is said that among the delegates of the Fall Conferences to the General Conference are 80 presiding elders, 19 editors, and other non-itinerants, and 38 pastors.

Rev. W. J. Gladwin has changed his address from Secunderabad to Methodist Book Agency, Bombay, India.

We are under obligations to United States Senator Teller for valuable public documents.

Our South'n Methodism

LOUISIANA.

Rev. Wm. Smith, Whitehall: "There was a grand basket meeting held on the first Sunday in March, and $55 95 was taken up to begin repairing the church."

Tennessee Jackson, Shreveport: "At Fairfield church we have had an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Elder Davage was with us. A nice pulpit has been built."

Rev. G. B. Lynch, Hahnville: "A protracted meeting of one week at St. John Church, resulted in five conversions and a revival of spirituality in the church." Bro. Lynch has made a favorable beginning on his circuit for a good year's work.

R. Anderson, Centreville: "Our love feast on the evening of the 23d was attended by a large number. One was received in full connection. Two came forward to be prayed for. Elder Matlock held our quarterly meeting on the 28th. His sermon was very happily received. Our Sunday-school is improving."

Stephen Priestley, First Street M. E. Church, New Orleans: "We have started off in good appearance for the commencement of the year. The people seemed to be pleased with the appointment of the conference. Several have united with the church. Our work is large—at some of our services we cannot find seats for all our visitors. Sunday night, the 7th, many had to go away from the church because they could not get seats; 216 communed. We have commenced war against sin and Satan. Our Sunday-school is growing—Y. Campbell is superintendent. Brethren, pray for our work in this city of sin."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. W. Winbush, Abbeville: "We are engaged in building our church. On the 4th inst. about 40 or 50 men were on the ground, working with zeal. The sisters prepared them a good dinner, and our pastor presided at the table. Rev. M. H. Foster, our pastor, gives great satisfaction, and has awakened a new interest in our Sunday-school."

TEXAS.

D. Gregory, Austin: "We held a short protracted meeting which resulted in the conversion of ten souls. An equal number joined on probation."

TENNESSEE.

T. Woods, Memphis: "Elder W. S. Butler held our quarter on the 2d inst. He preached to our small congregation, and all seemed anxious to hear him. We have a fine Sunday-school, and it is increasing every week."

Letter from Bishop Harris.

Bishop Harris writes to the Mission Rooms from the City of Mexico, Feb. 24, 1880, as follows:

The Annual Meeting of the Mission in Mexico began on the 18th inst., and not on the 4th. The change was made by the brethren here with my consent by telegraph. Before the meeting I went to Leon, distant about 350 miles from this city. At Guanajuato I purchased for the Missionary Society a most eligible property, perhaps the best for our purposes in the city.

Our Annual Meeting was a time of great interest. The year has been one of great prosperity, as the reports show. I inclose the appointments for 1880.

I believe this to be the most difficult Mission field occupied by our church; and yet here, as everywhere, the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation.

I leave Vera Cruz for New York by way of Havana in the steamer City of Merida, which sails on the 8th of next month, so that if we have a prosperous voyage I hope to reach home about the 20th—the time allotted for the trip being twelve days.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MISSION IN MEXICO FOR 1880.

Superintendent of the Mission, Chas. W. Drees, (residence in City of Mexico.)
Mexico City Circuit, John W. Butler.
Puebla Circuit, John Marshall Barker, Conrado Gamboa, Marcelino Euroza, Doroteo Mendoza.
Queretaro Circuit, Felipe Cordova.
Guanajuato Circuit, Samuel P. Craven, Simon Loza.
Miraflores Circuit, Samuel W. Siberts, Crescencio Ramirez.
Charles W. Drees, Editor of the Abogado Cristiano, and of all Mission Publications.
John W. Butler, Treasurer of the Mission, and Publishing Agent.
Samuel W. Siberts, Teacher of the Theological School.
Work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society:
City of Mexico: Girls' Orphanage, Mary F. Swaney, Clara L. Mulliner.
Pachuca: Girls' School, Mary Hastings, Susan M. Warner.

The *Central Christian Advocate* has had, during the present canvass, the largest relative gain in subscription lists that has gladdened any Methodist editor. The *Northwestern* ranks second. We rejoice most heartily in the success made by our St. Louis friend. The *Central* is carefully edited by Dr. Fry and Mr. Barnes, and the church is rewarding those able and painstaking editor. The General Conference does wisely to fortify her outposts early, and support them liberally until the harvest of returns is ripe. The *Central* has paid for itself four times over. The Atlanta and New Orleans *Advocates* should, and will be, [illegible] for similar reasons.—*Northwestern*.

[illegible] Rev. A. [illegible] upon an [illegible] immense [illegible] a man [illegible] to be at [illegible], to act that, [illegible] for Christ? [illegible] has been for [illegible] is upon the [illegible] to undertake [illegible] account to [illegible] school, to set up [illegible] book room, to [illegible] support a mission. [illegible] Russian birth [illegible] within our [illegible] eve of the [illegible] standard-bear- [illegible] be a won- [illegible] men cry- [illegible] to me, [illegible] the interior [illegible]

[illegible] C. P. Holiett, [illegible] as agent of [illegible] of Clifton [illegible] on the good [illegible] March 3d for [illegible] he will take [illegible]. He takes [illegible] Seminary. Miss [illegible], left on [illegible] Monrovia. She [illegible] W. F. M. S., after [illegible] most successful [illegible] school for col- [illegible] Philadelphia.

[illegible]—Mrs. E. J. M. [illegible] steamer Mon- [illegible] Rosario, in the [illegible]; she goes out [illegible] of the W. F. [illegible]

[illegible] and change [illegible] the case of [illegible] F. M. S., now [illegible] she becomes [illegible] G. Davis, of [illegible] South India [illegible] course will [illegible] to that [illegible]

[illegible] India, [illegible]

Del.; Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., LL. D., St. Louis, Mo.

In accordance with the above resolutions the committee met at the Methodist Book Concern, in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 3, 1880, at 9 a. m. There were present, Bishop L. Scott, L. D. M'Cabe, J. S. Chadwick, J. Braden, Hiram Buck, J. W. Locke, Hiram Miller, Hon. E. O. Stannard.

By request Bishop Scott presided, J. Braden was chosen secretary, L. D. M'Cabe conducted the devotional exercises. Several communications were received from absent members of the committee regretting inability to attend the meeting, but expressing most cordial sympathy with any movements tending to promote the most harmonious relations between all branches of Methodism. After a full consideration of the important subjects referred to this committee, and the proximity of the next session of the General Conference, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee, acting under the authority of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, announces that it will hold a final meeting in Cincinnati, on the 30th of April, prox., for the consideration of any further matters or communications relative to the subject of fraternity and union between the bodies mentioned in the above resolutions of the General Conference and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

All communications for the committee are to be addressed to the secretary at Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop Wiley, Drs. R. S. Rust, and F. S. Hoyt were present, and by request addressed the committee on the subjects under consideration.

J. BRADEN, Sec.

Letter from Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, Texas, March 2, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—Please permit me to say a few words about my work. When I left the conference at Victoria, last December, I left with the intention of doing more for the Master and the church than I had in the past. I went to my work with the aim of building up Methodism, and am glad to say that I have not been unsuccessful. There have been additions to the church, and some of them from the Baptist church. It is true times are hard in this section of the country; corn is now at one dollar a bushel, but, notwithstanding, the prospects are encouraging, and I expect a grand harvest this year. I will soon complete a new house of worship and have it ready for dedication the [illegible] quarterly conference. My [illegible] could do more if they had [illegible] There [illegible] one hundred and thirty [illegible] members on this work, but [illegible] poor and can not render [illegible] help to the minister this [illegible], but I think this will be a [illegible] work some day. My first [illegible] conference met Feb. 28th. [illegible] of family troubles Elder [illegible] was not present, but Rev. [illegible], of La Grange, was [illegible] to hold it. The brethren [illegible] pleased with Bro. Smith, [illegible] have him visit them. [illegible] committee fixed the [illegible] salary at one hundred [illegible] five dollars. On account of the bad weather we did [illegible] preaching next day. We [illegible] soon have good Sunday-schools [illegible] over the work.

Yours truly,
P. M. CARMICHAEL.

Letter from Alexandria.

DEAR EDITOR—I am now about [illegible] in the year's work, and am [illegible] encouraged. The Master [illegible]

[illegible] we closed a short [illegible] successful revival. [illegible] souls were happily [illegible] to Christ and others are [illegible] learning His love to [illegible] united with the church; [illegible] young converts and [illegible] learned to love the [illegible] past are rejoicing at [illegible] wrought. We [illegible] the refreshing [illegible] His glorious [illegible] new church will [illegible] use. We expect [illegible] Sabbath for the [illegible]

The Exodus.

We have received the following letter from the Hon. J. H. Rainey, and we take the liberty of answering it in this public manner because it will suffice for a reply to quite a number of similar letters of which we are in daily receipt.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17, 1880.

Mr. J. D. Bagby, Indianapolis, Ind.—Dear Sir:—I see by daily prints that the condition of the immigrants that have reached your State from North Carolina is anything but encouraging. They are represented as being extremely bad off in every particular. Our friends here in the East feel very much interested in the entire movement. They have been contributing largely to the relief of those immigrants, and are naturally anxious about their welfare. I was always led to believe that Indiana was a good State to migrate to. The information concerning the deplorable condition of those people was furnished the Voorhees committee on exodus, appointed by the United States Senate. Please write as clearly and as full as possible on this subject and others, and oblige

Yours truly,
JOS. H. RAINEY.

The statement that the immigrants who have come to Indiana are without employment and are suffering are lies made out of whole cloth. These stories are made up and circulated by Democratic newspapers and politicians for the purpose of checking the exodus. There is constant and increasing demand for laborers throughout the State. Those who have come have all received employment and are doing well.

The relief committees of Indianapolis and other cities have on file numerous applications for laborers from different parts of the State which they have been utterly unable to fill. An important fact to be noticed in this connection is that when immigrants have arrived the committees have not found it necessary to send out agents to find them homes. The simple announcement in the papers of the arrival of a company of immigrants brought the farmers from the adjacent country to the city and numerous applications for laborers from distant points, so that all have found employment within a very few days after their arrival. In many cases Democrats, themselves, have employed immigrants, paying no attention to the ravings of the pot-house politicians of their party. It is simply a matter of business with the farmers and business men of Indiana. They need laborers, these [illegible] The sick have been cared for and the immigrants are loud in their praise of the hospitality of the people of Indiana. Again we say that the stories about the suffering of immigrants to this State are falsehoods of the most barefaced character and for the truthfulness of our statement we appeal to the respectable, truthful people of Indiana, who know the facts.—*Indianapolis Leader.*

Marriages.

At the Murray Street M. E. Church, Thursday evening, March 4th, 1880, by Rev. J. F. Marshall, Mr. George Coleman to Miss Sarah Johnson. H. J. W.
Alexandria, La.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the Springhill circuit, Tennessee, March 4, 1880, by Rev. H. Primm, Mr. Alexander Jordan to Miss Martha Dodson. May the Lord bless them. H. P.

At the residence of the bride, March 7, 1880, J. M. Shumpert officiating, Mr. Calvin Harrington, of Goodman, Miss., to Miss Ellen Johnson, of Granada. May happiness attend them through life.

J. M. S.
Granada, Miss., March 11, 1880.

Mr. Albert Bell and Miss Nancy Turner were joined together in matrimony, Feb. 5, 1880; also Mr. Woodington Christian to Mrs. M. A. Whitehead, the same day and at the same place, by Rev. H. L. Kennedy.
Winona, Miss., March 11, 1880.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

The Improved Rifle offered for [illegible] Chichester Rifle Co., of [illegible] J., at the low price [illegible] is without doubt the best [illegible] Fire-arms ever presented [illegible]. They are handsomely [illegible] cannot fail to give satis- [illegible] accurate for [illegible] or [illegible] purposes, [illegible] requiring a re- [illegible] better than [illegible]

Sunday School.

First Quarterly Review—March 21.

(Condensed from Northern Christian Advocate.)

PREPARATORY STUDY.

We have had eleven lessons from Matthew's biography of Jesus, and now pause to review them. The truths taught in each lesson are many, and we will touch only those most prominent.

LESSON I.

The Infant Messiah. The wise men did not deem a journey of a thousand miles too great, wedges of gold too precious, nor vases of rare perfumes too costly, if by them they might honor the new-born King. Here learn that you should honor Christ by giving him your best. Give him the first and freshest of your activities, the choicest of your meditations, the richest of your affections.

LESSON II.

The Flight into Egypt. Trust in God is shown by prompt obedience. God spoke to Joseph in a dream bidding him flee to Egypt with the child Jesus and his mother. He showed his confidence by obeying at once, not waiting even for the morning.

LESSON III.

Jesus baptized by John. God sent John to prepare the way for Christ's coming. He preached repentance, and required men to be baptized. Jesus was baptized that he might thus do what was required of men, or as the lesson expresses it, "fulfill all righteousness." No man then can be fulfilling or completing all righteousness unless he is baptized with water, for Jesus perpetuated the ordinance, although he gave it a different relation. God requires it, and for this reason alone those who wish to please God should submit to it.

LESSON IV.

The Temptation of Jesus. Here is one of the most mysterious facts of the Gospel records. How Christ could be tempted we may never know, but that temptation may always be successfully resisted we are here trebly assured. Jesus conquered by the word of God, and having conquered he will aid us to conquer in like manner and with the same weapon.

LESSON V.

True Disciples. Eight blessings are pronounced upon eight phases of Christian character. The traits presented shed in some degree a mellow radiance upon the lives of all who are born of God. "A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."

LESSON VI.

The Truly Righteous. Jesus came not to pour out the old, but to fill up with the new. In this lesson he reveals the place and power of love in his kingdom; he teaches that the law of the Lord reaches the domain of the heart; he shows that heart makes conduct and also gives it character; he requires forgiveness, reconciliation and reparation on grounds of love.

LESSON VII.

The Tongue and the Temper. Jesus here interprets the ancient law concerning oaths, and forbids all private oaths. He makes the Christian's simple affirmation and negation more binding than any statement accompanied by the form of an oath, or half-oath or sham oath. He also shows that love should be allowed the ascendancy in regulating our conduct toward those who have or who we fancy have wronged us.

LESSON VIII.

Giving and Praying. Jesus sanctions giving as a necessary and righteous act, but requires that it be without ostentation and with sole reference to the glory of God. He requires a constant recognition of dependence, but rebukes the spirit that would make a display of the acknowledgment of that dependence, accordingly he enjoins the fostering of the spirit of devotion, more than the form.

LESSON IX.

Our Father's Care. Needless worldly cares and anxieties seek to become our masters. This lesson teaches that God cares for all he has made, and will therefore care for us. He feeds the birds, adorns the flowers and nourishes the grass, and he surely will not forget men. He should then be fully and firmly trusted for all things.

LESSON X.

The Savior's Golden Rule. The law of love given in this lesson is designed to regulate all conduct. It will effectually stop all sinful judgment of the actions or character of others, and will soften all necessary judgments. It will apply a principle of discretion in the bestowment of gifts, trusts and responsibilities. It will not be brought to bear successfully without the Divine aid, which is, however, abundantly promised in this lesson.

LESSON XI.

The False and the True. Two classes of men are in the world; they may be distinguished by their deeds, Jesus says. Those who hear and do Christ's words are the true disciples, and will abide the wrecks of time and eternity. Those who hear and do not are the false, and will be swept away forever.

Deaths.

Sister Arres Kimbell died March 6th. She leaves a husband and 6 children to mourn her loss.

ALEX CAMPBELL.
Courtney, Texas, March 8, 1880.

March 1st, Sister Gardiner; March 9th, Sister Lee, two faithful and old members of First Street M. E. Church, died in Jesus Christ.

STEPHEN PRIESTLEY, Pastor.

James Essex Foster died in Richwoods, Ark., Feb. 18, 1880, aged 26 years, 10 months and 30 days. He was converted and joined the M. E. Church in 1868, and has ever been a useful and consistent follower of the meek and lowly Savior. About a year ago he was licensed to exhort. He passed away in the full hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. He leaves a wife and four little children.

L. M. LAYTON, Pastor.

MERCHANTS, READ THIS.—To those subject to ills incident to the vexations of business life, Dyspepsia, and a feeling of debility and fretfulness, we say, without equivocation, take Simmons Liver Regulator. This remedy is unequalled in the cure of Piles, Constipation, Bad Breath, Sick Headache and Bilious Complaints. The Regulator is free from any injurious mercurial substance; not disagreeable; can be taken at any time, without interfering with business or pleasure. It is so gentle, safe, and such a good digester, that it is often used after a hearty meal to settle the food and relieve any apprehension that the meal may disagree with you.

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J. F. DUMAS, Merchant, Haddock, Ga."

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA. By Edwin Arnold. New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

This poem which has created a great sensation in literary circles, and is the life and teaching of Gautama, founder of Buddhism, told in verse by an Indian Buddhist, may be had at the newstands or of the publishers for 15 cents. It is No. 4 of the standard series.

Capt. Rodgers, of the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., conceived the idea of treating paper with carbolic acid for protecting clothing, blankets, furs, etc., from moth and mildew. Campbell, Hall & Co. sole manufacturers, 110 and 112 Nassau street, New York, advertise in to-day's paper. It is not only proof against moths and mildew, but an effective barrier to contagion so often conveyed in woolens.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—"Love Me Darling" is a new song just issued by Lodden & Bates, Savannah, Georgia, with easy accompaniment, for soprano or tenor. Price 40 cents. Neat title page and pleasing sentiment.

—The Library Magazine for March is equal to any reprint of foreign literature, and at ten cents per copy is within the reach of all lovers of good literature. One dollar per year. American Book Exchange, New York.

—The Boston Musical Herald for March opens with an illustrated sketch of Christopher Willibald Von Gluck; three pieces of music are given, besides choice editorial miscellany.

—Appleton's Journal for April has The Return of the Princess, The Suez Canal, Health at Home, Henry Thomas Buckle, The New Fiction, Middle Class Domestic Life in Spain, Stage Anomalies, The Seamy Side, editor's table, books of the day, etc. Single copies 25 cents.

—Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for April has The Maiden of the Winged Wheel; an article on the Mormons, by Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson; Martin Luther, a biographical study, by A. H. Guernsey; a timely and appropriate article by M. E. W. S., entitled Fashion and Faith. No. 3 of The Children of the Bible is Joseph the Dreamer. The department of fiction contains the continuation of popular serials, some exceedingly interesting stories by celebrated writers. There are poems of unusual merit. The 128 pages teem with most delightful and edifying matter. The illustrations number about 100. A single number is only 25 cents, and the annual subscription $3. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

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Conference Notices.

White River District—Little Rock Conf.

FIRST ROUND.

Lonoke, March 13; Batesville, March 20; Pocahontas, March 24; Jacksonport and Newport, March 27; Duvall's Bluff, April 3; Forest City, April 10; Brinkley, April 17; Rob Roy, April 24; Pine Bluff, May 1. The District Conference will convene at Pine Bluff, April 29, at 9 o'clock a. m. Let every member be on hand, for this will be one of the most important meetings of the year.

I. G. POLLARD, P. E.
Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1880. 12-13

The minutes of the Little Rock Conference are ready. There will be 21 copies to each preacher, and will cost each brother $1 50. Divide $1 50 by 21 and you will have what each copy costs. Total cost of publication, $78 15. I. G. POLLARD.
Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1880. 12-13

Jefferson District—Texas Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Marshall, March 27-28; Marshall Circuit, March 27-28; Jefferson, April 3-4; Jefferson Circuit, April 10-11; Pittsburg, April 17-18; Cypress, April 24-25; Marion, May 1-2; Queen City, May 8-9; Texarkana, May 15-16; Clarksville, May 22-23; Blossom Prairie, May 22-23; Paris, May 29-30; Red River Circuit, May 29-30; Cooper and Sulphur Springs, June 12-13.

The first District Conference will meet in our church at Jefferson, April 1, 1880, and will continue from day to day until all the business is finished. We insist on all the members being present. All the district stewards are requested to be present by Saturday, the 3d, if not before. All local preachers and exhorters must answer to the district conference for their characters and conduct. W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

To the Members of Tennessee Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—Please take your General Conference collection and forward the money to me by the 15th of April. The law requires me to carry the money to General Conference (see Discipline, page 116, section 22). I expect to leave for General Conference by the 20th of April.

12-13 H. W. KEY.

The District Stewards of the Houston district will hold their regular District Steward's meeting at Columbia, April 16, at two o'clock p. m. 11-13 L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

Preachers' Aid Society.

MR. EDITOR—Please notify the brethren that the Preachers' Aid Society meets in Hempstead the fourth Thursday in April, 1880. Let all come that can.

EDWARD LEE, Secretary.
Hempstead, Texas, March 2, 1880. 11 12

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emsley Brower, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Cozer, Physician.
Rev. Scott Osier, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Mrs. Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Rediford, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Papez, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $3.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopez, [illegible] King, Elemal Moore.

The Mount [illegible] Benevolent Society.

Pledges to take care of its sick and destitute members and bury the dead with all the courtesy due to the dead. Monthly meeting the fourth Monday in each month. Admission fee $2 50, Monthly dues 25 cents.

Athus Claude, President.
Lemuel Moore, Vice President.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Lee Blakemore, Treasury.
Gabreil Clayton, Chairman of Sick Committee.
Edward Hunter, Grand Marshall.
Emsley Brower, Chaplain.
Mrs. Margaret Buggs, Lady Pres't.
" Sarah Jones, Lady Vice Pres't.
" Hagar Lewis, Lady Steward.
" Kaziah Ballard, Lady Chairman of Sick Committee.

I. O. G. T.

Members of Perseverance Lodge No 2, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, are hereby notified to attend their Lodge meeting on next Saturday, the 20th inst. at the New Orleans University buildings, 188 Race street, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., sharp. Punctual attendance requested. Business of more than ordinary importance demands your attention. Distinguished visitors from the existing Grand Lodge will address the Lodge. Good Templers from sister Lodges invited.

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Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
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Berean Question Book.......[illegible]
Ditto—Interleaved edition.......[illegible]
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The Seven Years.—Per copy.......[illegible]

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[illegible]

A Monkey Story.

[illegible]

J. E. Loggins, St. Paul M. E. Church, Galveston, Texas.

MATILDA WOODROW.

DEAR EDITOR—Please allow me to make inquiry for my mother, Nancy Love. We were separated about the year 1850, in Mississippi. I was then but an infant of about 9 months. We belonged to Anderson Moss. He sold my mother to Mr. Ned Herndon, a speculator in slaves. He sold her to Mrs. Hooker, a widow in Jackson, Miss. It was then that I heard from her last—about the year 1853. My mother wrote to Miss Love Mass as to her whereabouts. Any information relative to her will be very thankfully received. Address me at Maysfield, Milam county, Texas.

LUCY CLARKE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my relatives. They lived in Smithfield, Isle of Wight Co., Va. We all belonged to James C. Jordan. My Father, Jordan Wren, belonged to Dr. Sam Wilson in Surry county. My mother, Cherry Wren, was living with Major Thomas, in Smithfield when I left there. My oldest sister, Rachel, was living in Norfolk, with Dr. Cook. Sister Nancy I left in Smithfield. Brothers' names were Sam and Dick. I have also two uncles, Fredrick Baker and Allen Baker. They lived in Norfolk. Brother Joe and I were sold to Boe Easley, and brought out here in 1852. The ladies I belonged to were Adelaide, Tummillah and Susan. The boys, Cary and the twins, I nursed. My brother Joe lives in Jackson, Tennessee, and I live in Macon, Noxubee Co., Miss. My name is now Tolbert. When I left home I had a little boy named Thomas. If any of my people should see this they can address letters to me at Macon, Noxubee Co., Miss. SARAH F. TOLBERT.

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[illegible] heard that in the desert, when the caravans are in want of water, they are accustomed to send on a camel with its rider some distance in advance; then, after a short time, follows another; and then, at a short interval another. [illegible] the first man finds water, [illegible] he stoops down [illegible] "Come!" [illegible] his voice, [illegible] "Come!" while [illegible] takes up the cry, [illegible] wilderness [illegible] "Come!" So [illegible] and the [illegible] "Come!" and [illegible] heareth say [illegible] is athirst [illegible] of the water [illegible]

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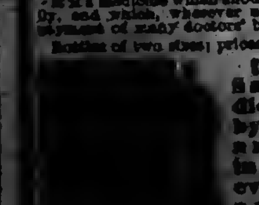

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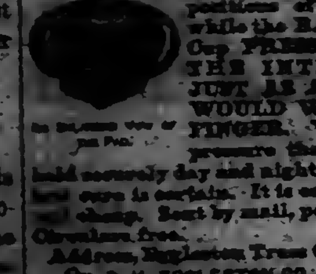

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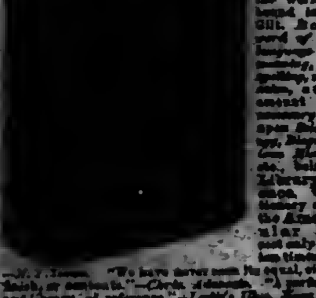

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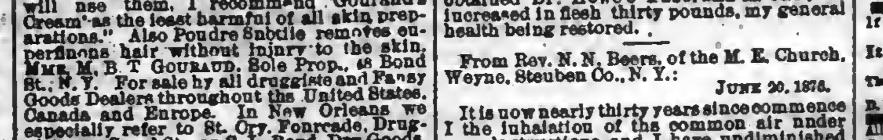
Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches & every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless that we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient)—"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all skin preparations." Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. In New Orleans we especially refer to St. Cry. Fonreade, Druggist, 215 Canal St., or S. L. Boyd, Dry Goods, who are our old and special agents.



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VINOUS ELIXIR

Of the three Peruvian Barks. A most Powerful Restorer in General debility, Exhaustion, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Slow Convalescence, and the effects of malarial fevers.

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NEW CHURCH RECORD.

We can now sell the "Record" at a price much less than we have ever been able to do. It is a large quarto, containg about 180 pages, divided into seven sections, namely:

Record of Pastors.
Record of Classes.
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Record of Probationers.
Record of Baptisms.
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We are confident that this record will meet the demand long felt, namely, a cheap book, suitable for a majority of our churches. Price, $2.50.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
New Orleans.

FOR SALE!

Two lots in Springfield, La., on Main street; lots number 5, square 96; one acre of ground, well improved; a nice log house, and many fruit trees; nine apple tree bearing every year, and 5 not bearing; peach and plum trees bearing; 1 pear, 1 walnut and 1 Japan plum tree bearing; a grape vine and a very pleasant spring of water. Price, $400 for all. Rev. REASON ENNIS, Springfield, La.

Jan. 14, 1880.

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ARROW TIE!

IMPORTANT SPECIAL NOTICE!

IRON COTTON TIES.

In view of the constantly increasing popularity and demand for the celebrated ARROW TIE, the universally recognized favorite Tie of Planters, Cotton Press men, Shippers of Cotton generally, the American Cotton Tie Supply Company, sole proprietors and manufacturers of said Tie, commanding unequalled facilities, have, in addition to their large stock now on hand, contracted for increased quantities sufficient to meet the largest demand for Cotton Ties to cover the entire crop of the coming season, and now through their Agents generally, offer the popular and irrepressible ARROW TIE at lowest market price, in bundles complete, being less than the market value of plain hoop iron, it being the purpose of the Company to merit the continued patronage of the planting community, and defy all competition that may arise.

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BUTTER MAKER

This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents' worth will produce $3.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment? Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trade-mark of dairy-maid, together with words "GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, ½ lb., at 25 cents; Large size, 2½ lbs., $1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size.

Address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y.

[Trade-mark "Butter Maker" Registered.]

Lungs & Throat.

Inhalation of Common Air.

Jacob Campbell, President of the Pacific National Bank, Broadway, N. Y., says:

I obtained Dr. J. M. Howe's Tube by the advice of our cashier, Mr. Buck, in 1846 at which time I had a bad cough, expectorating blood and matter, with loss of flesh and strength. My symptoms were alarming. The use of the Tube restored me to perfect health, which I have enjoyed for many years.

Mr. Joseph T. Farrington, Hardware Merchant, No. 32 Howard street, New York, remarks thus:

I was in a miserable condition with my lungs; all medical means were unavailing; my decline was regarded as inevitable. I obtained Dr. Howe's Tube, and in one year increased in flesh thirty pounds, my general health being restored.

From Rev. N. N. Beers, of the M. E. Church, Weyne, Steuben Co., N. Y.:

JUNE 20, 1876.

It is now nearly thirty years since commence I the inhalation of the common air under your instructions, and I have undiminished confidence in it as a remedy for consumption and other throat and lung diseases. It is in harmony with Nature's laws. I have now been preaching twenty-seven years since my recovery from a condition of tuberculosis, in which a council of physicians said it was impossible for me to live longer than three months. My lungs to-day are as sound as any man's possibly can be.

Yours affectionately, N. N. BEERS.

Send for circular. The Tube with full directions sent by mail prepaid on receipt of $3.50. Address Dr. J. M. Howe, Passaic, New Jersey.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

! HOP BITTERS !

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use

! HOP BITTERS !

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on

! HOP BITTERS !

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

! HOP BITTERS !

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use

! HOP BITTERS !

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. [illegible] Ask druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco or narcotics.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

THE DEAF HEAR

PERFECTLY, all Ordinary Conversation, Lectures, Concerts, etc., by New Channels, Through the Teeth, to the nerves of hearing, by a recent wonderful scientific invention—the DENTAPHONE. For remarkable public tests on the Deaf—also on the Deaf and Dumb—see New York Herald Sept. 28; Christian Advocate, Sept. 27, etc. It displaces all Ear-trumpets. [illegible] of an ordinary Watch. Send for Free pamphlet to American Dentaphone Co., 299 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING

and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send stamp for circular to The Garmore Ear Drum Co., Cincinnati, O.

Cancer

Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has treated in Rome, N. Y., nearly 14,000 cases within the last 16 years. Doctors, Ministers, and the Poor cured free. Cross eyes straightened. Tumors removed; Fistula and all diseases successfully treated. Send for Dr. Kingsley's Asthma Specific and other remedies. Write for a Circular giving full particulars. Address W. J. P. KINGSLEY, M.D., Rome, N. Y.

FITS STOPPED FREE INSANE

Marvelous success. Persons restored. Dr. KLINE'S FIT CURE and Great NERVE RESTORER. [illegible] Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. [illegible] Post-Office, and express address to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists.

Blancard's PILLS

The remedy best adapted to all complaints resulting from a vitiated state of the blood. They possess the Tonic properties of Iron—the alterative qualities of Iodine, and are especially recommended in diseases of a scrofulous nature, as swellings of the glands, loss of color, and the various complaints peculiar to females, which can be traced to a weakened state of the system. They are sold by all respectable druggists and are daily prescribed by the best physicians.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold Everywhere.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. [illegible] Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. [illegible] will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. [illegible]

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

50 Gilt, Motto, Lily, Scroll, and Marble Cards, 10c. 40 Agents' Samples, 10c. U. S. CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

Foreign Missions.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Rev. A. [illegible], D. D., has his eye upon an [illegible] opening in the immense [illegible] Empire. Is there a man [illegible] us who would like to be at [illegible] for a missionary, to set that [illegible] New World, on fire for Christ? The time now is and has been for some time when it is upon the [illegible] of individuals to undertake [illegible] their own individual account to [illegible] a training school, to set up [illegible] printing press and book room, to [illegible] and support a mission. We have a man of Russian birth and Russian tongue within our reach. Now upon the eve of the great meeting of the standard-bearers at Cincinnati it would be a wonderful inspiration to hear men crying out: "Set down France to me, [illegible] Russia to me, and the interior [illegible] Africa to me," and so on.

[illegible] AFRICA.—Mr. B. P. Hollett, [illegible] Columbia, S. C., as agent of [illegible] Y. M. C. A., but now of Clifton [illegible], N. Y., left on the good [illegible] Montana March 2d for [illegible], from whence he will take [illegible] Monrovia. He takes [illegible] of Liberia Seminary. Miss [illegible], of Philadelphia, left on [illegible] steamer for Monrovia. She [illegible] from the W. F. M. S., after [illegible] been a most successful [illegible] in a public school for col[illegible] in Philadelphia.

[illegible] AMERICA.—Mrs. E. J. M. [illegible] left by the steamer Mon[illegible] for Rosario, in the [illegible] Republic; she goes out [illegible] the auspices of the W. F. [illegible]

[illegible] of conference and change [illegible] to occur in the case of [illegible], of the W. F. M. S., now [illegible], as she becomes [illegible] Rev. F. G. Davis, of [illegible], of the South India [illegible]. This of course will [illegible] her removal to that [illegible]

[illegible] Graves, of North India, [illegible] with them [illegible] profit. He says [illegible] and family [illegible] good health, while [illegible]

[illegible]

Del.; Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., LL. D., St. Louis, Mo.

In accordance with the above resolutions the committee met at the Methodist Book Concern, in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 3, 1880, at 9 a. m. There were present, Bishop L. Scott, L. D. M'Cabe, J. S. Chadwick, J. Braden, Hiram Buck, J. W. Locke, Hiram Miller, Hon. E. O. Stannard.

By request Bishop Scott presided, J. Braden was chosen secretary, L. D. M'Cabe conducted the devotional exercises. Several communications were received from absent members of the committee regretting inability to attend the meeting, but expressing most cordial sympathy with any movements tending to promote the most harmonious relations between all branches of Methodism. After a full consideration of the important subjects referred to this committee, and the proximity of the next session of the General Conference, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee, acting under the authority of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, announces that it will hold a final meeting in Cincinnati, on the 30th of April, prox., for the consideration of any further matters or communications relative to the subject of fraternity and union between the bodies mentioned in the above resolutions of the General Conference and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

All communications for the committee are to be addressed to the secretary at Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop Wiley, Drs. R. S. Rust, and F. S. Hoyt were present, and by request addressed the committee on the subjects under consideration.

J. BRADEN, Sec.

Letter from Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, Texas, March 2, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—Please permit me to say a few words about my work. When I left the conference at Victoria, last December, I left with the intention of doing more for the Master and the church than I had in the past. I went to my work with the aim of building up Methodism, and am glad to say that I have not been unsuccessful. There have been additions to the church, and some of them from the Baptist church. It is true times are hard in this section of the country; corn is now at one dollar a bushel, but, notwithstanding, the prospects are encouraging, and I expect a grand harvest this year. I will soon complete a new house of worship and have it ready for dedication the second quarterly conference. My people could do more if they had made good crops last year. There are about one hundred and thirty full members on this work, but many are poor and can not render effectual help to the minister this year, but I think this will be a grand work some day. My first quarterly conference met Feb. 28th. On account of family troubles Elder S. Gates was not present, but Rev. G. W. Smith, of La Grange, was authorized to hold it. The brethren were well pleased with Bro. Smith, and would have him visit them. The estimating committee fixed the preacher's salary at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. On account of the bad weather we did not have preaching next day. We will soon have good Sunday-schools all over the work.

Yours truly,
P. M. CARMICHAEL.

Letter from Alexandria.

DEAR EDITOR—I am now about started in the year's work, and am much encouraged. The Master surely is with us.

[illegible] long since we closed a short [illegible] and successful revival. [illegible] precious souls were happily converted to Christ and others are [illegible] mourning His love to [illegible]. Ten united with the church; [illegible] the young converts and [illegible] who learned to love the [illegible] in time past are rejoicing at [illegible] God hath wrought. We [illegible] Lord for the refreshing [illegible] had from His glorious [illegible]. Our new church will [illegible] ready for use. We expect [illegible] next Sabbath for the [illegible]

[illegible], we are a little [illegible] the Lord for [illegible]

The Exodus.

We have received the following letter from the Hon. J. H. Rainey, and we take the liberty of answering it in this public manner because it will suffice for a reply to quite a number of similar letters of which we are in daily receipt.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17, 1880.

Mr. J. D. Bagby, Indianapolis, Ind.—Dear Sir:—I see by daily prints that the condition of the immigrants that have reached your State from North Carolina is anything but encouraging. They are represented as being extremely bad off in every particular. Our friends here in the East feel very much interested in the entire movement. They have been contributing largely to the relief of those immigrants, and are naturally anxious about their welfare. I was always led to believe that Indiana was a good State to migrate to. The information concerning the deplorable condition of those people was furnished the Voorhees committee on exodus, appointed by the United States Senate. Please write as clearly and as full as possible on this subject and others, and oblige

Yours truly,
JOS. H. RAINEY.

The statement that the immigrants who have come to Indiana are without employment and are suffering are lies made out of whole cloth. These stories are made up and circulated by Democratic newspapers and politicians for the purpose of checking the exodus. There is constant and increasing demand for laborers throughout the State. Those who have come have all received employment and are doing well.

The relief committees of Indianapolis and other cities have on file numerous applications for laborers from different parts of the State which they have been utterly unable to fill. An important fact to be noticed in this connection is that when immigrants have arrived the committees have not found it necessary to send out agents to find them homes. The simple announcement in the papers of the arrival of a company of immigrants brought the farmers from the adjacent country to the city and numerous applications for laborers from distant points, so that all have found employment within a very few days after their arrival. In many cases Democrats, themselves, have employed immigrants, paying no attention to the ravings of the pothouse politicians of their party. It is simply a matter of business with the farmers and business men of Indiana. They need laborers, these men suit and they employ them. The sick have been cared for and the immigrants are loud in their praise of the hospitality of the people of Indiana. Again we say that the stories about the suffering of immigrants to this State are falsehoods of the most barefaced character and for the truthfulness of our statement we appeal to the respectable, truthful people of Indiana, who know the facts.—*Indianapolis Leader.*

Marriages.

At the Murray Street M. E. Church, Thursday evening, March 4th, 1880, by Rev. J. F. Marshall, Mr. George Coleman to Miss Sarah Johnson.

H. J. W.
Alexandria, La.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the Springhill circuit, Tennessee, March 4, 1880, by Rev. H. Primm, Mr. Alexander Jordan to Miss Martha Dodson. May the Lord bless them.

H. P.

At the residence of the bride, March 7, 1880, J. M. Shumpert officiating, Mr. Calvin Harrington, of Goodman, Miss., to Miss Ellen Johnson, of Granada. May happiness attend them through life.

J. M. S.
Granada, Miss., March 12, 1880.

Mr. Albert Bell and Miss Nancy Turner were joined together in matrimony, Feb. 5, 1880; also Mr. Woodington Christian to Mrs. M. A. Whitehead, the same day and at the same place, by Rev. H. L. Kennedy.

Winona, Miss., March 11, 1880.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

The Improved Rifle offered for sale by the Chichester Rifle Co., of Jersey City, N. J., at the low price of $6.50 is without doubt the best bargain in Fire-arms ever presented to the public. They are handsomely [illegible] and cannot fail to give satisfaction [illegible] very accurate for [illegible] or target purposes. [illegible] requiring a re[illegible] do better than [illegible]

[illegible]

Sunday School.

First Quarterly Review—March 21.

(Condensed from Northern Christian Advocate.)

PREPARATORY STUDY.

We have had eleven lessons from Matthew's biography of Jesus, and now pause to review them. The truths taught in each lesson are many, and we will touch only those most prominent.

LESSON I.

The Infant Messiah. The wise men did not deem a journey of a thousand miles too great, wedges of gold too precious, nor vases of rare perfumes too costly, if by them they might honor the new-born King. Here learn that you should honor Christ by giving him your best. Give him the first and freshest of your activities, the choicest of your meditations, the richest of your affections.

LESSON II.

The Flight into Egypt. Trust in God is shown by prompt obedience. God spoke to Joseph in a dream bidding him flee to Egypt with the child Jesus and his mother. He showed his confidence by obeying at once, not waiting even for the morning.

LESSON III.

Jesus baptised by John. God sent John to prepare the way for Christ's coming. He preached repentance, and required men to be baptized. Jesus was baptized that he might thus do what was required of men, or as the lesson expresses it, "fulfill all righteousness." No man then can be fulfilling or completing all righteousness unless he is baptized with water, for Jesus perpetuated the ordinance, although he gave it a different relation. God requires it, and for this reason alone those who wish to please God should submit to it.

LESSON IV.

The Temptation of Jesus. Here is one of the most mysterious facts of the Gospel records. How Christ could be tempted we may never know, but that temptation may always be successfully resisted we are here trebly assured. Jesus conquered by the word of God, and having conquered he will aid us to conquer in like manner and with the same weapon.

LESSON V.

True Disciples. Eight blessings are pronounced upon eight phases of Christian character. The traits presented shed in some degree a mellow radiance upon the lives of all who are born of God. "A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."

LESSON VI.

The Truly Righteous. Jesus came not to pour out the old, but to fill up with the new. In this lesson he reveals the place and power of love in his kingdom; he teaches that the law of the Lord reaches the domain of the heart; he shows that heart makes conduct and also gives it character; he requires forgiveness, reconciliation and reparation on grounds of love.

LESSON VII.

The Tongue and the Temper. Jesus here interprets the ancient law concerning oaths, and forbids all private oaths. He makes the Christian's simple affirmation and negation more binding than any statement accompanied by the form of an oath, or half-oath or sham oath. He also shows that love should be allowed the ascendancy in regulating our conduct toward those who have or who we fancy have wronged us.

LESSON VIII.

Giving and Praying. Jesus sanctions giving as a necessary and righteous act, but requires that it be without ostentation and with sole reference to the glory of God. He requires a constant recognition of dependence, but rebukes the spirit that would make a display of the acknowledgment of that dependence, accordingly he enjoins the fostering of the spirit of devotion, more than the form.

LESSON IX.

Our Father's Care. Needless worldly cares and anxieties seek to become our masters. This lesson teaches that God cares for all he has made, and will therefore care for us. He feeds the birds, adorns the flowers and nourishes the grass, and he surely will not forget men. He should then be fully and firmly trusted for all things.

LESSON X.

The Savior's Golden Rule. The law of love given in this lesson is designed to regulate all conduct. It will effectually stop all sinful judgment of the actions or character of others, and will soften all necessary judgments. It will apply a principle of discretion in the bestowment of gifts, trusts and responsibilities. It will not be brought to bear successfully without the Divine aid, which is, however, abundantly promised in this lesson.

LESSON XI.

The False and the True. Two classes of men are in the world; they may be distinguished by their deeds, Jesus says. Those who hear and do Christ's words are the true disciples, and will abide the wrecks of time and eternity. Those who hear and do not are the false, and will be swept away forever.

Deaths.

Sister Arres Kimbell died March 6th. She leaves a husband and 6 children to mourn her loss.

ALEX CAMPBELL.
Courtney, Texas, March 8, 1880.

March 1st, Sister Gardiner; March 9th, Sister Lee, two faithful and old members of First Street M. E. Church, died in Jesus Christ.

STEPHEN PRIESTLEY, Pastor.

James Essex Foster died in Richwoods, Ark., Feb. 18, 1880, aged 26 years, 10 months and 30 days. He was converted and joined the M. E. Church in 1868, and has ever been a useful and consistent follower of the meek and lowly Savior. About a year ago he was licensed to exhort. He passed away in the full hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. He leaves a wife and four little children.

L. M. LAYTON, Pastor.

MERCHANTS, READ THIS.—To those subject to ills incident to the vexations of business life, Dyspepsia, and a feeling of debility and fretfulness, we say, without equivocation, take Simmons Liver Regulator. This remedy is unequalled in the cure of Piles, Constipation, Bad Breath, Sick Headache and Bilious Complaints. The Regulator is free from any injurious mercurial substance; not disagreeable; can be taken at any time, without interfering with business or pleasure. It is so gentle, safe, and such a good digester, that it is often used after a hearty meal to settle the food and relieve any apprehension that the meal may disagree with you.

"Having been a great sufferer for many years from general Debility and Indigestion. I concluded to try your valuable medicine (Simmons Regulator) in small doses and found it to be what it was recommended for. You can use my name at any time you wish in its praise.

J. F. DUMAS, Merchant, Haddock, Ga."

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA. By Edwin Arnold. New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

This poem which has created a great sensation in literary circles, and is the life and teaching of Guatama, founder of Buddhism, told in verse by an Indian Buddhist, may be had at the newstands or of the publishers for 15 cents. It is No. 4 of the standard series.

Capt. Rodgers, of the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., conceived the idea of treating paper with carbolic acid for protecting clothing, blankets, furs, etc., from moth and mildew. Campbell, Hall & Co., sole manufacturers, 110 and 112 Nassau street, New York, advertise in to-day's paper. It is not only proof against moths and mildew, but an effective barrier to contagion so often conveyed in woolens.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—"Love Me Darling" is a new song just issued by Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Georgia, with easy accompaniment, for soprano or tenor. Price 40 cents. Neat title page and pleasing sentiment.

—The Library Magazine for March is equal to any reprint of foreign literature, and at ten cents per copy is within the reach of all lovers of good literature. One dollar per year. American Book Exchange, New York.

—The Boston Musical Herald for March opens with an illustrated sketch of Christopher Willibald Von Gluck; three pieces of music are given, besides choice editorial miscellany.

—Appleton's Journal for April has The Return of the Princess, The Suez Canal, Health at Home, Henry Thomas Buckle, The New Fiction, Middle Class Domestic Life in Spain, Stage Anomalies, The Seamy Side, editor's table, books of the day, etc. Single copies 25 cents.

—Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for April has The Maiden of the Winged Wheel; an article on the Mormons, by Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson; Martin Luther, a biographical study, by A. H. Guernsey; a timely and appropriate article by M. E. W. S., entitled Fashion and Faith. No. 3 of The Children of the Bible is Joseph the Dreamer. The department of fiction contains the continuation of popular serials, some exceedingly interesting stories by celebrated writers. There are poems of unusual merit. The 128 pages teem with most delightful and edifying matter. The illustrations number about 100. A single number is only 25 cents, and the annual subscription $3. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Distance all Competitors.

The dairyman who uses Gilt-Edge Butter Maker will increase his product 6 per cent., improve the quality 20 per cent., and distance all competitors who do not use it. 25 cents' worth of the powder will increase product and market value of same $3. Can you make a better investment? Sold by grocers, druggists and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dyspepsia Cured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 5, 1879.

H. H. WARNER & CO.—GENTS—I have for some time past been afflicted with dyspepsia from which I could obtain no permanent relief, until I used your Safe Bitters and Pills; and since using them I have had no trouble from my former complaint, and I can now truly say that I am a well man. I am gratefully [illegible]

C. P. BROOKS.

What Eminent St. Louis Physicians Say.

"Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is particularly useful when tonics are required. In Dyptheria, Malarial Typhoid Fevers and every depressing disease. We have prescribed it with success, and believe it to be a most valuable remedy." J. H. Leslie, M. D; G. P. Copp, M. D.; S. B. Prasons, M. D.; R. A. Vaughn, M. D.; Drs. S. L. & J. C. Nidelet; J. M. Scott, M. D. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans. 10-15

Conference Notices.

White River District—Little Rock Conf.

FIRST ROUND.

Lonoke, March 13; Batesville, March 20; Pocahontas, March 24; Jacksonport and Newport, March 27; Duvall's Bluff, April 3; Forest City, April 10; Brinkley, April 17; Rob Roy, April 24; Pine Bluff, May 1. The District Conference will convene at Pine Bluff, April 29, at 9 o'clock a. m. Let every member be on hand, for this will be one of the most important meetings of the year.

I. G. POLLARD, P. E.
Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1880. 12-13

The minutes of the Little Rock Conference are ready. There will be 21 copies to each preacher, and will cost each brother $1 50. Divide $1 50 by 21 and you will have what each copy costs. Total cost of publication, $78 15. I. G. POLLARD.
Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1880. 12-13

Jefferson District—Texas Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Marshall, March 27-28; Marshall Circuit, March 27-28; Jefferson, April 3-4; Jefferson Circuit, April 10-11; Pittsburg, April 17-18; Cypress, April 24-25; Marion, May 1-2; Queen City, May 8-9; Texarkana, May 15-16; Clarksville, May 22-23; Blossom Prairie, May 22-23; Paris, May 29-30; Red River Circuit, May 29-30; Cooper and Sulphur Springs, June 12-13.

The first District Conference will meet in our church at Jefferson, April 1, 1880, and will continue from day to day until all the business is finished. We insist on all the members being present. All the district stewards are requested to be present by Saturday, the 3d, if not before. All local preachers and exhorters must answer to the district conference for their characters and conduct.

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

To the Members of Tennessee Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—Please take your General Conference collection and forward the money to me by the 15th of April. The law requires me to carry the money to General Conference (see Discipline, page 116, section 22). I expect to leave for General Conference by the 20th of April.

12-13 H. W. KEY.

The District Stewards of the Houston district will hold their regular District Steward's meeting at Columbia, April 16, at two o'clock p. m. 11-13 L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

Preachers' Aid Society.

MR. EDITOR—Please notify the brethren that the Preachers' Aid Society meets in Hempstead the fourth Thursday in April, 1880. Let all come that can.

EDWARD LEE, Secretary.
Hempstead, Texas, March 2, 1880. 11 12

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

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Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
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Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Rodiford, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Fapez, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

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Lee Blakemore, Treasury.
Gabrell Clayton, Chairman of Sick Committee.
Edward Hunter, Grand Marshall.
Emsley Brower, Chaplain.
Mrs. Margaret Buggs, Lady Pres't.
" Sarah Jones, Lady Vice Pres't
" Hagar Lewis, Lady Steward.
" Keziah Ballard, Lady Chairman of Sick Committee.

I. O. G. T.

Members of Perseverance Lodge No 2, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, are hereby notified to attend their Lodge meeting on next Saturday, the 20th inst, at the New Orleans University buildings, 188 Race street, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., sharp. Punctual attendance requested. Business of more than ordinary importance demands your attention. Distinguished visitors from the existing Grand Lodge will address the Lodge. Good Templars from sister Lodges invited.

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Training Children for Given Ends.
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Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
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Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
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Choosing a Physician.
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Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

[illegible] 15—NO. 13. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 399.

[illegible]WESTERN,

[illegible] CONCERN, [illegible] Louisiana.

[illegible], Agents.

[illegible], D.D., Editor.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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ganization for themselves; and if we should enter upon this policy, it would be simply to organize fragmentary Churches in many parts of the world. As an illustration of this, we may take our work in Europe. We have there three annual conferences and three missions. It is sometimes said, let this work in Europe be organized into a European Methodist Episcopal Church. But our work in Europe embraces six peoples, using different languages, accustomed to different usages, and under different governments; and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe would thus embrace a number of nationalities, and could not have more intimate national connection with each other than those missions now have with the Church at home. We may take another illustration from China. We have three missionary centers in China, but China is a vast country, and these centers are widely separated from each other. The Methodist Episcopal Church in China, though the empire is under one government, and the people are essentially one, yet our missions being in their three different locations, and far apart from one another, using entirely different dialects of the language, would be no more intimately connected than our missions there are now connected with the home Church.

Another policy than that of separation for our foreign work is suggested under the plan of supervision by resident missionary bishops. Our foreign missions, up to the organization of foreign conferences, have always been under the most capable superintendents we could find; and these superintendents have been clothed with powers almost equal to the episcopacy, except ordination. Since the formation of conferences bishops have visited them. A foreign missionary bishop over such a field as India, or as Europe, or as China and Japan, could give but little more individual supervision than is given in the present plan. In none of [illegible] countries is there a native prepared for the office and work of a missionary bishop. A native [illegible] bishop, a foreigner, speaking only one language, would be no better off in Scandinavia or Italy [illegible] Bulgaria than a visiting bishop [illegible] America. A Chinese or Japanese scholar, whether a native or a foreigner, being able, perhaps, [illegible] to use one dialect, is immediately out at sea as soon as he leaves that dialect. Our foreign missions, for all local purposes, [illegible] now excellent supervision in the superintendents of the missions and in the presiding elders. Such men as Maclay, Lowry, Baldwin, [illegible], Doerring, Nuelsen, Ver[illegible] and a host more, are, to all intents and purposes, local bishops, and admirable ones at that.

In the superintendency of our foreign work we need to accomplish [illegible] things pre-eminently in addition to the admirable work now done by local supervision—first, inspiration and counsel for the mis[illegible] themselves; and, second, in[illegible] and inspiration for the [illegible] at home. The first is of [illegible] value, and every mission[illegible] almost in the world, and all the [illegible] members, would heartily [illegible] these visits. It is impos[illegible] one who has never seen [illegible] influence of these visitations on [illegible] and our foreign [illegible] to appreciate their [illegible] importance. At that [illegible] episcopal visitation from the home Church abun[illegible]. The Church at home [illegible] inspiration of direct facts [illegible] the foreign field. [illegible] of thou[illegible] fields an[illegible] right to know, [illegible] only, nor [illegible] living as [illegible] what this [illegible] but from [illegible] of her [illegible] I am [illegible] visita[illegible] this [illegible] not [illegible] our [illegible] I was [illegible] to visit [illegible] ago. [illegible] in[illegible]

more than one per cent of the money disbursed in these missions. It seems to me that any business firm would be quite willing to pay one per-cent for the careful supervision by one of their own agents of the disbursement of hundreds of thousands of dollars in all parts of the world. I would only suggest that the plan be so modified as to make the visits of longer duration and of less frequency. In determining the number of bishops we need it is my judgment, then, that the Church should take into consideration the proper visitation of our foreign work.

For the Southwestern.

Prayer and Purity.

BY DANIEL WISE.

He who prayeth well liveth purely. Mark! we do not say he who prayeth liveth purely, but he who prayeth *well*. There are many who pray, and after rising from their knees go to their daily tasks and display violent tempers, speak falsely, tell filthy stories, drink bad whisky, slander their acquaintances, cheat in trade, and, in short, commit known sin of some sort. Such persons do not pray *well*, do not really adore God, do not enter into communion with Jesus, do not attain to fellowship with the Holy Spirit. Hence, their prayer being mere form, they yield to temptation as readily as the hungry fish seizes the worm that wiggles on the fisher's hook.

The man or woman who prays *well*, that is, truly and effectually, will no more go from the place of prayer and defile himself with sin, than one with his eyes open will walk into a dirty ditch. It was well said by an ancient preacher whose eloquence led the people to call him the "golden mouthed chrysostom," that "It is inconceivable that a man who prayeth with becoming zeal, and constantly calleth upon God, should ever sin."

This is a very strong statement; but this great preacher supported it well, by saying of such a man, that he who hath warmed his heart, hath raised and transported his soul to heaven, hath invoked his Lord, and, mindful of his sins, holden converse with him concerning their forgiveness, beseeching him to be reconciled and merciful, after such holy exercises layeth aside every worldly thought, soareth as it were on wings, and is raised above human passions!"

This is certainly true of every one who *prayeth well*. His soul is drawn near to God by his devotions. What follows? Let our ancient preacher answer! He says of this man of real prayer, "should he after prayer behold an enemy, he no longer regardeth him as such,—or a fair woman, he is unmoved by her beauty; for the fire which is kindled by prayer abideth within him, and expelleth every wanton thought." This is a noteworthy truth.

But this preacher, aware that the fire kindled by prayer, like a fire on the hearth, cannot be kept burning unless it is frequently supplied with fresh fuel, goes on to say:

"But since being men we easily relapse into sinfulness, shouldst thou, when one, two or three hours have elapsed after prayer, perceive that thy former fervor gradually ebbs, betake thyself quickly again to prayer and warm thy cooled heart * * * then thou wilt afford the devil no opportunity—no entrance to thy thoughts."

To this advice a busy, hardworking might object, "I have no time to quit my work during the day that I may offer prayer." To such an objection the preacher replies: "Wherever thou art thou mayest erect an altar. The place shall be no hindrance, the time no obstacle; and though thou bend not thy knee, nor beat thy breast, nor raise thine hands to heaven, but only discover a warm heart, thy prayer shall be deficient in nought."

This is a useful truth. Prayer sent up from cane brake or cotton field, from the plow tail or hoe handle, from the workshop bench, the merchant's desk, the coachman's seat, the cook's kitchen, from any spot indeed upon which a needy heart can utter its whispered cry, will be heard in heaven, will be answered with fire, with peace, with strength, with power to rest on the [illegible] of the Most High.

[illegible] us bless God for such privi[illegible]! Let us use it ever! Let us [illegible] to prove it by pure liv[illegible] [illegible] in the heaven and [illegible]. He liveth well [illegible]

For the Southwestern.

North Carolina Methodism.

BY REV E. O. THAYER, A M.

The first session of the North Carolina Conference, which was set off from the Virginia Conference, was held by Bishop Ames in 1869, and twelve preachers received appointments. Since then its history has been a struggle with foes without and false friends within; and yet 18,000 members have been added, and two hundred churches built. Of the members and probationers of the conference fourteen have been Northern men, and six of the number at present remain. Fifteen native white preachers have been located or discontinued, and and five are still in the work. From the start efforts were made among the colored people, and in 1871 twelve colored preachers were admitted. This part of the work has had a healthy and steady growth, and now includes over fifty preachers and about seven thousand members. At the conference of 1879 a division was made on the "color line," and the whites, with eight ordained preachers and about 3000 members became the Southern Central Conference, while the thirty-five colored brethren and two of the whites, with a membership of over 7,000, remained as the North Carolina Conference. The white work has no school, and no churches in any of the large towns, and must depend for its future success—even for life itself—on the consent of the next General Conference to annex the district west of the Blue Ridge now included in the Holston Conference, and the white circuits in South Carolina. With these additions, and plenty of good men and missionary money, a very good field might be opened. If our church hopes to do anything among the whites of the South she must make it a purely missionary field. Send young men of ability and piety who will command respect and secure influence; spend money liberally, and wait patiently for the fruit till railroads and immigration shall develop the country.

The colored work has prospered from the beginning in spite of the facts that our preachers are uneducated, and that the large towns have been too much neglected. Both of these drawbacks are being gradually overcome. The former by one school at Greensboro, and the latter by building churches with the aid of the Church Extension Society.

In our school work we have the rivalry of three large institutions, started by the Baptists and Presbyterians soon after the war, and of the State Normal School. But our attendance is gradually increasing, and we have confidence that, as the church grows Bennett Seminary will both grow with it and contribute to its prosperity. At our last conference a grand stride forward in the interests of education was taken, when several young men were refused admittance, and advised to continue their studies. Some opposition was made, of course, by those who think that education kills piety, but the action in favor of closed doors was almost unanimous. Although but two or three of our preachers have ever attended a seminary of any kind—and none ever graduated—yet the majority are paying marked attention to home study. Several of the older men show in their sermons an extended acquaintance with books, and one of our young men is a member of Dr. Vincent's Scientific and Literary Circle. With such men to do the pioneer work, and a band of devoted warriors trained at the Seminary, we expect to do grand work for the church in North Carolina.

We have no church at Raleigh, Newbern or Weldon, and a poor one at Wilmington. Our next move is to supply this lack, and as a beginning the preachers have subscribed about two hundred dollars for a church at Raleigh, and with Dr. Kynett's help we expect to hold our next session in the new edifice. Another year we shall assist Wilmington, and so on till the work is done. This is mentioned only to show our brethren of the Southwest that we are alive and working hard for success.

As to the general condition of the colored people in this State, it is hard to portray in a letter of this kind. On the whole they are better situated here than in any other State. West of Raleigh they form a minority of the population, and suffer little from persecution. Large numbers own property, and a large part of the money in circulation is in their hands. In the eastern portion of the State, where they largely outnumber the whites, their condition is naturally more pitiable. Ignorance renders them easy victims to avarice and cruelty. It is here alone that the exodus fever reaches, but it is not probable that it will ever reach the importance attained in the Gulf States. The colored voters are almost a unit as to the Republican party, and we are confident of carrying the State for Grant; but will surely defeat Sherman, or any other mean, bribing politician, if the party is so corrupt as to nominate such a man. However, we have come to the conclusion in the old North State that the only way to elevate the freedmen and reconstruct the South is by education and the Gospel, and that the old John Wesley Church is the best instrument for that work.

Greensboro, N. C.

The Salvation Army.

Among the immigrants who arrived in New York from London on the tenth of March were eight persons—one man and seven women—dressed in a peculiar uniform, with red bands around their hats, and an inscription in gilt letters, "The Salvation Army." They carried two silk flags. Their coats (loose patrol cloaks) were trimmed with red cloth, and on the collar was the letter "S," in gold for captain, and in red for lieutenant. Their names and titles were G. S. Kailton, Commissioner for America, and sisters Captain Westbrook and Lieutenants Coleman, Evans, Morris, Pearson, Shaw and Price. They attracted much attention by their singing, prayers and religious services while in Castle Garden.

Commissioner Kailton said: "We come here for the purpose of extending the work of the Salvation Army, and will make our headquarters in New York. The organization is an army of men and women mostly belonging to the working classes, and many who have been brought to Christ by its instrumentality from lives of immorality and ruffianism, and who are now glad to spend all their leisure time in making known salvation to others. A Methodist minister was led to establish them by noticing the immense multitudes in London who went to no place of worship, and for whose conversion no special efforts were made. He took a stand alone in the open air in the east end of London in 1865, and in 1879 had enlisted 122 corps under the command of 195 officers. They were using for services weekly 148 theaters, music halls, warehouses, and other buildings, and were holding open-air services at the rate of 45,000 annually, and indoor services at the rate of 60,000. There were 257 persons employed as officers, missionaries, colporteurs and Bible-women, and 8,256 others ready to do work at any time. Our work is not sectarian, since we seek those who have no religion, and our service is that of the early Methodists, so far as doctrine and principles are concerned; but our form of service is what might be here an experience meeting. It is not a society of unruly religionists, defying or rushing into conflict with order, law and society, but an army for missionary purposes, and we hope to convert workers here that we can send all over the United States."

The flag or banner has a red ground with a blue border, and in one corner is a small American flag. In the center of the flag is a yellow ground, representing the sun, upon which are the words, "Blood and Fire, New York, No. 1."

We can stand an overflow, an epidemic of yellow fever, and strict quarantine regulations, and never murmur, but O, Lord, deliver us from another Mississippi Democratic legislature like the present one is our sincere prayer. A law making every man pay twenty-five cents to vote; another making it a penal offense for emigration agents to visit the State; and another requiring every applicant for teacher in a public school to show a certificate to show that he is a Democrat, are some of the beauties of Mississippi Bourbonism. A few enactments of this sort would very naturally tend to the question whether Mississippi had a Republican form of government or not. No wonder the Republicans are trying to reorganize their party.—*Friar's Point (Miss.) Gazette.*

To have influence with the public, take a positive rather than a negative position.

Killing in Kentucky.

In its pursuit of information regarding the mania for killing in Kentucky, the Cincinnati *Gazette* has given its readers twenty letters from twenty different county-seats, embodying the results of careful investigation among court records. The instructions of our representative were to ascertain, if possible, the exact number of murders and homicides in each county for a given number of years, and, in addition to that, the punishment inflicted by law for the commission of these crimes. This line of inquiry has been followed with painstaking care. Twenty of the 113 counties in the State were selected, almost at random; and the work of visiting them and examining the records of the courts occupied three months. Our readers will bear witness that these letters have been confined to a presentation of facts. No estimates or generalities evolved from the imagination have been indulged in. Not a word has been written that was prompted by a feeling of unkindness toward our sister-State. On the contrary, we have felt that, in presenting in a succinct and reliable form an exhibit of the consequences of the prevalent custom of resenting personal affront with quick-resort to the pistol or bowie-knife, we were doing Kentucky a service that her own journals ought long ago to have rendered.

We take it that an investigation covering twenty representative counties is sufficiently extended for the generalization of results. Here, then, is a statistical summary:

COUNTIES.	[illegible] for murder and malicious shooting	Indicted at a single term	Years	REMARKS.
Mercer	*45	†	12	No capital punishments. One penitentiary for life lately.
Laurel	*49	†	9	No cap'l punishm't
Owen	66	265	2	One c'p'l punishm't
Lee	31	154	4	One five years penitentiary.
Estill	16	236	2	No cap'l punishm't
Marion	*16	†	10	No cap'l punishm't
Josh Bell	22	194	4	No cap'l punishm't
Lincoln	*49	†	10	No cap'l punishm't
Garrard	*26	†	6	One ten years penitentiary, and one for life.
Rockcastle	67	†	5	One five years penitentiary.
Madison	*19	†	3	No capital or other punishments.
Jackson	26	154	4	One seven years penitentiary.
Powell	20	115	1	No cap'l punishm't
Knox	68	....	6	One one year and one ten years penitentiary.
Clay	56	530	4	No cap'l punishm't
Owsley	42	170	4	No cap'l punishm't
Boyle	20	....	3	One confin'd twelve months in County Jail.
Anderson	*35	....	12	No cap'l punishm't
Breathitt	50	800	4	No cap'l punishm't
Wolfe	6	228	1	In 1876 one penitentiary for life.
Total	717	2846	106	

*Killed. †Not counted.

From the foregoing it appears that in seven counties there have occurred, in an average of 7.4 years, 238 homicides. In thirteen counties there have been maliciously wounded and killed 479 within an average of 3 4 years. In ten counties, at one term of court, there have been an aggregate of 2,846 under indictment. And against all the crime of twenty counties there is the poor offset on the side of the law's vindication of one capital punishment, and perhaps three in the penitentiary for life. These statistics do not by any means cover all the crimes of murder and malicious shooting and stabbing in the twenty counties given; since in fifteen of them the indictments alone are enumerated, while very many criminals have never been before the court.

We do not undertake now to moralize on these facts. They are facts susceptible of ready proof by the official records. They should deeply concern every well-wisher of Kentucky. If thirty-six homicides are committed in every county every five and a half years, and but one man-slayer in several hundred receives adequate punishment for his crime, it is a situation that calls for thoughtful attention from every one who has the good of the Commonwealth at heart.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

United States Officers—Their Work and Protection.

Last week we published the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which it was decided that these officers could not be tried in State courts for alleged offenses committed while in the discharge of their legitimate duties. The important bearing of this decision may be seen by the following. No less than 109 officers were proceeded against in two years and nine months in the Carolinas, Georgia, Arkansas and Tennessee.

The figures are from official sources, being given by H. C. Rogers, Acting Commissioner, and is addressed to Secretary Sherman. These facts below also give a glimpse into the law breaking done by the class who, for purposes of gain, make intoxicating drinks with which to curse their neighbors. Here are the facts:

SIR—In accordance with your request that I furnish you with a statement of the violations of the Internal Revenue laws in the Southern States, I have the honor to enclose the following extracts from a report on this subject, made May 1, 1879, giving the number of illicit stills seized, persons arrested for illicit distillation, casualties to officers and employes, number of persons who have pleaded guilty, and the number of officers and employes of the Government who have been proceeded against in the State courts for acts performed by them in the discharge of their duties, under laws regulating internal revenue in the Southern States, from July 1, 1876, to April 1, 1879, together with the number of seizures and arrests in the same States from April 1 to September 1, 1870.

STATEMENT OF ILLICIT STILLS SEIZED AND PERSONS ARRESTED FOR ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES FROM JULY 1, 1876, TO APRIL 1, 1879.

States.	*Stills seized.*	*Persons arrested.*	*Officers killed.*	*Officers wounded*
Alabama	172	778	1	..
Arkansas	34	38	1	..
Georgia	471	1473	5	8
Kentucky	140	284	1	4
Louisiana	6	1	..	..
Mississippi	21	13	..	..
N. Carolina	758	853	2	8
S. Carolina	199	267	2	6
Tennessee	417	992	6	5
Texas	9	5	..	..
Virginia	126	267	1	2
W. Virginia	73	47	3	1
Total	2426	5014	22	36

Pleas of guilty, with suspension of sentence have been taken as follows:

In Georgia	792
In South Carolina	378
In North Carolina	370
In Alabama	114
In Tennessee	420
Total	2080

Number of officers and employes of the Government that have been proceeded against in the State Courts, for acts performed by them in the discharge of their duties under laws relating to the Internal Revenue, is as follows:

Fifth District North Carolina	11
Sixth District of North Carolina	28
District of South Carolina	14
Second District of Georgia	24
Third District of Georgia	8
District of Arkansas	6
Second District of Tennessee	14
Fifth District of Tennessee	11
Total	109

STATEMENT OF ILLICIT STILLS SEIZED AND PERSONS ARRESTED FOR ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES FROM APRIL 1, 1879, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1879.

State.	*Stills seized.*	*Persons arrested.*	*Officers wounded.*
Alabama	49	53	..
Arkansas	8	4	..
Georgia	85	109	..
Kentucky	41	23	..
Louisiana	1	1	..
North Carolina	182	72	1
South Carolina	19	5	1
Tennessee	46	144	1
Texas	2	2	..
Virginia	24	33	..
West Virginia	8	2	..
Total	405	448	3

The number of stills seized, persons arrested for illicit distilling, and casualties to officers and employes in the Southern States, from July 1, 1876, to Sept. 1, 1879, the latest date to which completed reports have been received at this office, is as follows: Number of stills seized, 2,831; number of persons arrested, 5,482; officers and employes killed, 22; officers and employes wounded, 37.

At Topeka.

Mrs. S. T. Perry writes to the Chicago *Interior* from Topeka, Kansas. Large numbers have gone to work in coal mines and many have been distributed in farming communities. Some of these colored people brought some money with them, and, with the help of the association, have built themselves little cabins and are trying to take care of themselves. I have personally questioned hundreds of these refugees and not in one case has any one wanted to return to the South.

No one who is not here upon the ground has any adequate idea what this association is accomplishing in the way of helping these poor people. Out of over eight thousand who have been here, only three arrests have been made, one for petty thieving, and two for drunkenness. Hundreds have found places of employment, and we get good accounts of them from their employers. What the end of this great exodus will be, only the Lord knows. It is an unsolved problem to our finite mind, but "The Lord reigns. Let the earth rejoice."

Without earnestness no man is ever great, or does really great things. He may be the cleverest of men; he may be brilliant, entertaining, popular, but he will want weight. No soul-moving picture was ever painted that had not in it depth of shadow.—*Peter Bayne.*

Have courage enough to review your own conduct, to condemn it where you detect faults, to amend it to the best of your ability, to make good resolves for future guidance, and to keep them.

General News Items.

Minister Foster and family [illegible] left the city of Mexico.

In Donegal, Ireland, there [illegible] 73,000 persons needing relief.

The Librarian of Congress [illegible] over 18,000 copyrights last year.

The Legislature of New J[illegible] has provided for biennial sessions.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has been completed to Tucson, A[illegible] zona territory.

The recent cold weather destroy[illegible]ed about a million dollars worth [illegible] crops in Texas.

The Senate confirmed John [illegible] Haynes, as collector of cus[illegible] Santiago, district of Texas.

The general post office at C[illegible] Town was robbed of £75,000 in [illegible] monds about to be shipped by [illegible]

Samuel Hoyle, tax collector, [illegible] Atlanta, Ga., several days ago, [illegible] is a defaulter in the sum of $29,[illegible]

The Chilians are preparing [illegible] attack the Peruvian coast, [illegible] march on Lima with near 19,[illegible] men.

One hundred masked men [illegible]tered the jail at Winchester, [illegible] and shot a prisoner, charged [illegible] murder.

Sunday morning, 14th inst., [illegible] more negroes left Baton Rouge, [illegible] the steamer James Howard, [illegible] Kansas.

In a fight between Greeks [illegible] Bulgarians at Sastimaks, [illegible] out of elections, ten of the latter [illegible] wounded, more or less seriously.

Gov. Garcelon testifies that [illegible] believes there was a Judas in [illegible] camp of the Fusionists, and as [illegible]ernor he was innocent of collu[illegible] with criminal frauds.

China is indignant over [illegible] Kuldja treaty with Russia. Chu[illegible] How, late ambassador to Russia, [illegible] under sentence of death, and [illegible]parations for war are going on.

Hon. John B. Hawley, assis[illegible] secretary of the treasury, has [illegible]signed to become a candidate [illegible] Governor of Illinois, and sup[illegible] Gen. Grant for the presidency.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood [illegible] written an open letter attack[illegible] Senator Hill and charging [illegible] numerous immoralities. That [illegible]tleman has promptly branded [illegible] letter as "nothing but a batch [illegible] falsehoods."

The back water from the G[illegible] Levee crevasse has stopped [illegible] cars on the Baton Rouge and G[illegible] Tete railroad. High water has [illegible] stopped the trains on the rail[illegible] between Vicksburg and Monroe.

The New York Republican [illegible]tral committee, by resolution, [illegible]dorsed the action of the recent [illegible]vention, in favor of the nom[illegible] of Gen. Grant; the Louisiana [illegible]mittee is adverse to action in fa[illegible] of Grant.

Gen. Melikoff is in bad [illegible] and spitting blood, owing to [illegible] work and suppressed ex[illegible] It is said his life was [illegible] saved by a shirt of chain mail [illegible] under his uniform at the time [illegible] attempt made to assassinate [illegible] The bullet struck the body [illegible] the ribs and hips, where a [illegible] would have been mortal had [illegible] bullet been stopped.

The Senate Exodus Com[illegible] continued the examination of [illegible] Ruby, editor of the New [illegible] *Observer*. He mentioned [illegible] parishes in Louisiana [illegible] negroes were not allowed to [illegible] unless they voted the [illegible] ticket; there were exceptions [illegible] some localities where the [illegible]tive white planter element [illegible] strong enough to see fair play, [illegible] allowed them to vote as [illegible] pleased. The negroes [illegible] voted in 1876 because white [illegible]licans led and encouraged [illegible] but after President Hayes [illegible] drew his support from the [illegible] can State government the [illegible] cans, white and colored, fel[illegible] selves at the mercy of lawless [illegible] crats and became d[illegible] Henry Adams, a colored farm[illegible] from Shreveport, testified [illegible] connection, in 1870, with [illegible] committee organized to get [illegible] mation as to the condi[illegible] negroes throughout the [illegible] This committee developed by [illegible] into a "colonization society, [illegible] secret, whose object was to [illegible] to the United States or [illegible] government for aid in [illegible] to Liberia. Failing in [illegible] the negroes resolved [illegible] no matter where, to [illegible] subjection to the [illegible] owned them. [illegible] not aided by [illegible]

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We are grateful to our Preachers and people who have done so much in pushing the canvass for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880 thus far.

But we feel that the field has not been thoroughly canvassed yet. Will not our Agents everywhere make a special effort at once to send in a list of subscribers for

THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR?

We will send the paper for the remainder of the year for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. The

GENERAL CONFERENCE

is soon at hand, and the SOUTHWESTERN will contain an abstract of the daily proceedings. The coming General Conference will be an important one. It will have much to say [illegible] our work in the Southern States. Several Bishops will be elected, and the question of electing Presiding Elders will be discussed; also the matter of admitting laymen into the Annual Conferences will be decided; besides, many other subjects of [illegible] importance will receive attention.

Another great event to transpire in 1880 [illegible] the election of a

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This will occur next November, and be[illegible] this time and that our people want [illegible] news from a reliable source. This they [illegible] in their own church paper.

We will publish the

WEEKLY MARKETS,

which will be of great value to our people in [illegible] them as to the price of produce and [illegible] and thus enable them to keep [illegible] being swindled.

[illegible] the matter of

CHURCH NEWS

[illegible] making the SOUTHWESTERN better than ever during 1880.

OUR PREMIUM BOOK.

We give the Premium Book to one dollar [illegible] subscribers, the same as to yearly [illegible]. $2 cash will pay for the [illegible] remainder of the year and the [illegible]. It is surprising how popular the [illegible] Book is. All who see it are de[illegible]. It costs but fifty cents to [illegible]. No one else can buy it for [illegible].

[illegible] our Agents and friends make a [illegible] at once and send in the [illegible].

[illegible] received from Joseph [illegible], of Philadelphia, an [illegible] of the representatives of [illegible] of Friends on [illegible] drinks.

[illegible] of public [illegible] Portland, Me., has re[illegible] number of [illegible] as a [illegible] of Portland.

[illegible] and [illegible] encourag[illegible] interest [illegible] the in[illegible] is con[illegible]

[illegible] year for [illegible] more [illegible] and [illegible] that, [illegible] concert [illegible] elections.

[illegible] Cav[illegible] illustrated [illegible]

How Many Bishops?

As the General Conference approaches, the question is being quite thoroughly discussed in the church papers—"How many Bishops ought we to have?" The *Central* thinks the present number should be doubled; the *Northwestern* thinks that not more than three ought to be elected; the New York *Advocate* thinks we should have eight more, and that four should be stationed in the South at the following points: Charleston, Atlanta, New Orleans and Austin. *Zion's Herald* thinks the number should be largely increased.

Bishop Wiley, in an address before the Cincinnati Preachers' Meeting, has given the fullest and best discussion of the question we have seen. The Bishop says the number of bishops will depend upon what kind of work the church proposed to have the bishops do. Our system is not like that of the Episcopalian Church, and so the comparisons made with that Church as to the number of Bishops, are not correct. We have Presiding Elders and that Church has not, and unless a complete change of our system is intended we can never want anything like as many Bishops in proportion to membership as our Episcopalian brethren. A comparison of the growth of the two Churches may serve to help Methodists to be satisfied with their plan. Both Churches began within a year or two of each other, and at the end of a century our Church has nearly 2,000,000 members and the other has 350,000. Our plan of superintendency, including both Bishops and Presiding Elders, costs about $500,000 a year, but if the Episcopal plan of many Bishops were extended to our Church, the cost would be more than a million dollars.

Taking it for granted that the Church is satisfied with its present plan, Bishop Wiley claims, very justly, we think, that our present Bishops do all the work that can reasonably be asked of them. Eight Bishops have nearly a hundred Annual Conferences to preside over, seven of which are in foreign countries. Besides, there are seven foreign missions to be presided over by a Bishop, if practicable. The Bishops are expected to attend and give attention to six Church Boards. To do their work they must each travel fully seventeen thousand miles each year, and do, as one writer puts it, thirity-one weeks of "thoroughly exhausting work." We are quite sure that even this puts the labors of the Bishops at less than it really is.

The Bishop is not frightened at the talk of a good many Bishops, and says: "I am inclined to think that the wise tendency is in that direction." As to the matter of support, he thinks that the Church will take care of her Bishops as fast as it is evident they are needed.

Bishop Wiley concludes as follows:

It is possible that there has been an over-carefulness in electing a sufficient number of bishops. In 1864, when we had in round [illegible] 900,000 members and 6000 preach[illegible] and [illegible],000,000 of church property, [illegible] effective bishops, it was thought we [illegible] three more, or nine bishops. Now, [illegible] the church has almost doubled all [illegible] there are many who think we [illegible] very well with eight. That Gen[illegible] Conference closed with fifty-nine con[illegible]—this one will close with over one hundred.

[illegible] is entirely safe to say that the labors [illegible] responsibilities of the episcopacy have [illegible] doubled since 1864. Our great work, extending all over the South, and the work, equal in extent of territory and almost equal in number of conferences in the great territories of the Northwest and Southwest, has [illegible] since that time. We have [illegible] several foreign missions, and in sev[illegible] what were then apparently [illegible] have become large and im[illegible] conferences, and nearly this [illegible] of visitation to our foreign fields [illegible] since 1864.

[illegible] not be proper for me to indicate [illegible] bishops we ought to have, as I am [illegible] whose duty it is to execute [illegible] of the church. I simply say that it [illegible] a question that ought to have, and doubt[illegible] the most careful study of the [illegible] Conference. Where most of all we [illegible] episcopal strength is in our [illegible] the vast field that is opened [illegible] South, and in the great Western [illegible] territories and beyond [illegible]. I have faith in the [illegible] and strength of the church, [illegible] the providence of God in over[illegible] and her destiny; and, [illegible] confident that after all [illegible] the careful study [illegible] of the approaching [illegible] the church will come [illegible] equipped for the [illegible] for her to do.

[illegible] opinion is that six or [illegible] should be elected, [illegible] as to give more [illegible] to the South[illegible] the Pacific coast, the [illegible] one Bishop ought [illegible] Washington City or [illegible]

[illegible] Bishop Haven.

[illegible] of Bishop [illegible] with [illegible] At[illegible]

to endow a professorship in this institution bearing his name, and to place on the grounds a becoming monument recognizing his labors for the church and in behalf of this suffering race."

The Boston Preachers' Meeting has pledged its hearty co-operation in aiding to raise the $10,000 pledged by the bishop.

This monument to Bishop Haven should be erected at once.

The Sixty-first Annual Missionary Report.

The sixty-first Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is at hand, and includes an account of the work of the Society for 1879.

The financial exhibit is very encouraging. In November, 1876, the debt of the Society was $262,355 56. In November, 1879, this had been reduced to $63,037 16, and no serious abridgement had been made in the work in any foreign or home field. It will interest our readers to see what the Church has contributed to the Missionary Society during the past twenty years, as shown in the following table:

YEAR.	INCOME.	YEAR.	INCOME.
1860	$256,722 77	1870	$594 743 77
1861	246,124 98	1871	623,459 25
1862	265,148 71	1872	661,056 60
1863	416,793 75	1873	680,836 64
1864	549,993 76	1874	675,080 32
1865	631,740 67	1875	662,485 89
1866	682,820 80	1876	594,183 38
1867	607,520 96	1877	628,977 25
1868	598,161 69	1878	551,865 05
1869	618,226 61	1879	551,859 30

This foots up the splendid sum of $11,096,866 10, which has been contributed in twenty years.

Foreign missions are supported in North, South and Central China; Africa, South America, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, North and South India, Bulgaria, Italy, Japan and Mexico. In these missions are the following:

Foreign Missionaries	95
Assistant Missionaries	57
Missionaries sent by Woman's Society	32
Native Preachers	271
Local Preachers, Teachers, etc	271
Total workers	726
Church Members	25,761
Probationers	9,671
Total membership	35,432
Churches and Chapels 276	
Value	$1,018,718
Parsonages 137	
Value	150,607
Total value of property	$1,169,625
Collected for Missions	$5,171 74
Number of Sunday-schools	880
Scholars in Sunday-schools	40,336
Number of day schools	256
Scholars	8,876

The statistics of South American and Bulgarian Missions are not in this summary, and the scholars in day schools are only partially reported.

The Domestic or Home Missions supported, include the work in New Mexico, Arizona, the Chinese, Germans, and Scandinavians in America; the Indians and the English speaking people in the American Annual Conferences. In these Home Missions 2,034 Missionaries are supported in whole or part. During 1879 3,581 laborers in the vineyard of the Lord were wholly or in part supported by the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church in various parts of the world.

The report will be sent to all the pastors, and its diligent study will enable them to give the people such facts as to the growth of our beloved Zion as will strengthen their faith in the speedy salvation of the world, and will lead them to give more liberally toward helping on the glorious work.

The Church Extension Annual for 1879.

This splendid pamphlet of 124 pages is at hand, and has probably been mailed to every pastor in the church. We have already published Dr. Kynett's "Look Backward," in which a summary is given of the work of the Board of Church Extension since its organization in 1866. Since that time the Board has used in aiding churches $1,178,841.22; 2398 donations have been granted to churches, and 612 have received loans; of churches aided 329 have received both loans and donations; of the churches aided 1528 are in the Northern States, and 1482 are in the Southern States.

A most valuable part of the Annual is given to the presentation of lithographic plans for building churches. This feature of the Annal's began four years ago, and we are not surprised to learn that the sale of these plans has largely increased year by year. These plans can be had for a few dollars, with specifications by which to make contracts. As the Annual will be sent to every pastor, we commend these plans to each one. A great deal of money would be saved if the brethren would follow these plans in building churches; besides, better and more sightly buildings would be erected.

The income of the Board during 1879 was as follows: General accounts, i. e., collections, etc., $88,[illegible]; loan-fund account, $55,664.[illegible] [illegible] $121,[illegible] 71. This is an [illegible] of [illegible] over the re[illegible] [illegible] this income [illegible] granted [illegible] by

loans, 15; by donations and loans, 30; total number of churches aided, 287. This is 23 more than in 1878. These churches are scattered through 40 different States and territories. The average amount of donations given during the year was $243.95, and of loans, $335 55

Dr. Kynett, the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. C. C. McCabe, his assistant, and their co-laborers in this noble work, have the confidence and thanks of the whole church, for their very successful management of this great trust.

Protecting the Ballot Box.

March the eighth 1880, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the election laws passed by Congress for the protection of voters in all cases where Congressmen are being voted for, are constitutional.

In Baltimore, Maryland, five judges of election interfered with and resisted the Supervisors and Deputy Marshals of the United States. These judges were tried and convicted in the U. S. District Court of Maryland, and appealed to Washington, petitioning for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, on the ground that the law under which they were convicted was unconstitutional. Another case was in Cincinnati, Ohio. A judge of elections in that city, appointed under the laws of Ohio, violated the laws of that State in not delivering the ballot box after it had been sealed and delivered to him for that purpose, to the County Clerk and in allowing it to be broken open. For this he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment by a Federal Court in Cincinnati. He was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington to be set free on the ground that the Federal Court had no jurisdiction, because he was acting under a State law.

The Supreme Court decided against both appeals. In the first case the laws by which Congress proposed to protect the ballot box in all the States at Congressional elections by the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals was declared constitutional. In the Cincinnati case it was decided that the Federal Court had jurisdiction because it was an election for Congressmen as well as for State officers.

On the constitutionality of the election laws of Congress the Court made the following points which leave no loophole of escape for any one interfering with elections for Federal officers, being tried and punished by United States Courts. The Court says:

1. That the question of the constitutionality of said laws is a good ground for this court to issue a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the legality of imprisonment under such conviction, and if the laws are determined to be unconstitutional the prisoners should be discharged.

2. That Congress had power by Constitution to pass a law which makes it a penal offense against the United States for any officer of election, at an election held for a Representative in Congress, to neglect to perform or to violate any duty in regard to such election, whether required by a law of the State or of the United States, or knowingly to do any act unauthorized by any such law, with intent to affect such election, or to make a fraudulent certificate of its results, etc., and section 5,522, which makes it a penal offense for any officer or other person, with or without process, to obstruct, hinder, bribe, or interfere with a supervisor of election, or marshal, or deputy marshal, in the performance of any duty required of them by any law of the United States, or to prevent their free attendance at the place of registration or election, etc.; also section 2,011, 2,012, 2,016, 2,017, 2,021, and 2,022, title 26, Revised Statutes, which authorize circuit courts to appoint supervisors of such elections, and the marshal to appoint special deputies to aid and assist them, and which prescribe the duties of such Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, these being the laws provided by Congress in the enforcement of the act of May 31, 1870, and the supplement thereto of Feb. 28, 1871, for supervising elections of Representatives, and for preventing frauds therein.

3. That circuit courts have jurisdiction of indictments under these laws, and a conviction and sentence in pursuance thereof is a lawful cause of imprisonment, from which this court has no power to relieve on habeas corpus.

4. That in making regulations for the election of Representatives, it is not necessary that Congress should assume entire and exclusive control thereof, by virtue of that clause of the Constitution which declares that the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators. Congress has supervisory power over these subjects, and may either make entirely new regulations, or add to, alter, or modify the regulations made by the State.

5. That, in the exercise of such supervisory power, Congress may impose new duties on officers of election, or additional penalties for breach of duty or for the perpetration of fraud, or provide for the attendance of officers to prevent frauds, and see that the elections are legally and fairly conducted.

6. That the exercise of such power can properly cause no collision of regulations or jurisdiction, because the authority of Congress over the subject is paramount, and any regulations it may make necessarily supercede the inconsistent regulations of the State. This is involved in the power to "make or alter."

7. That there is nothing in the relation of State and National sovereignties to preclude a co-operation of both in the matter of elections of representatives. If both were equal in authority over the subject, collisions of jurisdiction might ensue, but the authority of the National Government being paramount collisions can only occur from unfounded jealousy of such authority.

8. That Congress had power by the Constitution to vest in circuit courts the appointment of supervisors of election. It is expressly declared "that Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in courts of law, or in the heads of departments," while, as a question of propriety, the appointment of officers whose duties appertained to one department ought not to be lodged in another, the matter is nevertheless left to the discretion of Congress.

9. That the provision which authorises deputy marshals to keep the peace at elections is not unconstitutional. The National Government has the right to keep a physical force in any part of the United States to compel obedience to its laws and to carry into execution the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution.

10. That the concurrent jurisdiction of the National Government with that of the States which it has in the exercise of its powers of sovereignty in every part of the United States, is distinct from that exclusive jurisdiction which it has in the District of Columbia and in those places acquired for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.

11. That the provisions adopted for compelling State officers of election to observe the State laws regulating the elections of Representatives not altered by Congress are within the supervision powers of Congress over such elections. The duties to be performed in their behalf are owed to the United States as well as to the State, and their violation is an offense against the United States which Congress may rightfully inhibit and punish. This necessarily shows from the direct interest which the National Government has in the due election of its Representatives, and from the power which the Constitution gives to Congress over this particular subject.

Fashionable Drunkard-Making.

Quite a sensation has been created in Boston by the fact that several clergymen of the Episcopal and Unitarian Churches have become members of a social club where "*wines, liquors and cigars, and whatever it is customary to eat and drink in social clubs*" can be had in private, and at reasonable rates. Among the Episcopal clergymen are Rev. Phillip Brooks and Rev. Leighton Parks, and of the Unitarians are Rev. Drs. S. K. Lathrop, G. E. Ellis, Rufus Ellis, Jas. Freeman Clarke, Edward Everett Hale, and Revs. Wm. Everett and Miriot J. Savage.

The liquor interest of the city rejoices over this movement, while the great bulk of the clergy and Christian laymen bow their heads in shame and mortification. No one thing contributes so much to the fiendish work of making drunkards than the fashionable drinking that goes on in private circles among the better classes. How the devil must rejoice to see one of his chief instruments of destruction wielded and made respectable by those "Christian" ministers and laymen in Boston.

More Kemper County "Justice."

The attention of the country has been again called to Kemper county, Mississippi, by the announcement that Virgil Gully, the murderer of John P. Gilmer, was to be tried at De Kalb, Mississippi. No one for a moment thought that the trial, if any occurred at all, would be anything more than a farce, for this is the court in which the murderer of Nellie Chisolm was tried and triumphantly acquitted. The Meridian *Murcury* said these cases should never be tried because the men who did the bloody deeds were only the representatives of a public sentiment which demanded the removal of Judge Chisolm. There was, however, a trial of the man who shot Nellie while she was defending her father, but as yet no effort has been made to convict the murderers of Judge Chisolm. General Woodford, of New York, was present, and heard the one trial through, and says that such was the sentiment of the community that no jury could have lived and brought in a verdict of "guilty." The forms of law were gone through with to clear the guilty. The line of defense in the case of Miss Chisolm's murderer was to prove that he did not fire the fatal shot. In the case of the murderer of Gilmer another line was necessary. No jury "could be found" to try the case. So the announcement is made that "the case must go over," which simply means that Gully, the murderer, is still at large.

Gilmer was a Georgian, and had made Scooba, Miss., his home, was a Republican, and was two terms a State Senator. When he became a leader in his party, his political enemies not having votes enough to defeat him, determined to get rid of him in some other way. Several attempts were made to assassinate him, and at one time a mob broke into his store and took all his goods.

In 1876, he, with Judge Chisolm, testified in Washington as to the political condition of Mississippi, and in 1877 they were both shot down like dogs. The Judge was in jail on a trumped-up charge, and his wife, daughter and boy went with him, knowing that his life was in danger. The mob of "respectable citizens" went to kill him, and did so. The wife and daughter and boy defended him, and were all wounded—the son and daughter fatally.

April 29 Gilmer heard that a warrant was sued out against him and Judge Chisolm, and he rode from Scooba to De Kalb, the county-seat, and gave himself up to the sheriff. He arrived just as Chisolm was being escorted to jail. He said nothing, did nothing, but voluntarily placed himself in the sheriff's hands to answer a trumped-up charge. The man Gully, in view of many witnesses, walked up behind Gilmer and shot him in the back, and then, running in front of him, shot him in the head with the contents of the other barrel of his gun. Gilmer's body lay on the sidewalk until night, and was then sent to his wife—she receiving the first intimation that he was in danger when his mangled body was placed before her at nine o'clock at night. This was three years ago. Gully, with all the confederates in the quadruple murder, have been at large, and still are, and no doubt will continue to be.

The fact that the charges on which Chisolm and Gilmer were arrested have been proven to be utterly false only shows the more clearly the disgraceful fact that they were made to pay the penalty of their lives for daring to live in Kemper county, Mississippi, and publicly advocating and voting their political sentiments, in opposition to Southern sentiments and prejudices.

The St. Charles Affair.

It appears that some laborers on the Whitehead plantation, St. Charles parish, dissatisfied with wages of seventy-five cents a day, demanded one dollar per day; they subsequently quit work, induced others to join them, and marched from place to place for that purpose. Some whites in persuading them to desist drew revolvers and fired a shot or so, and this provoked the strikers and possibly some violence was shown to the attacking parties. Thereupon affidavits were made before the parish judge of St. Charles charging the leading strikers with attempts to incite a riot, and shooting with intent to commit murder, etc. On the strength of these affidavits, Gov. Wiltz ordered the Louisiana Field Artillery, Col. Le Gardeur commanding, to proceed to St. Charles to assist the civil authorities to preserve the peace, and the troops left this city on the 19th. Prior to the calling out of the militia it does not appear that any attempt was made by the civil authorities of St. Charles to serve writs or preserve the peace, or that any disposition existed to resist civil process, and not the slightest opposition has been discovered since. It looks like a foolish, panicy affair all around. The laborers were in the wrong if they did use violence or threats to induce contented workmen to quit their employers; the individual whites were in the wrong when they fired upon the strikers, and right when they placed their case in the hands of the civil authorities for redress; the civil authorities were wrong in not exhausting civil processes before calling for military assistance As for Gov. Wiltz, he was singularly prompt in putting the State to the expense of militia service before the need of it had been fully demonstrated. If in times past some of this same promptness had been exhibited in the suppression of bulldozing, it would have been more creditable to the State. The strikers in this case are Republicans, and the bulldozers were Democrats.

Sunday-School Centennial.

The Board of Managers of the "Sunday school Union" of the Methodist Episcopal Church at their last meeting resolved to celebrate in all Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school the centennial of the Robert Raikes' mission Sunday-school movement.

The bishops of the church concur in this proposal, having issued a recommendation to that effect.

Sabbath, May 30, 1880, has been selected as the Centennial Day for all Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools throughout the world.

Dr. J. H. Vincent, Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-school Union, has been requested by the Board to prepare a Centennial Service. This will be issued in a few weeks, and will be on sale by Phillips & Hunt, N. Y., Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati and Chicago. Price of Service, one dollar per hundred copies.

A full programme for the observance of the Centennial Sabbath will be announced in the May number of the Sunday-school Journal, which will be a Centennial and double number.

The Board of Managers hope that a collection will be taken in every Sunday-school and in every congregation on the 30th of May, to increase the funds of the Sunday-school Union of our church, this money to be appropriated to the extension of Sunday-school school work at home and abroad.

The following is the endorsement by the bishops of this important movement. We ought to raise $50,000 for the Sunday-school Union at this jubilee.

BISHOPS APPROVED.

We cordially approve the action of the Board of Managers of the "Sunday-school Union" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in appointing Sunday, May 30, for the commemoration throughout our Methodist Episcopal schools of the organization by Mr. Robert Raikes, of the modern mission Sunday-school, and we earnestly commend to the church at large the interests of our "Sunday-school Union," and call for a special collection on that day in behalf of its benevolent department.

LEVI SCOTT,
MATTHEW SIMPSON,
THOMAS BOWMAN,
WILLIAM L HARRIS,
RANDOLPH S. FOSTER,
ISAAC W. WILEY,
STEPHEN M. MERRILL,
EDWARD G. ANDREWS,
JESSE T. PECK.

March 10, 1880.

The minutes of the second session of the Little Rock Conference, held at Jacksonport, Arkansas, have been received.

Personal Mention.

—Bishop Harris arrived in New York from Mexico last Saturday.

—Mr. Moody will continue his work in St. Louis for another month.

—We are grieved to learn that Rev. T. B. Ford, of Little Rock, Arkansas, has been suffering for some days from an attack of acute bronchitis.

—Dennis Kearney, the famous agitator of San Francisco, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 for his late speeches in that city.

—Bishop Scott, because of enfeebled sight, was unable to occupy the chair at the New Jersey Conference only a part of the time of the daily sessions. Bishop Bowman assisted him in the Presidency.

—Rev. J. W. Harmon, of this city, who has made himself well known by his able advocacy of temperance reforms, has been made a member of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences.

—Coming among us, and when here will be a guest at the St. Charles, is Dr. Charles Craig, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman of world-wide reputation as being almost miraculously successful in curing diseases of the kidneys and liver.

Our Southern Work.

MISSISSIPPI.

L. R. Brown, Ripley: "I have visited all my appointments and I am pleased with the work."

LOUISIANA.

Rev. Tennessee Jackson, of Fairfield church reports that some of the sisters have purchased a fine sofa and placed it in the pulpit.

Rev. S. Evans, Morgan City: "The first quarterly conference was presided over by elder M. Dale; John Van Slyke secretary. The committee on pastors salary agreed on the sum of $300. The elder was given $6.10. The church is in good condition and out of debt. A festival was given the last Monday in February to repair the church and build a parsonage."

TENNESSEE.

G. Babers, Galway: "My work is showing up. Gave the elder $21. Sunday-school numbers 45."

J. B. Bradford, Martin: "I have found favor with the Lord thus far, and added 5 to the little flock I found when I came here. Have a Sunday-school of 40, at one, and of 25, 15 and 25 pupils at other appointments. Paid the presiding elder $10.30. I have a day school with 45 or 50 in attendance. Day is breaking."

TEXAS.

Rev. Taylor Moore, Paris: "We have begun a parsonage here. The foundation is laid, and we expect to have it finished before the meeting of the district conference in April. The committee on building: Emma Heudert, Eliza Larry, Julia Olden, Menerva Sutton, Aggie Woods, Eliza Littlejohn, Martha Wyley, Mrs. L. Moore, Lucilla Sutton."

H. Swann, Dallas: "We are working hard for the progress of our church. We have made considerable improvement in the past year, and, the Lord helping us, we intend to erase the present indebtedness of our church to the Church Extension Society of $240. We have had a hard time in Dallas, but in the midst of hard times and great embarrassment we have ever looked to him who says: "Lo, I am with you, even unto the end of the world." Our church is alive, and our Sunday-school is good, numbering fifty or more scholars. I am proud to say that we have a corps of energetic and earnest working teachers, viz: Miss Clarissa Willis, Miss Ella Martin, Jane Robinson, Betty Clapole, and Jerry Smith. Erastus Carter is superintendent. Pray for us. We want to do much for the Master this year."

An Indian maiden has been driven out of her tribe, in Oregon, because she married a Chinaman. A San Francisco Chinaman has lost the respect of his countrymen by marrying a negro woman. A Virginia mob whipped a negro for marrying a white woman.

The Abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

THIBODAUX, March 11, 1880.

EDITOR SOUTHWESTERN—Notice had been given a few days previous, that Thursday, 26th ult. was the day fixed for the Thanksgiving Meeting and that the Calvary M. E. Church had been selected as the appropriate place for conducting the ceremonies of the day.

The thronged church plainly indicated the interest manifested by the people upon this occasion. The church had been beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and appropriate mottoes inscribed in evergreen letters, upon all the walls; indeed, the committee of ladies appointed to decorate the church had left nothing undone in the way of ornament, for which they seem to have particular taste and skill.

Judge Jos. I. Rogers was elected chairman of the meeting, and in a brief manner returned many thanks for the honor thus conferred upon him, and at the same time he took occasion to give a concise description of modern and ancient slavery; after which Mr. J. S. Bailey was elected secretary, and a long list of vice presidents were also elected.

Rev. Marcus Dale, Presiding Elder of North New Orleans district, who, on his tour, happened to be here just in time to kindly accept an invitation to deliver the sermon upon the occasion. We think that we flatter the Elder but little when we assert that the peculiar qualities found in him are so well suited for the noble position he now occupies. The elder read from the Bible the following appropriate subject: "I am your God, thy Lord, who has brought thee out of the land of Egypt." He delivered a discourse worthy of the many praises he has received here.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, information has reached us to the effect, that the Spanish Nation has through Legislative exactment, approved by the Cabinet and Executive, abolished slavery on our neighboring island of Cuba, thus destroying the last vestige of that debasing institution within the civilized world.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the colored people of the Parish of Lafourche, in Thanksgiving Meeting assembled, that, under Divine Providence, we owe a debt of gratitude to the Executive and Legislative Authorities, as well to the whole generous and chivalrous Spanish Nation, who have thus so fairly identified themselves with the grand cause of universal human brotherhood—and to them and all of them our thanks are most cordially tendered.

That, our brethren, now released from bondage, will greatly need the fostering care of their Government and white fellow citizens, to fit them, not only for the new duties and obligations thus imposed upon them, but to fight the material "battle of life," as we we have seen in our own case, when newly emancipated, we beg leave, most humbly but anxiously, to solicit their best support and assistance, as well in the cause of their education as in that of their industrial and moral advancement.

That an official copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary of this Meeting, to the Executive of the Spanish Government, through the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, for transmission to the Cortes, and Thibodaux Sentinel, New Orleans Times, Ledger, and CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE be respectfully requested to publish the same.

Adopted unanimously Feb. 26, 1880.

[Signed] J. I. ROGERS, Chairman.
J. H. BAILEY, Secretary.

Everything passed in a most admirable manner. A. P.

January and February Report.

Bible distribution in Texas by 12 colporteurs of the American Bible Society in the months of January and February, 1880.

Days of service	669
Miles traveled on official duty	8724
Number of families visited	7369
Number of families found destitute of the Bible	1372
Destitute families supplied with the Bible	1292
Destitute individuals supplied, in addition	475
Number of books sold	4133
Value of the books sold	$1504 80
Number of books distributed gratuitously	883
Value of books distributed gratuitously	$253 00
Amount received from churches and individuals for the Bible Cause	$124 15

Thus in two months 5015 volumes of the Holy Scriptures have gone into the homes of Texas. Converting the soul, making wise the simple, rejoicing the heart and enlightening the eyes. They are more potent than the stars of the firmament to declare the glory of God.—See Matt. 24:35.

W. B. RANKIN, Dist. Supt.
Austin, Texas.

Letter from Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, March 18, 1880.

The first quarterly meeting of Lonoke Circuit has just been held. Bro. L. M. Layton, a white man, is the pastor. There has been so much said of late by both white and colored preachers about colored people being unwilling to receive white brethren as pastors or presiding elders that considerable anxiety was felt about this work this year, it being one of the oldest in the conference; but there is no need of further anxiety, for never was a preacher more cordially received by his people than Bro. Layton has been; and as to my own case, I presume they will let me hold the full number of quarterly meetings the Discipline provides. I am further persuaded that should any one of our color-line brethren ever have the exalted privilege of serving this good and methodistic people, he would have anything but an easy job to [illegible]

[illegible] color line was admissible. [illegible] take the SOUTHWESTERN, and [illegible] pray for and labor for its success. [illegible] have plans for holding a camp-[illegible] the first and second Sun-[illegible] in August, and all of the [illegible] preachers will be expected to be there.

I. G. POLLARD.

Foreign Missions.

A special meeting of the Board [illegible] held on Wednesday, the 10th, in consequence of the death of Rev. [illegible] L. Dashiell, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Kittell, after which Secretary Reid and Rev. Dr. Tiffany gave utterance to brief but very tender and appropriate remarks, Dr. Tiffany concluding his remarks with a motion for the formation of a committee to prepare a suitable expression of the Board, to be read at the funeral solemnities, and to be made matter of record on the minutes of the Board. It was also resolved that the Board should attend in a body the funeral [illegible] at St. Paul's M. E. [illegible], Broad street, Newark, N. J., Thursday, March 11, at 2 o'clock p. m.

APPOINTMENTS OF LIBERIA CONFERENCE FOR 1880.

MONROVIA DISTRICT, C. A. Pitman, P. E. [illegible] to be supplied. [illegible] C. A. Pitman; J. S. Payne, supernumerary. [illegible] Georgia and Pehppa, G. J. Harmon. [illegible] to be supplied. [illegible] Seminary, E. J. Kellogg. [illegible] RIVER DISTRICT, D. Ware, P. E. [illegible] D. Ware. [illegible] including Upper and [illegible] and Congotown, to be supplied. [illegible] Brewersville and Congotown, to be supplied. [illegible] White Plains and Arthington, [illegible] M. T. Bruce. [illegible] and Queah Mission, W. T. [illegible] J. M. Deputie, P. E. [illegible] and Congotown, to be [illegible] and Congotown, to be [illegible] Bones and Durbensville, C. [illegible] and Fortsville, J. E. [illegible] to be supplied. [illegible] J. M. Deputie and J. [illegible]; J. P. Artis, [illegible] PALMAS, C. H. Harmon, [illegible] and Lexington, W. P. Ken-[illegible] to be supplied. [illegible] C. H. Harmon. [illegible] C. Cummings [illegible] among the Greboes [illegible]

[illegible] Conference adjourned [illegible]

strong wind, nor in the earthquake, nor in the fire, but in the still small voice—not in violent measures, such as the prophet had been using, but in the still small voice that speaks within the heart of every man. The next interesting event is the call of Elisha from following behind twelve yoke of oxen.

Ben-hadad, it appears, was the son of the king who had made war upon Omri, and taken quite a number of cities from him. Ben-hadad came up to complete the conquest that his father had begun, to plunder the country and to make a vassal of its king. He had with him all the men that could be furnished by thirty-two feudatory kings. And, for those days, it was an army admirably equipped. He had enough with him to make him feel sure of the easy conquest of the country. But God's will and man's purpose do not always coincide.

The siege had progressed some time before the parley was opened. It was not an unusual thing to demand the sons of a king as hostages, but to demand the surrender of his harem was an insult that would be most keenly felt by an Oriental monarch. Ahab was craven-hearted, and abjectly accepted the terms proposed. Ben-haded, bound by honor to stand by the words of his cartel, cunningly gives to it a new interpretation. In his second communication, he makes compliance with his demands fully as hard as though he had taken the city by assault.

The king thinks it advisable to call this council to deliberate upon the matter. Instead of saying with emphasis he will not submit to his terms, he says that he "may not" do so. The messengers departed, and brought back to Ahab a boast that was well calculated to frighten his weak spirit. He said, "Tell him let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." The message of the king of Israel came to Ben-haded when he was drinking, he and the kings in the pavilions. Flushed with wine and with wrath, he gave the order to the kings to set themselves in array against the city.

Ben-hadad had an army of over 130,000 men. The king was in dire straits, and was willing to hear, and anxious to know the manner of his deliverance.

Two hundred and thirty boys and 7,000 men against an army of 100,000 under ordinary circumstances means nothing else than total defeat and annihilation. The sally was made "at noon." The finger of God is seen in the time selected for making the attack. He knew how just to time it so as to make it successful. Ben-hadad was drinking himself drunk. The thirty and two kings helped him, and were incapacitated from giving directions to the army in the panic that soon occurred. He thought that it would be an easy matter to surround and take prisoners such a small band as that. They made the attack in accordance with the prophet's words. The Syrians fled. There ensued one of those panics that often have seized upon armies, and which frequently have occurred from the most ridiculous and inadequate causes. There were no leaders to check the panic. The boastful, inebriate king barely escaped with some of his horsemen. Seeing the [illegible], the king of Israel, brave enough to pursue a flying foe, "went out and smote the horses and chariots, and slew the Syrians with a great slaughter." In this lesson, to make a temperance application, it will not do to ascribe the victory of Ahab to the drunkenness of Ben-hadad. On account of his sottish [illegible], Ben-hadad lost the battle—but Ahab gained it only through the overruling providence of God.

INVALUABLE FOR RAILROAD MEN.—"I [illegible] for more than a year with indigestion [illegible] during the last six months I was [illegible] occasionally having a dumb [illegible] by Fevers which prostrated [illegible] Simmons Liver Regulator, and [illegible] I have been as stout and [illegible] could desire to be. I [illegible] that it is all it is [illegible] for Indigestion and Bil-[illegible] was certainly a [illegible] I have heard many of my [illegible] and they all agree that [illegible] you claim for it.
"A. E. HIGHTOWER,
"Conductor M. & W. R. R."

[illegible] MALLETT, [illegible], Ga."

Marriages.

At St. James M. E. Church, Waco, Texas, March 9, 1880, by B. F. Smith, Mr. Clinton Lewis and Miss Rosa Briages.

In Aberdeen, Miss., on March 11, 1880, at the residence of Mr. George Mitchell, Mr. A. J. Ballard and Miss Susie Lee, Rev. P. Blue officiating.

Mr. James F. Frost and Miss Anna Jackson were married March 18, 1880, at the M. E. Church, Canton Station, Miss., by Rev. J. W. Parks.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

Deaths.

Charles Stevenson departed this life Nov. 14, 1879. He was about 57 years old. He left a wife and eight children to mourn his loss.

H. J. S.

Lavernia, Texas.

Sister Salley Valentine, a faithful member of the M. E. Church, fell asleep in Jesus March 8, in the full triumph of faith and is now enjoying the Heavenly benediction with angels. She leaves to mourn her loss two boys, a blind husband and a host of friends.

D. GREGORY, P. C.

Sister Charity Farmer departed this life Dec. 28, 1879. She was a faithful member of our church; aged 40 years, and leaves a husband and six children to mourn her loss. Her oldest daughter, Annie Farmer, departed this life March 7, 1880, aged 19 years. She was a faithful member of the church and Sunday-school.

Sister Nettie Mearl died Feb. 1, 1880, aged 17 years.

Sister Queen Frost departed this life Feb. 28, 1880. She was faithful, and ready to meet death.

J. P. GREGG.

Springfield, Tenn., March 16, 1880.

One of our citizens, Littleton Bowles, died at his residence March 16, aged 69 years. He said to his family, "All is well." We called to see him a few days before his death. Mr. Bowles said he wanted to go home to Jesus. He was ready and willing to die. We have lost a good citizen, but our loss is his gain. We tender to his family our heart-felt sympathy in their sad affliction.

S. C.

Oxford, Miss.

Mr. Stephen C. Provine died in Rome, Smith Co., Tenn. He was born Nov. 14, 1823, and died Feb. 16, 1880, aged 57 years, 3 months and 2 days. The deceased leaves many friends to mourn his loss, including an aged mother and sister, three brothers Joseph, Anderson, and Rev. Eli Provine, of Lebanon. Their loss is his gain. His estate is supposed to value three thousand dollars, which he leaves to his relatives. Rev. King and the writer officiated at the grave.

E. M. MANSON.

NEW BOOKS.

ALCOHOL AND THE BRAIN. By Joseph Cook. New York: National Temperance Society and Publishing House.

In this pamphlet we have the lecture of the celebrated Joseph Cook, of Boston, on the effects of alcohol on the human brain. The brain is largely composed of albuminous substances, which are hardened by alcohol. The white of an egg is made up of very nearly the same chemical substances as the brain. Forty per cent of the blood corpuscles is albumen. If the white of an egg is drenched with alcohol it becomes hard and leathery. So alcohol hardens the brain, and a disarranged brain effects the whole being mentally, physically and morally. This thought Mr. Cook presents and illustrates with great power.

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, Cough or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Temperance and Legislation, by Canon Farrar, D.D., F. R. S. An address delivered at a conference in Sheldonian Theater, Oxford, on Monday, Nov. 3, 1879. New York: National Temperance Society. This is an unanswerable argument in favor of legislation against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. We do not see how any one after reading this can object to such legislation.

—The International Review for April has an article on the Glad-[illegible] Hill; The Let-[illegible] Delacroix, Henry [illegible] Revolutionary [illegible]

tria Argentina of Dr. Gould; Sun Spot Cycles and Epidemics; Tammany Hal.; contemporary Literature. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

—The Catalogne of the National Temperance Society, (58 Reade St., New York,) contains a large list of valuable books bearing on the subject of Temperance Reform. Over one hundred volumes have been written suitable for Sunday-school libraries. Nearly every phase of the reform has been written upon by eminent authors, and this Society has published their best thoughts. Persons wishing to have the latest and best temperance literature for Sunday-school libraries or for private libraries, should not fail to send for this catalogue, to enable them to make the best selections.

—The April Number of Harper's Magazine opens with the first part of "Music and Musicians in England." The illustrations are mainly portraits. The rural charms of Chester Valley, and the associations of Valley Forge are the theme of an excellent paper. Santa Fe, New Mexico, as described by Ernest Ingersoll. The Irish famine gives special interest to an illustrated article, "Irish Fishing Village." "Early History of Bible Illustrations," gives an important chapter in the history of wood-engraving. Mr. E. H. Derby contributes a timely article on our navy. The Editorial Department furnish a large amount of delightful reading.

—The numbers of The Living Age for the weeks ending March 6th and 13th, contain: The Grand Dukes of Tuscany, Westminster; The Beginnings of Greek Sculpture, Fortnightly; The Present Conditions of Art, Nineteenth Century; The New Fiction, Contemporary; A White Rajah, Blackwood; The Exiles of Siberia, Argosy; My Baby or My Dog? Cornhill; A Chinese Banquet, Leisure Hour; How Far is Common Sense Attractive? Sermons by Drs. Martineau and Liddon, and Learning to Write, Spectator; instalments of "Celia, an Idyll," and "Bush Life in Queensland," and the usual amount of poetry. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each, the subscription price is ($8.) Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—The April number of the Popular Science Monthly, in the variety, readableness, and substantial excellence of its articles, well sustains its reputation. Its first paper, by Mr. C. M. Lungren, on Progress and Poverty, is an elaborate discussion of the views of Mr. George, presented in his recent work under that title. Dr. Albert J. Leffingwell contributes a brillant and powerful paper on The Scientific Aspects of Free-Will. It brings out in a new and striking light some of the aspects of that hitherto obscure and much-befogged question, which is shown to have its very practical bearings. Professor Jevons treats of Experimental Legislation in a most instructive chapter on the science of law-making, which he holds to be just as truly an experimental science as chemistry. That, in the hands of our politicians, the experimenting is blind and the science very poor he thinks is nothing against the method. Prof. H. L. Fairchild contributes a very entertaining illustrated paper in the department of natural history on Curious Ways of Getting Food. The other articles are, What is Jupiter doing? by H. J. Slack; The Pleasure of Visual Form, by James Sully; an illustrated article by Prof. Saukster, on The Crayfish; and several others of popular interest.

Advice to Consumptives.

No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bed-room open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively. By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption, although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet, containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH.—In another column of this paper will be found the advertisement of the American Dentaphone, which is of special interest to the deaf. The instrument is exceedingly simple, can be easily carried in the pocket, and "is," says the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, "without doubt the best known form of apparatus for conducting sounds to the auditory nerves in this manner," namely, through the teeth. Several of our prominent citizens are using them with most satisfactory results, and give ready testimony to the value and efficacy of the Dentaphone.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

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What Eminent St. Louis Physicians Say.

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Conference Notices.

Little Rock Conference.

It is proper to say that the errors in our Conference Minutes are not chargeable to the Committee on Publication. The cover was to have been blue, but the paper could not be had, and a number of them were bound before we knew of the change. And there is not a typographical error but what was corrected in the proof and appears now because the printer failed to make the correction after revised proofs were handed in. We have done the best we could in three week's hard work. 13-14 I. G. POLLARD.

AN APPEAL.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17, 1880.

We, the Committee appointed by the Louisiana Conference to see to the welfare of Rev. Jas. Hayward that he is provided for, do now make an appeal to the preachers and congregations to assist him in his suffering condition. He is insane. All who wish to show their deep sympathy and care for the helpless, can forward what they will give to Rev. Joseph Gould, Jena street, between Camp and Chestont.

REV. HENRY GREEN,
REV. EMPEROR WILLIAMS,
13 2t REV. JOSEPH GOULD, Com.

White River District—Little Rock Conf.
FIRST ROUND.

Lonoke, March 13; Batesville, March 20; Pocahontas, March 24; Jacksonport and Newport, March 27; Duvall's Bluff, April 3; Forest City, April 10; Brinkley, April 17; Rob Roy, April 24; Pine Bluff, May 1. The District Conference will convene at Pine Bluff, April 29, at 9 o'clock a. m. Let every member be on hand, for this will be one of the most important meetings of the year.

I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1880. 12-13

The minutes of the Little Rock Conference are ready. There will be 21 copies to each preacher, and will cost each brother $1 50. Divide $1 50 by 21 and you will have what each copy costs. Total cost of publication, $78 15. I. G. POLLARD.

Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1880. 12-13

Jefferson District—Texas Conference.
SECOND ROUND.

Marshall, March 27-28; Marshall Circuit, March 27-28; Jefferson, April 3-4; Jefferson Circuit, April 10-11; Pittsburg, April 17-18; Cypress, April 24-25; Marion, May 1-2; Queen City, May 8-9; Texarkana, May 15-16; Clarksville, May 22-23; Blossom Prairie, May 22-23; Paris, May 29-30; Red River Circuit, May 29-30; Cooper and Sulphur Springs, June 12-13.

The first District Conference will meet in our church at Jefferson, April 1, 1880, and will continue from day to day until all the business is finished. We insist on all the members being present. All the district stewards are requested to be present by Saturday, the 3d, if not before. All local preachers and exhorters must answer to the district conference for their characters and conduct. W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

To the Members of Tennessee Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—Please take your General Conference collection and forward the money to me by the 15th of April. The law requires me to carry the money to General Conference (see Discipline, page 116, section 22). I expect to leave for General Conference by the 20th of April.

13-13 H. W. KEY.

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Choosing a Calling.
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Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
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Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
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Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
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[illegible] list of ills, how full, how great!
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I wonder do we calculate
Our happinesses also?

[illegible] not best to keep account
[illegible] all days, if of any?
[illegible] the dark ones might amount
[illegible] so very many.
[illegible] are nigh as often gay
[illegible] or even solemn;
[illegible] my entry for to-day
[illegible] in the "happy column?"
—Nineteenth Century.

Her Age.

[illegible] is a good deal of amuse[ment] [illegible] the following table of fig[ures]. [illegible] will enable you to tell how [old] [illegible] young ladies are. Just [illegible] table to a young lady [illegible] her to tell in which col[umn] [illegible] her age is to be [illegible] you have the great se[cret] [illegible] suppose her age to be [illegible] find that number in [illegible] fifth columns; add the [illegible] of these two columns. [illegible] magic table:

[illegible]	[illegible]	4	8	16	32
[illegible]	3	5	9	17	33
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	10	18	34
[illegible]	7	7	11	19	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	12	12	20	36
[illegible]	[illegible]	13	13	21	37
[illegible]	[illegible]	14	14	22	38
[illegible]	[illegible]	15	15	23	39
[illegible]	[illegible]	20	24	24	40
[illegible]	[illegible]	21	25	25	41
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	26	42
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	27	43
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	44
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	29	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	30	46
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	31	47
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	48	48
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	49	49
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	50	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43	51	51
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44	52	52
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	53	53
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54	54
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55	55
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56	56
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	63

[illegible]

twelve years ago. I lived at Austin until I joined the conference. Address me, Box 109, Huntsville, Texas. REV. B. M. TAYLOR.

MR. EDITOR—My father was Glasco Borgas, mother Fereba Mivens. I had three brothers—Elbert, Edmond and Solomon—and sisters Martha and Hannah. We all belonged to Mivers. Martha and myself were sold to Billy Wood and Hannah and Solomon were sold to Eph. Yann. All lived in Barnwell Co., South Carolina. Address me, in care of Jordan Bonner, at Bryan, Texas. MEVIER GITTRO.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to make some inquiry of my two sons. Mary Handy is the name I went by when I left Pickens Co., Ala. I lived with Alfred Goens. Since I came to Galveston, Texas, I go by the name of Mary Roberts. One of my sons is named George Willis. He was raised by the mother of Mr. Goens, Mrs. Rebecca Goens, and the other one's name is Baxter Hewes. He belonged to Mr. Benjaman Hewes, of Pickens county, Ala. Any information of my two two sons will be thankfully received. Address me at Galveston, Texas. MARY ROBERTS.

DEAR EDITOR—I am in search of my children. My name is Kitty Hanley. I belonged to a gentleman by the name of Patten, was separated from my children in Harrison county, Texas, several years before the late war. The oldest a girl named Esther, the other a boy named Sam. In a division of Mr. Patten's estate myself and children fell to Mr. Hanley, who married Mr. Patten's daughter. I was afterward carried to Montgomery county by Mr. Jim McCown. I have not heard from my children since. If there is any way in which I can find them I would be glad of your assistance. Respectfully,
KITTY HANLEY.
Galveston, Feb. 28th, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, father, two sisters and two brothers. Father belonged to Claiborne Anderson. Mother, one sister, one brother and myself were sold by John Brooks in Mason Co., Ky., and I was brought to Mississippi by Chas. Dimit about 35 years ago. I don't know where the sister is tha' was sold with me. My mother's name is Phillis, and father's, Haskin; sisters—Bahala and Marky; brothers—Washington and John. Mother and four [illegible], including myself, belonged [to] Jack Anderson. My name was [Maria] Anderson, but I have married since I came down the river, and my name is now Maria Applewhite. Please address any information to me at Meadville, Miss., care of John Applewhite.
MARIA APPLEWHITE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my kin people, from whom I was separated in 1845. I was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., near Dandridge. I was taken from that place by my young mistress, Miss [illegible] Rodgers, but married Mr. Wm. Adkins, and moved to Marion, [illegible] Co., Va. My mother's name [was] Rachel Rodgers. My father's [name] Rodgers, but for a short time [they] called him Parrot. My oldest [brother]'s name was Allen. He belonged to Wm. Holmes. I had 4 sisters, the oldest named Maria. The last I heard from her she was [in] the hands of a Southern Methodist preacher by the name of Rob[illegible], and was going to some point [on] Red River. The other sisters [were] Barbara, Rebecca and Mary. [Mary] was the youngest. The last [I] heard from her she was living in [illegible], near Dandridge. Her [illegible] name was Ben Brasner. [illegible] name was George [illegible]. He had an only son—[illegible] Rodgers. In 1847 I mar[ried] [illegible] by the name [illegible], and was brought [illegible] at Lavernia, [illegible] Co., Texas, in care of the [illegible].
[illegible] RODGERS.

[illegible]

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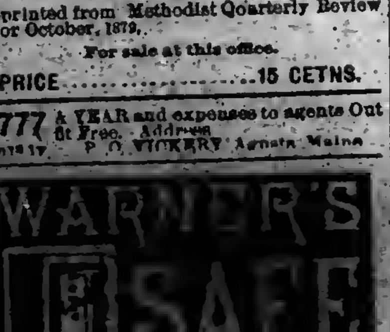

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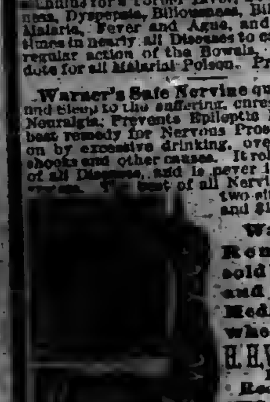

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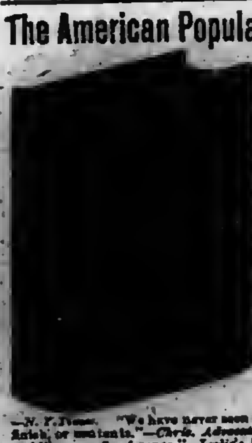

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Gentlemen—Having escaped death from Bright's disease by the use of your Remedy, I feel it a duty not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and have those who are suffering similarly to judge whether a medicine not prepared by the "regulars" will cure this frightful malady or not.

In the summer of 1873 I was first taken ill, with symptoms which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Mich., and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care, I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggravated. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians in Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of an eminent medical man in New York, and remained under his care six months. Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.

In the summer of 1875 my friends induced me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Declat of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men of the profession on the Continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr. B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I soon must die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical men to cope with disordered kidneys had become, to say the least, greatly lessened. At this time, I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, O., and turned the scales at 212¾ pounds, 67¾ pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67¾ pounds, or about 8¼ gallons of water.

Finally, while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish, I was informed by a lady residing on Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N.Y., that one Charles Craig of Charlotte, had discovered a remedy for Bright's Disease, with which he had cured himself and many others. I immediately repaired to his residence by the lake, and, after a treatment of five weeks with the remedy (now called "*WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE*"), all my symptoms abated, and I began to feel that I was almost a well man. I returned home, taking with me a quantity of the medicine, and now, although months have elapsed since I took the last dose, I joyfully declare myself absolutely well, both in mind and body.

Should you have occasion in the future to use this letter, you are at liberty to do so, and any one who hesitates to believe the conclusiveness of my statements, is respectfully referred to the following persons, who were aware of the character of my ailment, and the apparent hopelessness of my case: Mme. Le Blanc, 30 Rue Drowoot, Paris; Henri DuBois 11 Rue Malesherbs, Paris; Dr. Betelier, Bordeaux, France; Dr. E. Charmaux, Bus Algine and Lucas Vichy, France; M. Jean Gleiule, 81 Quai de la Moika; Bernard Bradshaw, Esq., 3 York Chambers, Adelphi, London; J. W. Long, Esq., London; John H. Wilson, New York; J. O. Reer, Toledo, O.; Thomas Daniels, Toledo, O.; J. Prentice, Toledo, O.
Respectfully yours, CHAS. S. PRENTICE.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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MANHOOD.

[illegible] who dares the right to do,
[illegible] for here.
[illegible] to be true
[illegible] false and great,
[illegible] on earth,
[illegible] a gem of priceless worth,
[illegible] his birth
[illegible] golden date.

[illegible] brow and hands
[illegible] sun's tan,
[illegible] stands
[illegible]
[illegible] pedigree—
[illegible] to see
[illegible] more nobility
[illegible]

[illegible] with his lot,
[illegible] good and great,
[illegible] humble cot,
[illegible] potentate
[illegible] with the aid
[illegible] blade,
[illegible] shade
[illegible] gate.

[illegible] Work in Arkansas.

BY REV. [illegible] B. FORD.

[illegible]

Missouri Conference of the M. E. Church met in St. Joseph, Mo., and a few, perhaps only two men, were sent to Arkansas—one to Little Rock and the other to Fort Smith. After this the Missouri and Arkansas Conference was organized, and the work in Arkansas was placed under three presiding elders. This plain failed, for reasons that need not now be mentioned. The abandonment of the work in Arkansas was then seriously thought of, but Rev. W. H. Gillam, who had withdrawn from the Church South, made his way through great danger to St. Joseph, and who was one of the first to come to this State from that session of the Missouri Conference, had become very much interested in the work which he had helped to inaugurate, and was not willing that it should be abandoned. His earnest pleas had the desired effect, and the bishop appointed him presiding elder of the Arkansas District, with four men to assist him. This was in 1866, and was really the beginning of our work in Arkansas after the war.

In 1868 the Missouri and Arkansas Conference was divided, and that portion of Missouri lying south of the Missouri river and Arkansas were included in the St. Louis and Arkansas Conference.

In 1873 the Arkansas Conference was formally reorganized in this city by Bishop Bowman, under the provision of the General Conference of 1872. Up to this time the ratio of our numerical growth was almost without a parallel in history, and excited favorable comment. We began now to feel the effects of being, in some of our chief men, too closely allied with a political faction; not to say party, whose reign was not altogether in righteousness. Besides this we had a number among us who were anxious to be sacrificed upon the altar of the presiding eldership, and because their talents and fitness for the office were not seen and appreciated by the bishop and his council, they became dissatisfied, and then followed, as is usual in all cases of insatiable and unrestrained thirst for power, a long train of events, almost crushing in its weight.

Many formidable difficulties have arisen, and the greatest of these have not been the *let-alone* or *pitch-into* policy of our enemies. Fightings without and fightings within have very greatly embarrassed and hindered us in the prosecution of our work. "But out of all the Lord hath brought us." Wonderful indeed have been the workings of His providence, and the results which have been wrought out by means which He hath ordained and honored. Instead of a handful of men, grouped together in one feeble conference, struggling with foes within and without, we have now two conferences in the State—the Arkansas and the Little Rock—and [illegible] "how good and how pleasant [illegible] is for brethren to dwell together [illegible]." About seventy men re[illegible]ed appointments at the recent [illegible] of these conferences, and [illegible] to as many circuits and sta[illegible] to preach Christ and him [illegible] at least three hundred [illegible]hoods, and to an aggre[illegible]lation of many thousands. [illegible] of the nation dividing [illegible] body as provided for [illegible] General Conference, has [illegible] demonstrated, and the [illegible] conferences is now in [illegible] hopeful condition than at [illegible] time.

[illegible] particularly of the [illegible]. It is a very [illegible]. It is com[illegible] of young men [illegible] Southwest. They [illegible] and heroic [illegible]

the results of which cannot be computed in time.

The opinion has been obtained in some who have not tried to inform themselves upon this question—a class who love darkness rather than light, and who, all through lifetime, are circumscribed by their ignorance and prejudice—that our white societies in the South are composed of the most illiterate and indolent classes, and do not therefore embody very much intelligence and piety. A careful examination of our white work throughout "Our South" will demonstrate to the candid observer that in intelligence and piety, in zeal in every good work, in a spirit of tolerance, and in enterprise in education and public improvements, our people will not suffer in comparison with those of any other church. We are to-day reaching effectively the very best classes of our white population. True, the old slave-holding element and those who are so prejudiced and have so large a beam in their eye that they cannot see anything in its proper light, are beyond our reach. But these classes are not desirable, unless they become thoroughly converted, for the reason that as they ask, they do not give stability, vigor, influence and freshness, to any institution with which they stand connected; they have to be carried wherever they are, in church or in politics, and very few churches, or parties, can afford to do this.

But the great body of the bone and sinew of the country are ready to receive us; and wherever we go among them with the "old story" that salvation is free and full for all, and offer them the doctrines, rules, usages, sacraments, hymns and vows of a *non*-political, *non*-sectional church—a church whose ministers go "where'er the sun doth his successive journies run," and whose membership is made up of people of every nation, kindred and tongue, we are greeted with unmistakable expressions of good will, and God blesses our labors.

We find favor also with a large and increasing class of young people. They are tired of the plodding of the other organizations in the country. They hear our preachers, and are convinced that God is with them. They see the character of our work, and our interest in the work of education, and in everything that contributes to the prosperity and greatness of a country, and fall in love with our church. This is not to be wondered at. Who will find fault with them? Some of the present generation may, but the on-coming millions will honor them for their good sense, candor and heroism in throwing off the hoary forms of sectionalism, and in aiding in the propagation of broader views. We are disseminating intelligence touching the great connectional interests of our church. We are now building churches and parsonages, and fostering institutions of learning. We are trying to save the children from the materialistic, infidel, ritualistic and superstitious tendencies of the age.

Our outlook is encouraging. We have passed the crisis in the Arkansas Conference. The success of our work is no longer a disputed problem. We are united, and the "best of all is God is with us." But we need the guidance of the fostering hand of the old church still, to aid us to full triumph. In Little Rock, the capital of the State, where we have been most unfortunate, we need only a few thousand dollars to help us into a position where our Methodism would grow and flourish with "none to molest or make afraid." We shall soon appeal to the church, or to some wealthy brother, to give us the needed assistance to put our cause upon a permanent footing in the City of Roses.

Little Rock, Ark., March 18, 1880.

For the Southwestern.

Saving the Northern Democracy.

BY REV. L. P. CUSHMAN.

Some years ago there lived in California a man by the name of Lick, who was said to be immensely rich. There came a time when he [illegible] he was going to die. He [illegible] concluded he had no further [illegible] for his money, so he made sev[illegible]. One, I remember, [illegible] building a temple [illegible] (I cannot say which) [illegible] the illustrious [illegible] narrow-mind[illegible] would say that [illegible] thing wrong about it. If Mr. Lick or any other man could do anything to make the name of Thomas Paine honorable, they ought to do it for he was both an infidel and a beastly drunkard; and his name, full as much as any other, needs fixing up.

I was very much interested in the statements of the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* published in the SOUTHWESTERN as to the work of the M. E. Church South in the North. This is no doubt a providential opening, and the action of the church in stepping into this open door is to be commended by all Christian people, especially by those living in the North, for they well know that most of the Democrats, in the North like the name of Paine, sadly need no little fixing up. It is well known that the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists and the M. E. Church, all large, intelligent and influential denominations, have for some cause failed to reach the great mass of Democrats in the North. The Episcopalians have in some localities gathered in a few, while doubtless nine-tenths of the members of the Roman Catholic Church are Democrats. This is especially true of those who cannot read and write. Then, during our late unpleasantness, as the philosopher of the Confederate cross roads termed the Rebellion, while the Democrats were opposed to secession, they would not have anything done to suppress it. There is another fact that is well known at the North, namely: That a very large proportion of the men who are eminent and respectable for the amount of liquors they sell or drink, are numbered with the Democrats. Horatio Seymour, of New York, once addressed a blood-thirsty mob of these ragged, blear-eyed, ulcerous, filthy wretches that were hanging upon society like a large festering carbuncle, as his friends. Most certainly they need fixing up. Their house is on fire, and they have no ladder to the window. Their ship is going down, and they have no life-boat, and if the M. E. Church South can be the instrument of saving these lost sheep, she does a marvelous work. In this respect her work is truly missionary, and merits encouragement. We know the North, having spent most of our days there, and we know that the Christian men and women of all churches will everywhere be ready to bid the bishops, presiding elders and preachers of the M. E. Church South a hearty "God speed" in their work of preaching Christ's Gospel, to a class of men that other evangelical churches, for reasons I will not now state, have failed to reach. They can take their church, their religion and their politics along with them; they can live in their church, preach their religion and vote their politics, and the shot gun shall never hurt them, nor shall they be taken from their homes some dark night, to be found the next morning hanging upon the limb of a tree. No one shall tell them either privately or publicly that Illinois and Indiana "have no use for such men." Wonderful contrasts exist in this world. Let us be fraternal.

Houston, Texas.

The Solid North.

According to late estimates, the combined North will, for the first time in our national history, have considerably more than double the population of the entire South after the next census. In 1860 the Northern States contained 19,128,418, and the Southern States, 12,315,372 inhabitants; in 1870 the Northern States contained 24,000,352, and the Southern States, 13,753,520; in 1880 it is supposed that the North will have about 34,000,000, and the South about 16,000,000 inhabitants. After the next national apportionment is made, the power in Congress and in the Electoral College will be very nearly in the rate of two for the North to one for the South. In the lower branch of Congress there will probably be at least 200 Northern and scarcely more than ninety Southern men. In the Electoral College after 1880, the North will have about 240 and the South about 220 votes. The election of 1880 will furnish the last chance of Democratic ascendancy on issues similar to those which have of late years commanded public attention. The scepter of power is rapidly passing to the West and Northwest, and if the South does not adopt steps for encouraging immigration and arresting the negro exodus, she will cease to be an important factor in the regulation of national politics.

The Failure of the Southern Pulpit.

Rev. David Swing, the celebrated Chicago preacher, contributes an article to the April *North American Review* from which we make the following extracts:

While it is evident that no geographical division of the Christian Church may boast of a pulpit which studies sufficiently the temporal welfare of society, or which sufficiently erases the difference between man in time and man in the assumed eternity, yet it must be confessed by all fair-minded persons that the pulpit of the old slave States surpasses its companion pulpits in the North and in Europe in its neglect of the surrounding multitudes, and perhaps in its ignorance of their wants.

All will at once affirm that the institution of slavery laid low this organized eloquence, and indeed a large part of the explanation must be found in the fact that two hundred years ago our ancestors mixed a slow poison in the Southern cup. Unwittingly, the fathers poisoned their children. Under a political and social philosophy which stole labor, all intellectual pursuits declined on account of a violation of the well-known principle that the mind is brought out by action, just as the luster of the diamond is brought into existence by the polishing process of the lapidary. Of all labor, intellectual toil is the most exhausting, and an age must be full of industry of all forms before it will persuade even gifted minds to bend to the yoke of mental and spiritual labor. The fact that the largest number of our intellectual leaders passed their early years in comparative poverty does not necessitate the conclusion that poverty is the mother of mental greatness, but it does announce to us the fact that manual labor must precede mental labor, and that cruel poverty, in compelling the former, prepares its pupil for the latter. Having been compelled to work, man accepts reluctantly of what he at first thinks a misfortune, and at last finds his calamity to be his success. In importing workmen from Africa in order to escape from the misfortune of drudgery, the South escaped at the same moment her triumph, and, at the end of a few generations, came into the scene of human life as weak and as ignorant as she had been idle. While she stole labor, Nature in a dreadful equity was stealing away her intellect and sentiment. In this general fall of mental power, which included the brain of statesman, and scientific man, and novelist, and poet, the clergyman also went down. In such a retrospect must be found a large part of the reason for what we may call the failure of the Southern pulpit; and what died by a slow process must revive with equal slowness.

To the intellectual sluggishness which the prevalence of substitutional labor entailed upon all the forms of mental activity in common, slavery added a special shape of misfortune to the lot of the Southern clergyman. It divided society into three castes, and made him the pastor of only one division. In a slightly modified form, caste holds or held the South as firmly as it held India before it was subject to British rule. Three shapes of humanity lay before the parson of the cotton States—the slaveholders, the poor whites, and the slaves. Immense merit attached to the first class; the last class lay far over toward the animal world, and salvation followed this law of decrease, and was offered with some zeal to the first families, was often suggested to the poor whites as being desirable, and died away wholly before it reached the ears of those whose complexion was of a dark or mixed character. Prevented thus by political interest and prejudices from dealing with those who most needed the teachings and pity of Heaven, compelled to harden his heart against the cries of those in bonds, and often in torments under the lash, the herald of Jesus Christ slowly became a dealer in intellectual abstractions, or an apologist for a shameful institution and its attendant personal vices. Without doubt the situation was peculiar; the slave was too contemptible to merit any salvation, the master too great to need any. Without possessing the mental power of Seneca, the Southern preacher resembled that moralist in the sublimity of his pupil. Nero was so illustrious as emperor that he might carry on any form of revel or crime, and might put out of the way his own mother if she gave signs of living too long, or was too full of personal thought and opinion. The planter was some such a piece of human absolutism, and did not need much rebuke for sins, nor much instruction in the line of common morals, inasmuch as his position in society made him a natural heir of the good things of the two worlds. In all times the noblest politics, or philanthropy, or religion has been that which has carried in its heart the common people; and the caste brought into a part of our land by enforced labor was, therefore, a perpetual drying up of that love which lies at the basis of the clergyman's office. Hence the injury of the pulpit was deeper than that which fell upon letters and art and science, for they were only robbed of most of their activity; but the pulpit suffered more, for, besides being weakened in intellect, what life and love remained were exhausted upon families too full of noble blood to be exposed to either sin or perdition. The sermons fell upon only a small area, and fell there like a scanty shower in a burning desert.

Let us advance now to contemplate a third reason why the Southern pulpit must be estimated as a moral failure. It fails utterly to grasp the meaning of the Christian religion. It assumes that the sole purpose of Christianity is to save the soul from sufferings after death, and to secure for it a certain great positive happiness in a second world; whereas that religious system attempts a release also from sufferings here, and offers also a happiness in this first stage of man. No religion has ever exhausted itself upon the second life. Whether man's religious ideas have formulated themselves in Egypt, or in Persia, or in India, or in Palestine under the Hebrews, they have made the virtue and the success and happiness of these threescore years at least the one-half of their message and longing. In that highest form of philosophy man has been a simple unit, and, whether his life lay outspread here, or lay reaching beyond these confines, it has been all of one piece, like the unity of childhood and middle life.

The Southern pulpit has come to a condition of object powerlessness, because it has failed to grasp the meaning of the gospel it has presumed to preach. It separated between gospel and civilization, and made what pity it possessed exhaust itself upon some remote misfortune, and made those tears fall upon hell which should have fallen upon the sorrows of this life. If this pulpit in its decrepitude could frame a reply to this charge, it would say, "You have cited the religions of heathen, while I am busy with the religion of Jesus Christ." The plea is heard, but it is in vain; for Christ is only the final synthesis of all the imitation of God and service of man of which all other times have dreamed. St. Augustine in the fourth century perceived this, for he says, "What is called the Christian religion existed among the ancients, and was not absent from the beginning of the human race up to the time when Christ came, from which time it began to be called Christian." But one may easily find better authority than Augustine in Christ himself. His discourses lie almost wholly within the field of duty between men. They are a perpetuation of all those morals toward which all the ancients looked with more or less clearness of sight, it having been the office of the Man of Nazareth to survey with divine mind what man had attempted to see through the veil of imperfect sense. It was this One who came at last to say, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Hence the Southern pulpit, in its long neglect to preach the elevation of man here, to proclaim the worth and the rights of the African race; in its long cowardice shown toward dueling; in its silence over street-encounters between white men, and over the sickening assassinations of poor negroes by day and by night; in its utter want of even middle-age chivalry over the brutal massacre of the Chisolm family; in its neglect to urge upon young men the unavoidable duties of industry and mental and moral culture—in all this whole catalogue of neglect it has revealed not only its inability to preach the religion of Jesus, but any other system of morals or piety which can be found even in pagan annals. Whenever that voice which claims to speak the will of God to the cotton States has touched at all earthly affairs, it has exhausted its logic and passion upon apologies for slavery; and indeed the last printed form of piety it sent over the world was an argument tending to show that the bondage of the negro to the superior white race was a relationship natural and valuable, and that it must be for ever esteemed and preserved. Since the practical defeat it sustained in that direction the Southern pulpit has let alone all mundane affairs, and has confined itself with great fidelity to metaphysical disquisitions on the nature of Christ, upon the mode of baptism, the necessity of faith, the futility of human good works, the sovereignty of God, and the importance of making some formal and immediate arrangement touching the next form of existence. Under which devotion to abstractions even the duelist has sunk to the lower condition of an assassin, and what was called once a statesman is content now to appear at night only and in the masked and sepulchral dress of a Ku-klux.

Barbarous as was the old practice of dueling, its history has become whitened in these darker days which have substituted for it the hideous form of murder. Much as one may denounce the challenge and the thirty paces in some secluded vale, yet all must regret that Dixon could not have had the privilege of some self-defense, and that Judge Elliott had not been invited to repair to some field with his weapons and his second, and that Chisolm and his tender daughter could not have enjoyed the code of the duello—a comparative gospel as it would now seem. Not that all these vices and crimes can be charged upon the deadness of the adjoining pulpit, but that the pulpit might have checked much this headlong course of crime, or might at least have made itself great and eloquent in the attempt. It was the hour for transforming preachers into heroes, but an hour unread, and passed by, therefore, in a peaceful religious sleep.

The pulpit under our study will say: "We are orthodox clergymen. We preach nothing but Christ and him crucified. We do not descend to such political and social strifes. We do not, like a Starr King or a Theodore Parker, or like all the semi-infidels of the North, go before our people with essays on industry and liberty and morality. We do not count much on mere morality. We preach salvation by faith in Jesus Christ." And in such words we find further reason for the humble condition of the Southern pulpit. It has misconceived the nature of even its own form of orthodoxy. Admitting that certain doctrines called "orthodox" do belong to the Christian system, yet they do not exhaust the duties and powers of the clergyman; for Paul himself made Felix tremble by a discourse upon temperance and "mere morality"; and, sacred as the hours and opportunities of Jesus must have been, instead of finding no time for inculcating the lessons of the earthly life, he absolutely died before he had come to the doctrines which his followers preach with so much endless repetition. The Master preached the doctrines of human righteousness and responsibility in a manner never equaled since; and, assuming that those dogmas called orthodox are true, they form only a part of Christianity, and the voice of the pulpit sins painfully and fatally if it does not include in its themes all the duties, and equities, and amenities of this earthly career.

It is possible that a special reason for the decline of the Southern clergy may be found in that narrowness of Christian doctrine which made it necessary for them to be guilty of endless repetitions. With only a half score of ideas to present, in the never-ending reappearance of these the audience yawned and slept, and at last disappeared; and, what was as bad as the gradual evaporation of the audience, there came the unwillingness of the clergyman to perform the labor necessary to the development of any new application of truth to society. It is the quality of all vain repetition that it kills not only the patience of the audience, but the mind of the performer.

Let us assume that the doctrines of "orthodoxy" are true: they are not the whole of Christianity, but, on the contrary, they are only for the most part the divine side of theology, and in preaching them the Southern pulpit has generally omitted its own business to attend to that of the Almighty. The nature of Jesus Christ, and the details of any settlement made between him and the Father, are known only in the courts of heaven; but that [illegible] must obey the laws of God, that [illegible] must care for his brother, that [illegible] must lift up his voice against [illegible] crime and injustice, are th[illegible] known to man, and here is wh[illegible] his preaching must swell up in[illegible] eloquence; and here, in this depart[illegible] ment of human welfare and d[illegible] the pulpit in its most evangelical form has made itself felt in all [illegible] centuries which have come and gone since the times of Jesus. H[illegible] and there heroic servants of [illegible] Lord have appeared to espouse [illegible] the temporal good of the multitude, and, if need be, to fight the [illegible] battles of personal and civil liberty. The remote ancestors of the Southern pulpit, the Knoxes and [illegible] whole school, planted their [illegible] firmly upon the earth, and [illegible] the banners of the cross and [illegible] human right wave from one [illegible] Indeed, it is the glory of all [illegible] evangelical sects, from Presbyterianism to the simplest group [illegible] Quakers, that in their histories [illegible] happiness and rights of man [illegible] were joined to his salvation [illegible] after, and were mingled together in hymn and sermon and prayer. The pulpit helped America disco[illegible] her right to "life, liberty, and [illegible] pursuit of happiness," and h[illegible] her secure that right. The name of John Witherspoon alone w[illegible] suffice to illustrate the right [illegible] the unspeakable power of this [illegible] office to help the people when da[illegible] days have come. The sermons of that one man were one of the [illegible] powerful guns of the Revolution. He became at once a statesman and a preacher, and each office made the other more potent. In all the noble days of past epochs it will be seen that the orthodox clergy hastened to the front to lead their people, not to heaven, but to earthly happiness.

In the central and darkest part of the dark ages, persons of culture and piety were deemed too good for any mingling with human affairs, and places of solitude and meditation were built for these, that they might draw nearer and nearer to heaven. This withdra[illegible] ing of the relatively learned [illegible] virtuous brought on the midnight of the period. Both parties, those in retirement and those in the world, were injured by the separation. The monks and nuns failed mentally and morally from want [illegible] noble occupation in the [illegible] scenes; the courts and the aristocracy declined from the want of daily converse with what men and women there were of some information and some morality. The convents were full of preachers and lecturers and contemplative minds; the streets were full of kings and courtiers of low morals, and of loafers, criminals, and clowns. The mind, detached from the daily service of the public, failed and withered as a plant cut off from light; and stupid ignorance and low vices filled the great lonely buildings in which learning and piety had sought a retreat. In abandoning the daily wants of the common people, learning and virtue had moved away from the sources of their own being. Not into any material convents hidden away in any mountain recess, or perched upon some inaccessible rock, has the Southern pulpit betaken itself, but into a small and dark corner of a badly named orthodoxy has it softly and slowly crept, until the [illegible] populace no longer sees its [illegible] nor grasps the hand of its charity. Out of a few dogmas—the deity of Christ, a commercial atonement, election, immersion, the greatness of heaven and hell, the littleness of earth—the Gulf-coast clergymen have made the stones of a monastery gloomy and lonely upon a bold cliff, up the sides of which by means of a rope they draw up a basket of food daily, secured by pious beg[illegible] gars from the impoverished [illegible] lets in the vale. Thus for a [illegible] period has that branch of [illegible] industry been retiring its capital as though intending to retire from [illegible] Lord's business, and few will [illegible] that in this effort it is meeting [illegible] abundant success.

It is easier thus to mark the [illegible] ple facts of current history [illegible] would be to determine the q[illegible] of guilt or reproach which [illegible] rest upon the Christian [illegible] the South who live amid the [illegible]

A Boston man had sixty-five dollars stolen from him. A week afterwards he received a letter [illegible] ing twenty-five dollars, [illegible] "I stoled your money. [illegible] naws at my conshens [illegible] you some of it back. [illegible] naws agin I'll send [illegible] more."

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

General Conference Collection.

Brethren, do not neglect to take the General Conference Collection for the expenses of delegates. Take the collection at once, and hand or [illegible] it to one of your delegates.

[illegible] month's canvass is going on, and every mail brings some [illegible]. Push the work, brethren; $1 50 pays for the paper from [illegible] to the end of the year, and [illegible] more secures our splendid [illegible] book.

We will publish a complete list of delegates elect to the General Conference as soon as the conferences meet.

[illegible], of Cedar Rapids, [illegible] recently, willed to [illegible] Church Extension Society [illegible] Missionary Society, $4000; [illegible] Freedmen's Aid Society $2000.

[illegible] hundred and fifty colored [illegible] children embarked [illegible] at Memphis on the [illegible], en route to [illegible] number will [illegible] Helena, Arkansas, [illegible] from New York on the [illegible].

[illegible] of remarkable power is [illegible] in First Street [illegible], Rev. Stephen [illegible]. Last Sunday [illegible] joined the church [illegible] before twenty-five [illegible] to seventy are [illegible] every night.

[illegible] Christian, of the [illegible] Virginia, has [illegible] two colored [illegible] the next term [illegible] be the first [illegible] have ever [illegible] on the jn[illegible] outside of the [illegible].

[illegible] asking if [illegible] Book" [illegible] which we [illegible] subscribers [illegible]. The [illegible]

Holy Ghost Religion.

The present is pre-eminently the dispensation of the Spirit. By Him, since the ascension of Christ, all the Divine work of the world's salvation is carried on. He is in the world working among men and in men for their salvation. No man is left without his influence. He is the light which enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world. "The manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal." In a special and larger measure, the Spirit is vouchsafed to all believers. The gift of the Spirit was promised as the peculiar heritage of the Church. To its first members, His disciples, Christ said: "If I go away, I will send the Comforter unto you, even the Spirit of truth; and he shall abide with you forever." It is in the abiding presence of the Comforter that Christ verifies His promise: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

The abiding presence of the Holy Ghost in the church, and in the hearts of all believers, is the supernatural element in our religion. It is that which distinguishes Christianity from all other religions. It is the divine, vitalizing force in the Christian church, which has been the source of her marvelous success, and is indispensable to the accomplishment of her work. So long as the church retains and wields this power there is hope; nay, the certain assurance of her ultimate success in evangelizing the world. But if the time ever comes when the church shall lose this supernatural power, she will become powerless to bless mankind, and her days will be numbered.

We do not believe that time will ever come, but it is obvious that the church does not have and wield the power of the Holy Ghost, as she might and is required. We seem too much to emphasize and rest in material resources and natural agencies for saving men, and to forget that it is written: "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." In a word, there is not enough Holy Ghost religion among us. There is no lack of agencies, no lack of machinery and organizations. The church has vast appliances at her command. There are numbers and wealth enough to [illegible] conquer this world for [illegible]. And yet, in many places, the question is being asked: "Why, with all our splendid churches, [illegible] outlay of money, attractive [illegible] and able preachers, is not [illegible] accomplished in the work of [illegible] souls?" The only answer [illegible] can be given to this question [illegible] that there is a lack of the presence and vitalizing power of the Holy Ghost, which alone can give efficiency to these means for saving men. Neither the increase of the members and wealth of the members of the church, nor the multiplication of "splendid churches" [illegible] preachers can supersede [illegible] of the all-pervading presence of the Spirit. Whenever and [illegible] He is lacking there must [illegible] be a lack of spiritual [illegible] of all that constitutes [illegible] of the church.

[illegible] greatest need of [illegible] is a fresh and [illegible] of the Holy Ghost [illegible] need it, and every [illegible] church needs it [illegible] and waiting to [illegible] more willing to [illegible] to them that [illegible] earthly parents are [illegible] unto their children [illegible] to receive the [illegible] willing to pay [illegible] with the one [illegible] bestowment [illegible] vital question [illegible] great price that [illegible] hindrances [illegible] with power from [illegible] ourselves. All [illegible] the Holy [illegible] hin[illegible] of our de[illegible] of our [illegible]. This im[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]

ally but surely improving financially; but while political difficulties have existed, and do still exist, it is evident that a day of greater safety and more free expression of opinion is rapidly approaching, and that the mission of our church in the South has already secured favorable results. The Bishop concludes his last letter in the New York *Advocate* thus:

> A fraternal feeling is, I am satisfied, constantly growing. In various localities there will be friction and controversy, but I believe that steadily and constantly a feeling of brotherly recognition and affection is on the increase. I never witnessed as much manifestation of fraternal feeling on any former visit to the South as on my recent trip. Whether this fraternal feeling shall ever lead to any organic arrangements, it is yet too early to determine. I believe that any organic union hitherto would have been disastrous to the interests of Methodism both in the North and in the South; but I think both Churches are arriving at a position where they will soon recognize each other's presence, whether North or South to be the presence, not of an enemy, but of a friend. Quite possibly, both North and South, it may be found that there are those who may be reached by the one who could not be reached by the other. What may occur when the bitterness of strife shall pass away, and when a new generation shall arise, we may not know; but the duty of the present hour is evidently to go forward in the name of our common Master, and in a spirit of Christian earnestness to enter every open door, not to antagonize others, but to aid in the conversion of the whole community to our blessed Savior.

Presiding Elders in the General Conference.

Rev. Dr. G. W. T. Wright, in the *Northwestern*, gives some interesting figures and statements as to the presence and influence of Presiding Elders in the General Conference. He says:

> I find those localities where it is said Methodism is waning are the ones where they speak of presiding eldership as "honor" and good "bing;" where the brilliancy of the popular preacher has been called for, rather than the solid strength and endurance that fought and won the battles in which old-time and old-style presiding elders were leaders. Put in again the same kind of men who won before, and they will win again.

The following table shows the whole history of the case—the left hand column, the year; second, the number of conferences that year; third, number of presiding elders that year; fourth, number of presiding elders in that General Conference; fifth, number of other clerical delegates; sixth, number of lay delegates.

The first delegated General Conference was in 1812. Before that all elders were entitled to seats.

Year.	Conferences.	No. P.Es.	P.Es in Gen. Con.	Other delegts.	Lay delegates.
1812	8	46	27	63	...
1816	9	53	41	63	...
1820	11	60	28	66	...
1824	12	71	40	83	...
1828	17	86	56	120	...
1832	17	95	67	1[illegible]6	...
1836	20	130	60	94	...
1840	28	204	67	81	...
1844	33	238	77	106	...
1848	28	160	63	86	...
1852	29	206	77	110	...
1856	37	253	79	141	...
1860	47	251	91	126	...
1864	49	2[illegible]4	89	135	...
1868	67	858	128	121	...
1872	68	403	129	165	119
1876	80	445	93	130	131

Thus it is seen that previous to 1868 the presiding elders were always in the minority; but at that General Conference there was a majority of two presiding elders. But take two facts out of many of importance—the one explanatory, the other resultant. Before 1868 no annual conference had ever had less than two delegates. Where there were only two, usually one was a presiding elder and the other not. But in 1868 there were fifteen conferences which had only one delegate each. These would naturally send presiding elders, such being representative men, and they being mission conferences asking for representation, not yet assured. Thirteen of these sent presiding elders. One (India) sent an assistant preacher. The other (Tennessee) sent a preacher in charge of a station. The fact resultant is—the General Conference of 1868 prepared and adopted, by a vote of 231 to 3, the plan of lay delegation afterward adopted by the preachers and laity of the whole church. Whereas the General Conference of 1864, with only 89 presiding elders to 135 others, failed to prepare a consistent, acceptable plan, as had also the General Conference of 1860, with only 91 presiding elders to 126 others. We are indebted to the presiding eldership for lay delegation in the M. E. Church, and to the lay delegates in the last General Conference for saving the church from having an elective presiding eldership thrust upon us, by arbitrary act of the General Conference, in violation of the constitution, without consulting the church. Here is another interesting table—the left-hand column being the [illegible], the next showing the number of conferences that sent no presiding elders, and the third the [illegible] that sent all presiding elders that year:

[illegible]	No P.E.	All P.E.	Year	No P.E.	All P.E.
[illegible]	1	..	1852	1	1
[illegible]	1	..	1856	4	2
[illegible]	..	1	1860	1	1
[illegible]	2	..	1864	7	6
[illegible]	3	2	1868	7	20
[illegible]	..	2	1872	7	9
[illegible]	3	2	1876	10	16

[illegible] and 1816 all conferences [illegible] delegations between [illegible] and others. In [illegible] the church [illegible] constitu[illegible] conferences in [illegible] el[illegible], as [illegible]

The Southern Pulpit.

We publish this week extended extracts from the article of Rev David Swing in the April *North American Review* on the *Failure of the Southern Pulpit.* It will repay careful reading and study.

That the sentiment of the South in the past respecting slavery, and at present respecting the Freedmen, was largely molded and fixed by the pulpit of the South, is evident to the most casual reader of events in our later national history. It must not be forgotten that slavery was, from the first, regarded as a *moral question*. John Randolph rebuked Edward Everett in Congress for assuming to say that slavery was right. The prevailing sentiment among politicians at that late day, was that slavery was wrong and could only be tolerated for the time being while great questions of national importance were being settled. If the pulpit of the South had boldly held to the positions taken by Wesley in Savannah and Asbury in Baltimore, slavery would have ceased, as was anticipated, with the abolition of the slave trade. But instead, the best champions of that institution were found in the Southern pulpits, while on the other hand its boldest denouncers were found in Northern pulpits. Long before slavery came to be a dangerous factor in politics, it was an absorbing moral question in this nation. Its discussion rent in twain the greatest denominations of America. It is not strange, therefore, that after the election of Lincoln, side by side with the most rabid Southern politicians were found the most able and eloquent pulpit orators of the South. The learned Dr. Palmer, of this city, but voiced the sentiment of the Southern pulpit when, in November 1860, he thrilled his immense Thanksgiving day audience with a sermon in which he declared slavery to be a divine trust, committed to the South for conservation and preservation. And since the war Dr. Bledsoe's book, "Is Davis a Traitor?" (in which we have the extreme doctrines of State sovereignty advocated to prove he is not), but speaks the sentiment of the Southern pulpit by which the late war was fully justified. The ministry of the South is more responsible than any other profession, not excepting politicians, for the defense of slavery and its attendant effects. Politicians defended slavery on grounds of expediency and party policy, but the Southern pulpit added the decree that the institution was right and approved of God. When this latter sentiment took possession of the masses, then the enthusiasm of religious conviction prevailed in the South, and its people were ready for the heroic struggle into which they went for the Confederacy.

Foolish Talk.

We referred lately to the opinion of the good editor of the *Western Methodist* that the Methodist Episcopal Church should withdraw from the Southern States, and that as an offset to this the Methodist Episcopal Church South would be willing to withdraw its work from the Northern States. We quite frequently meet this sentiment among our Southern friends, and there are some throughout the North who rather lean to the idea that for peace sake, and with a view to the unification of Methodism, this might be a wise movement. Such a proposition would not for a moment be entertained by an Annual or General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we remember the vim with which the Southern General Conference at Atlanta in 1878 voted to push its work in the North. Still there are many in the South who still hang on to the idea that the work of the M. E. Church in the Southern States is temporary, and that sooner or later the old ecclesiastical Mason's and Dixon's line will be drawn. The wish is father to the thought. The M. E. Church in the South represents the freedom of thought and aggressiveness of evangelical work, which characterize the new civilization against which the bourbon South, in State and Church, protests.

Three things indicate the absurdity of any thought looking to a geographical line between the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church South. In the first place neither church has any Constitutional power by which to dispose of a single member against his will, much less a church or conference. In the second place the members of our Church in the South and the Southern Church in the North, if they were (if so absurd a thing would be accomplished) forsaken by the church of their choice, would not be changed in sentiment. They would yet be organized bodies of Christians, with the same views as [illegible], and would probably organize other denominations, possibly [illegible] or three.

But the absurdity of the proposition to draw a dividing line is seen when we compare the strength of the M. E. Church in the South with the strength of the M. E. Church South in the North.

The Southern Church began operations in the North in 1845–6, in the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Ohio Conferences. By an accommodated interpretation of the so-called "Plan of Separation" of 1844. These incursions into Northern territory were all approved by their first General Conference in 1846. In 1852, when the tide of immigration poured into California from the South, with the hope of making it a slave State, the M. E. Church South began its church work there. So also in Kansas a little later.

During the war, in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio withdrawals from what was known as the Copperhead Element in the M. E. Church, which believed that the nation had no right to put down the rebellion, were organized under the name of Episcopal Methodists. These societies were in hearty sympathy with the M. E. Church South and at the General Conference of that Church in this city in 1866, Rev. Mr. Ditzler reported 14,000 members. Latterly these were regularly incorporated into the Southern Church. For nearly forty years, therefore, the Southern Church has been steadily pushing its work in the Northern States and the result is as follows:

Conferences.	Trav. Prch'rs.	Local. Prch'rs.	Church Memb's.	S.S. Scholars
Illinois	30	65	6,833	4,878
Western	28	20	2 680	8.0
Denver	7	9	416	266
Montana	8	2	220	115
Columbia	23	26	1 843	636
Pacific	57	44	4 129	3 135
Los Angeles	19	80	1 000	755
	1:2	199	16,120	10 165

The Illinois Conference includes the recently organized Conference of seven preachers in Indiana. The Western Conference embraces Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Idaho, and the others all the territories north and west to the Pacific. During the past five years these northern Conferences have made an increase of 1,763.

On the other hand the M. E. Church, beginning with probably 75,000 members on what was slave territory at the close of the war now has 410,000 members, with property in churches and parsonages worth $8,563 416, with thirty odd institutions of learning.

Any thought of the Methodist Episcopal Church forsaking a single part of territory in this or any other country where her standard is planted is the merest nonsense. Other churches may talk about trading away its members if they like.

Not Posted.

An Arkansas correspondent of the Raleigh *Christian Advocate* says of the M. E. Church South: "We have no place to fill in Oregon, Colorado and Montana. We cannot cope with Northern Methodism in that cold, chilly region. She has millions to our thousands. We have no Church Extension Society with money to bury in fruitless enterprises as they are doing in the South, nor should we wish to imitate a bad example. * * If our Northern brethren are willing to waste their funds to come South to preach to us poor heathen, for heaven's sake let us not try to imitate the example. It is certainly a perversion of our funds." The writer speaks in glowing terms of Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Mexican Border District, and of foreign fields as all being open and calling for Southern Methodists to come and occupy.

As to the work of the M. E. Church South in the Northern States, this writer evidently does not represent the sentiment of his church. The purpose to push Southern Methodism northward was never more active or persistent than to-day. In this all well-wishers of Methodism will rejoice. The writer displays pitiable ignorance concerning the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States. Over 300,000 members and over $7,000,000 of church property have been acquired in the Southern States since the war, and every year adds to the vigor and strength of our Southern conferences.

Educational Convention.

Dr. E. O. Haven, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, acting in advice with prominent educators of the church, has called an Educational Convention to meet at Cincinnati, Thursday afternoon, May 6. "The members of faculties and Boards of Trustees of all schools of the M. E. Church, and other ministers and laymen particularly interested in education who may be in Cincinnati, will meet."

The purpose of the convention is to discuss what changes, if any, should be made in the present organization of the Educational Society, and what can be done to awaken a deeper interest throughout the church in the work of education, and lead to larger contributions.

The Kellogg-Spofford Case in Congress.

The sensation of last week in Congress was caused by the presentation of the report of the Senate Committee in the Kellogg-Spofford case. The majority of the committee, as was anticipated, reported in favor of unseating Kellogg. Senator Hill, of Georgia, made the report which charges fraud and corruption upon Mr. Kellogg. The Minority report was as follows:

> Mr. Hoar read as follows: The undersigned minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the memorial of Henry M Spofford, claiming the seat now occupied by William Pitt Kellogg, submit the following as their views:
>
> On the 30th day of November, 1878, the Senate passed the following resolutions:
>
> Resolved, That William Pitt Kellogg is, upon the merits of the case, entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years commencing the 4th of March 1877, and that he be admitted thereto on taking the proper oath.
>
> Resolved, That Henry M. Spofford is not entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States
>
> The party majority in the Senate has changed since Kellogg took the oath of office in pursuance of the above resolution. Nothing else has changed: the facts which the Senate considered and determined were in existence then as now. It is sought by mere superiority of numbers, for the first time, to thrust a Senator from a seat which he holds by virtue of the express and deliberate final judgment of the Senate. The act which is demanded of this party majority would be, in our judgment a great public crime. It will be, if consummated, one of the great political crimes in America's history, to be classed with rebellion, with the attempt to take possession, by fraud of the State Government of Maine, and with the overthrow of State governments in the south, of which it is the fitting sequence. Political parties have too often been led by a partisan zeal into measures which sober judgment might disapprove, but they have ever respected the constitution of the Senate. Men whose professions of returning loyalty to the Constitution have been trusted by the generous confidence of the American people, are now to give evidence of the sincerity of their vows. The people will thoroughly understand this matter, and will not be likely to be deceived again. We do not think proper to enter here upon the discussion of the evidence by which the claimants of Kellogg's seat seeks to establish charges affecting the integrity of that senator. Such evidence can be found in abundance in the slums of great cities. It is not fit to be trusted in cases affecting the smallest amount of property, much less the honor of an eminent citizen, or the title to the object of so much desire as a seat in the Senate. This evidence is not only unworthy of respect or credit, but it is, in many instances, wholly irreconcilable with undisputed facts. and Kellogg has met and overthrown it at every point.
>
> GEORGE F. HOAR,
> ANGUS CAMERON,
> JOHN A. LOGAN.

Senator Kellogg made a speech of an hour in length, in which he severely criticized the report made against him and announced that when the report came up for action he would show the falsity of the charge, and that he had been dealt with unfairly by the Committee.

The resolution by which Mr. Kellogg was admitted in 1878, settled the case, and this re-opening of it is without a parallel in the history of the Senate, and if the Democrats are successful, they make a precedent by which every Senator's seat is subject to repeated contests. Besides, when Kellogg was admitted, Butler, of South Carolina (of Hamburg massacre infamy), was admitted, and the understanding was expressly had that both should remain undisturbed.

Whatever may be the result in Kellogg's case, it will no doubt serve to call forth an extended and bitter political debate.

Another thing quite evident is that before the matter is settled, Senator Hill, who seems extremely bitter in his prosecution of Kellogg, will be forced to make answer to several very damaging reports concerning his moral character, in circulation in Washington, Atlanta, Pittsburgh and New Orleans.

Growth in Texas.

The first appointment made by the Methodist Episcopal Church to Texas after the war was that of Joseph Welsh, of the Philadelphia Conference, as "Missionary to Texas," made by Bishop Simpson, Aug. 20, 1865.

At the organization of the Mississippi Mission Conference in this city by Bishop Thomson, in 1865, the *Texas District* was formed, and Rev. Joseph Welsh, now of the Philadelphia Conference, was appointed presiding elder, and Rev. Samuel Osborne and Rev. Elias Dibble were admitted on trial, and stationed respectively at Galveston and Houston.

The Texas Conference was organized by Bishop Simpson at Houston, Jan. 3, 1867. The following is from the official record of the organization:

> HOUSTON, Jan. 3, 1867.
>
> The Board of Bishops having set apart the work in Texas for organization as the Texas Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Simpson commenced the religious services preliminary to its institution, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the Houston M. E. Church, by the reading of the sixtieth chapter of Isaiah; the 571st hymn was then sung, and prayer offered by Rev. Joseph Welch and W. R. Fayle.
>
> The Bishop then addressed the preachers on the general interest and progress of the work, after which he announced the transfer from the Mississippi Mission Conference of Rev. Joseph Welsh, as the only one in full connection in the traveling ministry of whom to constitute the Texas Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The second session of the Texas Conference was held at Houston Jan. 3, 1868, by Bishop Ames, who was accompanied on his visit by Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D., then of New Orleans.

We now have four conferences in Texas, with 173 churches, worth $183,562, and over 300 ministers and 18,000 members.

Laymen in the Annual Conferences.

The last General Conference appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of introducing lay representation into the Annual Conferences. Revs. Drs. W. F. Mallalieu, James Fuller, J. F. King, and Moses Hill, and Hon. Messrs. J. A. Wright, C. D. Hubbard of that committee met in New York recently, and fixed upon a plan to submit to the approaching General Conference. The following is the substance of the plan as given by the *Western*:

> The district stewards shall elect annually as delegates to the annual conference one layman for each six quarterly conferences in the district, and an additional one for a fraction of two-thirds. Provided, always, that each district have one representative. No one can act as lay representative in the annual conference unless he be 21 years old and a member in full connection for five consecutive years before his election. Laymen are to sit with the ministers in the annual conference and deliberate together as one body, but they shall vote separately whenever such separate vote shall be demanded by one-third of either order, and in such cases the concurrent majority vote of both orders shall be necessary to complete an action. Laymen shall have a right to speak to all questions in the annual conference, and to vote on all questions, except such as relate to the conduct, character, or relations of travelling elders and in the election of ministerial delegates to the General Conference.

Home for the Poor.

We have received the first Annual Report of Miss J. P. Moore's Home for Aged and Destitute Women, established in this city. This laudable enterprise has upon it the manifest blessing of God. The following are the Board of Managers: B. Leas, Rev. H. Caldwell, S. T. Clanton, Miss J. P. Moore, Rev. G. W. Walker, Revs. J. Marks, A. M. Newman, T. Peterson and M. C. Cole. No one is taken into the Home who is able to work, and if any inmates become able to work they are expected to leave. The Home is supported by voluntary contributions alone. No debts are made. The Home is under the direction and care of our Baptist friends. The following by-law explains itself:

> The Home is supported by voluntary contributions. We never go in debt. Have no capital but God's promises. We have no agents authorized to solicit funds. No one is asked to give. We simply want the world to know that we have this Home, and that the inmates are utterly helpless and dependent. Then if God puts it into the hearts of any to help us we will be very thankful, and give God all the glory. Contributions for the Home may be sent either to Rev. G. W. Walker, Peniston, near Magazine streets, New Orleans, La., or to Miss J. P. Moore, corner Robert and Pitt streets, New Orleans, La.

Alcoholism, Crime and Death.

The Philadelphia Grand Jury for last term in their report say: "A careful analysis of the record of the month's crime in this city shows the alarming prevalence of intoxication, as the basis of ninety per cent. of all the crime committed, and demands that some effectual method be devised by the proper authorities to limit the sale of the inflammable poison."

While a large share of the Irish foreigners are fighting the immigration of the Chinese to this country, the latter are sending in their contributions for the relief of Ireland. Hop Woh, a Chinese laundryman of Brooklyn, has already sent in to the Irish Famine Fund $250.

Personal Mention.

—Texas Republican delegates to Cincinnati declare for Grant.

—Rev. Dr. H. A. Butz, of Drew Theological Seminary, sails for Europe April 13.

—Bishop Merrill, after holding the Virginia and Philadelphia Conferences, is at his home in Chicago resting a few weeks before General Conference.

—Rev. Drs. Mallalieu, of Boston, and T. L. Flood, of Meadville, Pa., have written and Phillips & Hunt are issuing a book entitled "The Lives of the Bishops."

—Mrs. Samuel Gates, wife of Presiding Elder Gates, in the West Texas Conference, recently died in the Lord. We extend our sympathies to the bereaved husband.

—Rev. J. M. Vance, pastor of Thomson Chapel, in this city, has been seriously sick for several weeks. He is now some better, and his many friends hope he may soon be able to resume work.

—Rev. W. H. Miesse, B.D., pastor of Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, called on us last week. He, with his family, spent some days in the city, and left for home on the steamer Charles Morgan last Saturday evening. He preached in Ames' Chapel while here.

—Mr. John Page is erecting another fine public building for the city schools. The building is located in the lower part of the city on McCarty Square, between Pauline, Rampart, Goodchildren and Jena streets. It will cost $16,000, and is built from the McDonogh School Fund.

—Mr. F. Chandler, for some years General Passenger Agent on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, goes to St. Louis to be connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In losing Mr. Chandler New Orleans loses one of its best railroad men and a most estimable gentleman. We wish him great success in his new field of labor.

—Bishop Harris, on his return to New York from Mexico, last week said: "I have traveled in all climes and at all seasons, and have never been sick an hour; and now after doing some of the hardest traveling of my whole life, I am as well as I have been in forty years." While in Mexico the Bishop dedicated a new church at Tezontepec, which the native members had built and paid for; baptized a large number of persons, and ordained Rev. Mr. Luders, a German who has been in Mexico for seven years and now speaks Spanish fluently.

Our Southern Work.

TEXAS.

Rev. F. C. Moore, P. E. Navasota District: "The brethren on the Navasota District are doing grand work. It is going to be one of the most prosperous years."

MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. N. Cannon, Moss Point: "My circuit seems to be in a prospering condition. I have received three into the church in full connection and one on probation. I have baptized four children. We have four Sunday-schools. The school at St. Paul's Church is doing well; quite a large attendance there. A great many young men and ladies are in the school. Superintendent Thomas Williams and teachers are doing a good work. The school at Summerville is growing. Bro. Tony C. Carter, superintendent, and teachers are faithful; so are Bro. John L. James and teachers at Scranton, and at Davies' Chapel Bro. Fred. Wells and teachers are doing a good work. Our first quarterly conference met Saturday, March 20. Elder J. Campbell was not able to reach here till Saturday night. He preached two good sermons, and my people were glad to meet him. We held our love feast on Saturday night, and had a very good time. Sunday evening the sacrament was administered to 66. Elder's collection was $9 80. Our protracted meeting is still going on."

ARKANSAS

Rev. L. Anderson, Brinkly Circuit, March 22: "After several attempts I arrived at my work, and preached yesterday to a large and attentive congregation. I am well pleased with the earnest zeal manifested by our people in this part of the great harvest field." We are few in number, but we are determined on victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. We have many difficulties to contend with here, but the greatest is the lack of a Church in which to worship. But thanks to our God, we expect soon to have a building of our own; then no one can forbid us holding services. We held services in the A. M. E. Church yesterday, which had not been used for three months before. In fact it had been entirely abandoned by the pastor, and this morning one of the leading men of their church came and nailed the door up. They remind us very much of a class of people who were on earth in our Savior's time, of which He said, "Ye will not enter in yourselves nor let others." The Baptists have agreed to let us have their house when they are not using it, so we are not entirely shut out yet. Inclosed I send some subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN, others will subscribe soon."

Temperance Statistics.

The revenue statistics show, according to the official statement of the Internal Revenue Department, that during the year 1878 $[illegible],[illegible]79,284.69 was expended in the United States in the manufacture of intoxicating spirits. Add to this the cost of fermented liquors, $10,729,320 08, making in all $63,299,604 77, the cost of making, which represents only a fractional part of the money wasted in this most iniquitous business. It is estimated that the 116,000 saloon-keepers in the United States represent $700,000,000 annually expended for intoxicating beverages. Now let us look at the number of schools in the United States, and the money employed in the cause of education, and see how the two compare. There are 141,629 schools, 221,042 teachers, and 7,209,938 scholars, costing annually $95,402,726, or $604,597,274 less than whisky. Take another comparative view of the cost of the liquors consumed by this Christian nation. There are in the United States 83,637 clergymen, costing, with the support of the Churches they serve, $47,636,495, or $652,363,505 less than whisky! The annual cost for education is $2 02 *per capita*, for Christianity $1.11, and for whisky $17; that is, eight times as much for whisky as for education, and fifteen times as much as for religion! Are these figures not alarming? What will become of us if this fearful evil is not arrested?—*Southern Almanac.*

General Religious.

The wife of General Sherman has written a letter to a Washington newspaper defending the Pope against newspaper charges that he has given nothing to the sufferers in Ireland.

During the past year the National Bible Society of Scotland issued 415,833 publications, of which 294,513 were Bibles and New Testaments. This circulation was surpassed only in the war years, 1870, '71 and '78. During the year the first edition of the Scriptures in Russia was published. Colporteurs to the number of 250 were aided or maintained in thirteen European countries and in India, China, Japan and Brazil.

There are now in Chicago 218 churches beside 20 mission chapels, and 11 Adventist and Spiritualist societies. After the fire of 1871 [illegible] remained standing in the city. Of the 213 churches the Catholics have the largest number, 34. The Baptists are next with 21. Then come the Evangelical Lutherans with 24, the Methodists with 19, the Presbyterians with 18, and the Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and Hebrews, each with 10.

The Chautauqua Sunday-School Assembly is a summer school—biblical, literary, scientific—organized in 1874. It is designed to promote general culture among the masses of the people in the interest of biblical study and teaching, both in the family and Sabbath-school. [illegible] properly opens every [illegible] the first Tuesday evening [illegible], and lasts for two or three weeks. Other departments have been added to the original S. S. [illegible], among which are the [illegible] the C. F. M. I., the C. T. [illegible] the C. L. S. C. Full information concerning these may be had by addressing Dr. J. H. Vincent, Plainfield, N. J.

The High Water.

The *Daily States*, of March 27, [illegible] of the continued [illegible] the rivers, we give [illegible] comparative table [illegible] as officially [illegible] signal service on [illegible], 1874, and on [illegible]

	March [illegible], 1874. Inches.	March 26, 1880. Feet.	Inches.
[illegible]	9	17	7
[illegible]	11	5	8
[illegible]	7	21	11
[illegible]	7	10	0
[illegible]	7	43	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	11
[illegible]	6	34	4
[illegible]	9	44	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	6

[illegible] statement [illegible] the [illegible] an ex[illegible] in the [illegible] down, [illegible] 1874, [illegible] by the [illegible] principal trib[illegible] been [illegible] is [illegible], however, in [illegible] that

[illegible] and a Colored [illegible]

[illegible] breth[illegible] of a [illegible] the [illegible]

a bishop on the color line are on the wrong train. They ought to join those churches that carry passengers on the color line. If a colored man was married to a white woman, or a white woman to a colored man, of course the one would be taken and the other left. They must go to different churches. With them families must be divided. "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." Those who advocate the color line in churches where God has forbidden it ought not to object to it on railroad cars, steamboats, in hotels, and all other places carried out to its fullest extent.

Color is only an incidental circumstance, and varies with surrounding circumstances. Black is the effect of the African sun, soil and also of the atmosphere. If in this age of discovery, some chemist would discover something that with a washing would erase the African tan, such an act would disqualify a man for being a bishop with those men who harp on color, for it is a person black they want. The skin of a colored preacher in Texas, from some unknown cause, has peeled off in spots, and those spots are white. The doctors think it may all peel off and become all white. If nature should take such a freak with a colored Bishop, it would entirely destroy him. Another case I know of where one ear has become white. If one ear, why not the whole body? Why stop at black if it is color which which makes qualifications. We ought to have a yellow bishop, a brown bishop, and a red bishop for our Indian brethren. And, if the world is to be pleased and have a voice in the selection we ought to have a white bishop with a red nose. We have had two colored bishops. They were good men and died without a spot on their characters, but their success among their own people in Africa was not sufficient to justify or urge the election of others on the colored line even for the colored work. The leading argument for electing a bishop on the colored line is, "It would stop the abuse and misrepresentations of many of the enemies of the M. E. Church." Unless we had a better and higher motive, it would be yielding to sin to please the devil. Compromising on the slavery question led to a fifty years war with the Church. Christians are to "resist unto blood striving against sin," if necessary.

After gifts and grace, more important than color, is language and nationality, as our church is in all countries and among all languages.

F. C. MOORE.

Foreign Missions.

[B]ULGARIA.—"Sistof, Feb. 8—To-day," writes Rev. E. Lounsbury, "we have observed the General Conference's recommendation, as to the use of unfermented juice of the grape on sacramental occasions. The Spirit was with us as we gathered about the Lord's table, and we were made to rejoice. During our love feast the One 'altogether lovely' did not forsake us. The promises are still good. Two were received into full connection and two on probation."

SELF-SUPPORT IN HIROSAKI, JAPAN.—"The church in Hirosaki, during a period of about four years from the time of its organization received no financial aid from any Missionary Society. Some eighteen months ago, with a view to sending the gospel to places in North Japan where the people seemed favorably inclined towards Christianity, the church applied to our Mission for some financial help, which was granted, it being understood that when the church in Hirosaki could, according to their ability, [illegible] the spread of the Gospel into [illegible] beyond, it was not at [illegible] to see a portion of the money [illegible] from the Mission for [illegible] chapels in Hirosaki [illegible] support their preachers. [illegible] morning from a letter just received from Rev. Yoitsu Honda, our [illegible] in charge of the [illegible], shows that the re[illegible] have not [illegible] so far, at least, [illegible] Hirosaki is con[illegible] found a [illegible] Rev. Honda [illegible] and I quote from [illegible] from the Mission longer (from next year) and we will provide ourselves for Hirosaki work, seperate from Awomori and Kuraski, for at the present too much for us to bear other place's work. And therefore I will not receive salary from Mission from 1st of next January (1880) We trust the church in America will pray for the Christian believers in Hirosaki, Japan.'"

CHINESE IN NEW YORK.—April 16th—On the evening of that day the Jubilee, or Fisk, Choir of Singers will give a concert for the benefit of the Chinese of that Mission. Let all the friends of that Mission and its inestimable Superintendent, please keep it in mind.

ANNUAL REPORT.—Persons not pastors will please accompany their requests for the Annual Report of the Missionary Society with four cents in stamps, for postage.

JAPAN.—Rev. G. T. Draper and wife, with Miss Long, who were appointed to Japan; and Rev. O. W. Willetts and wife for Peking, China, left on the steamer "Gaelic" from San Francisco for Yokohama.

Secretary Clark, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, is, as missionaries generally are, "a brother born for adversity." He now touches our sorrow in the following words: "Allow me to express my sympathy with you, brethren, and your Board, in the loss of your honored Secretary and my highly esteemed friend, Dr. Dashiell. I formed a very delightful acquaintance with him last year at Chatauqua."

Is there a commentary for another needy missionary? Some time since we asked for two and got them. Now we ask for a third one. Please report to Mission Rooms, No. 805 Broadway, New York, if you have the set to give—we will pay the expressage.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.—Among those who expect to put in an appearance at the General Conference, are Hon. and Rev. James S. Payne, ex-President of the Republic of Liberia and now a superannuary missionary of the Conference; Dr. Philip Grass, of Baltimore, son of a deceased missionary in Liberia—himself born there, will appear as lay delegate from the Washington Conference of this country.

Testimony from the Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, which seems to be the organ of the Brahmo Somaj Religionists: "No one can deny that it is to missionaries that the spread of female education is chiefly due, and if their teachers are not well educated, or their labors are not well rewarded, it is not they that are to blame, but the community whose demand for education is not commensurate with the desire which they feel to benefit it.

Sunday School.

APRIL 4, 1880.—THE POWER OF CHRIST.
SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 8: 18-34.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him."

TOPIC.—"Following or Fearing."
(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

The Connection.—Our lesson forms a part of "the solemn procession of miracles" that rapidly follow each other in chaps. 8 and 9.

The preparations of the disciples for departure necessarily would advertise the fact, even if no one had heard the command that Christ had given them. Among those who noticed the intended withdrawal was a "scribe." It was an unusual thing for one of his rank to volunteer to follow the Savior. He was sure that his position would make him a very welcome addition to Christ's little band of followers. Just as men try machines before they use them, and test them in their weakest parts, so Christ put this man to trial. The reply showed to him that the Savior had gleaned nothing from the crowds that had followed him. Any one becoming his disciple had before him a life of hardship, with a doubtful prospect of reaping a harvest of honor. The scribe's enthusiasm was instantly cooled. He did not even go over the sea. He had a good bed at home, and a recognized position in society, and these he did not feel at all like giving up. Philip was one of the first that was called. He replied: "Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father. The answer of Christ meant, instead of burying the dead, he was to go and awaken others to spiritual life!

There was another mentioned by Luke who was desirous of doing something else before doing the will of the Master. He wished first to go and "bid them farewell which are at home at my house." To him the answer was: "No man, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."

The Sea Stilled (23-26).—They [illegible], and specially famili[ar] [illegible] sea. They were not [illegible] to be frightened. The [illegible] ing. In the very wildest of their moods that voice instantly they obeyed. The winds not only abated, but the sea itself instantaneously was stilled. They saw that though he was a man, eating, and drinking, and sleeping, like themselves, exhausted with labor as they frequently were, yet he could do that which no mere man could perform.

The Devils Cast Out.—The two men had made the way impassable to travelers. One saw Christ "afar off," and, actuated by his usual desire to harm those passing that way, or drawn by some strange power, he ran to him and worshipped him. Their request was: "That he would not send them—out of the country." "Suffer us to go away into the herd of swine." Of these there were some two thousand feeding on the mountain near by. "And he said unto them, Go." As if the evil spirits that had taken possession of the swine were after them the keepers fled, and told it in the city and in the country. "The whole city came out to meet Jesus," and "Besought him that he would depart out of their coasts." But amid the blackness of this shadow, there is one ray of light. One of those who had been healed, the one who was the most indebted for his interposition, came to the Savior as he was about to depart, and besought him "that he might be with him." There was at least one heart in which he had become a resident! This petition, however, was denied, and he was told to go back to his own home and friends, and tell them what "great things the Lord hath done for thee." In his zeal, he, at least, attempted the conversion of the whole city!

Profit, $1.200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."

Marriages.

At Alleyton, March 18th, 1880, Mr. A. F. Kinnison to Miss Millie Hall, of Colorado. May they have a happy life and a joyous eternity.
G. R. SMITH

By Rev. Stephen Priestley, at the residence of the bride, March 11, Mr. James A. Sanders to Miss Susan Lewis. March 16th, Mr. Henry Laugry to Miss Amelia Jennings, all of this city.

At Granada, Miss., March 11, 1880, at the residence of the bride, Mr. John Mitchell and Miss Ellen Boon.

Near Elliott Station, Feb. 15, 1880, Mr. Thomas Washington and Miss Ann Sully.

Near Elliott Station, Feb. 15, 1880, Mr. Scott Brewer and Miss Mary Weatherly. A grand reception was given at the residence of the groom's father.
T. J. BURTON.

Mr. E. W. Moore, of Madison parish, La., was married to Miss Belle Walker, of Edwards, Hinds county, Miss., on March 11, 1880, in Kingsly Chapel M. E. Church, Revs. C. P. Head and J. W. Parks officiating. May the Lord bless the young couple with a long and happy life.
C. P. HEAD.

At the residence of the bride's mother, March 12, 1880, Mr. B. J. Johnson to Miss E. C. Wahton. Also March 13, 1880, at the residence of the bride's mother Mr. Eugene Medcalf to Miss Alice Lard, all of Panola county.
A. LEMON.
Batesville, Miss., March 20.

PERSONS of sedentary habits, often suffer with Kidney affections. Irritating medicines and overwork are fruitful causes of diseases of the Kidneys. Sufferers from this weakening and dangerous disease would maintain the strength of the digestive organs and improve the quality of the blood by a persistent use of Simmons Liver Regulator, taken three times a day. This will restore the Kidneys to their wonted health and vigor.

"I have been troubled with Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease and bad blood for a long time. I have used about ten bottles of Simmons Liver Regulator, and it has done me more good than all the medicines I ever took. I would not be without it. If you desire you can publish this. Yours truly,
"GEO. H. PRATT,
"U. S. Deputy Collector, Sec. Dis't, Ga."

Deaths.

Alice Raymond, a member of our church for several years, died Jan., 1880, in full triumph of faith. She left a dear husband and children to mourn their loss.
J. T. BURTON.

It becomes my painful duty to write that Rev. Patrick Bowman, a local preacher of our Church at Assumption, La., died March 19; and that on the same day sister Mary LeBlanc, of our Church at Macedonia, on Bayou Lafourche also died. Both died in faith.
P. LANDRY.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—The good reputation of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for the relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases has given them a favorable notoriety.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We are grateful to our Preachers and people who have done so much in pushing the canvass for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880 thus far.

But we feel that the field has not been thoroughly canvassed yet. Will not our Agents everywhere make a special effort at once to send in a list of subscribers for

THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR?

We will send the paper for the remainder of the year for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. The

GENERAL CONFERENCE

is soon at hand, and the SOUTHWESTERN will contain an abstract of the daily proceedings. The coming General Conference will be an important one. It will have much to say about our work in the Southern States. Several Bishops will be elected, and the question of electing Presiding Elders will be discussed; also the matter of admitting laymen into the Annual Conferences will be decided; besides, many other subjects of great importance will receive attention.

Another great event to transpire in 1880 is the election of a

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This will occur next November, and between this time and that our people want the news from a reliable source. This they can get in their own church paper.

We will publish the

WEEKLY MARKETS,

which will be of great value to our people in posting them as to the price of produce and supplies, and thus enable them to keep from being swindled.

In the matter of

CHURCH NEWS

we propose making the SOUTHWESTERN better than ever during 1880.

OUR PREMIUM BOOK.

We give the Premium Book to one dollar and a half subscribers, the same as to yearly subscribers. So $2 cash will pay for the paper the remainder of the year and the Book. It is surprising how popular the Premium Book is. All who see it are delighted with it. It costs but fifty cents to subscribers. No one else can buy it for any price.

Now let our Agents and friends make a thorough canvass at once and send in the names and cash.

NEW BOOKS.

CANNON FARRAR'S LIFE OF CHRIST. Class A, Nos. 4 and 5, of the Standard Series, being published by I. K. Funk & Co., New York. Price fifty cents for the two, and can be had at all the book stores, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price.

The era of cheap good literature seems to have fairly set in. This life of Christ, which is one of the latest and best, costs $2 50 in book form, can now be had for 50 cents. I. K. Funk & Co. select and publish only the very choicest works and their efforts are to be highly commended. The enemies of Christianity have for years flooded the market with cheap, trashy literature, but now those poorest in purse can have the best books of the age.

The American Book Exchange announces a reprint of the new Analytical Concordance to the Bible, by Dr. Robert Young, lately issued in Edinburgh. A glance at the description of the work shows that it is one of no ordinary magnitude or merit. It has 60 per cent. more references than Cruden; the references, arranged alphabetically, as usual, are grouped under the various original words which they translate; proper names have their literal meanings; places located; in short, the work is at once a Concordance, a Lexicon and a Gazetteer of Biblical Geography and History. It will be difficult to conceive a more comprehensive or critical help to the study of the Bible.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for March—re published by George Munro, 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York—comes in good season and has twelve articles of general interest, as follows: 1, England as a Naval Power; 2, The Common Sense of Home Rule; 3, Sham Admiration of Literature; 4, Newspaper Correspondence in the Field; 5, The Next Reform Bill; 6, Burns and Beranger; 7, The Proper Use of the City Churches; 8, Irish Land Agitation; 9, God and Nature; 10, Reasons for Doubt in the Church of Rome; 11, Recent Science; 12, Russia and England, also the closing chapters of "Splendid Misery," by Miss Braddon, from the London World. This splendid magazine is sold at 20 cents a number, or can be had at $2.25 per annum. For sale at all book stores.

—The *North American Review* for April has for its leading article a paper entitled "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic," which covers the whole period of McClellan's military career, from the flank movement to the James to the battle of Antietam. It is intended to vindicate the General against the charge that he was over-cautious and unnecessarily slow in his movements, and contains many statements of an interesting character. Sir Francis Hincks contributes a paper on the "Relations of Canada with the United States." The author's principal object is to show that the recently enacted Canadian Tariff is not an act of retaliation against the United States for their refusal to establish reciprocal free trade between the two countries in products that are natural to both. Canada, he says, is desirous of renewing the reciprocity treaty, and is ready to concede all reasonable demands. The Rev. David Swing writes about "The Failure of the Southern Pulpit." According to him, the Southern Pulpit is without influence on public opinion in the South, whereas it might be, and ought to be, a great engine for the moral and material regeneration of the people. The discussion of the Third Term question, begun in the February number of the Review, is continued in the present number by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, who insists that, whatever may have been the practice and the teaching of "the Fathers" with respect to a third term, circumstances make it in the highest degree expedient that General Grant be again elected to the presidency. Charles Stewart Parnell sets forth the reforms in the laws of land tenure which are advocated by himself and his political associates, under the heading "The Irish Land Question." The book notices are by Mr. Edward Cary. For sale by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

Common-sense and the science of chemistry when applied to butter making, reduce the time of churning one-half, increase the product 6 per cent., the quality of the product 20 per cent., and give a rich golden color to the butter the year round. All these improvements, together with many others, result from the use of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers.

What Eminent St. Louis Physicians Say.

"Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is particularly useful when tonics are required. In Diptheria, Malarial Typhoid Fevers and every depressing disease. We have prescribed it with success, and believe it to be a most valuable remedy." J. H. Leslie, M. D.; G. P. Copp, M. D.; S. B. Parsons, M. D.; R. A. Vaughn, M. D.; Drs. S. L. & J. C. Nidelet; J. M. Scott, M. D. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans. 10-15

"The Cheapest Article in the World."

This is what a grateful gentleman said who was cured of a bad kidney disease by the use of Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, after he had offered in vain $1000 to any doctor who would rid him of it. It is the cheapest article in the world to all afflicted with kidney and liver diseases.

Prevent crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Females suffering from pain and weakness will derive great comfort and strength from the use of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster.

Where children are affected with whooping cough, ordinary coughs or colds or weak lungs, it is the one and only treatment they should receive.

It relieves pain at once, strengthens and cures where other plasters will not even relieve.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York. (1 12)

Conference Notices.

Navasota District—Texas Conference.

Bryan, April 11-12; Bryan Circuit, April 10-11; Hempstead, April 18-19; Hempstead Circuit, April 17-18; Bellville, April 17-18; San Felipe, April 24-25; Courtney, May 1-2; Navasota, May 7-8; Plantersville, May 15-16; Anderson, May 22 23; Red Top, June 5-6; Brewer's Hill, June 12-13; Hearne, June 19-20; Bryan, June 26 27; Bryan Circuit, June 26-27. The District Conference will meet at Bryan, June 23, at 1 o'clock p. m.
14 F. C. MOORE, P. E.

Little Rock Conference.

It is proper to say that the errors in our Conference Minutes are not chargeable to the Committee on Publication. The cover was to have been blue, but the paper could not be had, and a number of them were bound before we knew of the change. And there is not a typographical error but what was corrected in the proof and appears now because the printer failed to make the correction after revised proofs were handed in. We have done the best we could in three week's hard work.
13-14 I. G. POLLARD.

AN APPEAL.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17, 1880.

We, the Committee appointed by the Louisiana Conference to see to the welfare of Rev Jas Hayward that he is provided for, do now make an appeal to the preachers and congregations to assist him in his suffering condition. He is insane. All who wish to show their deep sympathy and care for the helpless, can forward what they will give to Rev. Joseph Gould, Jena street, between Camp and Chestnut.

REV HENRY GREEN,
REV. EMPEROR WILLIAMS,
18 2t REV JOSEPH GOULD, Com.

NEVER SAY DIE
THOUGH YOU COUGH
Till Your Heart Aches

When the "LIFE RESTORING" *East India Remedy* is at hand. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical that DR. H. JAMES' Cannabis Indica will positively cure *Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma,* and *Nervous Debility.* It is an *Imported* Remedy. Try it—prove it for yourself.

Here are a few extracts from letters of persons who were CURED, *and now order for their friends:*

"I fear Cousin is in a decline, and as thy medicines cured my only brother of a *Hemorrhage of the Lungs* about a year ago, I wish Cousin to take them." Thy true friend,
HANNAH MICKLE, Near Woodbury, N. J.

"As your medicine cured me of *Consumption* some three years ago, I want him to try them. *I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles.*"
J. V. HULL, Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky.

"Mother has been suffering with *Bronchitis* for nearly twenty years, and tried most all kinds of medicine, and says the Cannabis Indica is the only thing that gives her relief."
JANE A. ASHBROOK, Lovelaceville, Ballard Co., Ky.

"I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the *Asthma;* she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured. Please send me a $9 box of your medicine."
JACOB TROUT, Deep River, Poweshiek Co., Iowa.

"It has cured Mrs. Rebout of *General Debility* of the whole system, of two or three years' standing, and others are trying it with success."
REBOUT & LESLIE, Simpsons' Store, Washington Co., Pa.

None but Pint bottles. $2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for $6.50. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. Or apply to our Agents here given:
John D. Park & Son, 175 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O. [illegible] & Co., St. Louis, Mo. I. L. Lyons, 42 Camp St., New Orleans, La.
14 2t

NOTICE.

WATERBORO, Tenn., March 19, 1880.

We, the members of the M. E. Church will give a festival for the benefit of the church. The choir of the Literary Society will sing. Rev. Alex Burdett will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Industry and Refinement." The public are invited. Admittance, 10 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock p. m., April 29, 1880.

MISS RAPOLE POINTER, Pres.
MISS BETTIE COUNCIL, Sec.
14 2t Committee.

FOR SALE!

Two lots in Springfield, La., on Main street; lots number 5, square 86; one acre of ground, well improved; a nice log house, and many fruit trees; nine apple tree bearing every year, and 5 not bearing; peach and plum trees bearing; 1 pear, 1 walnut and 1 Japan plum tree bearing; a grape vine and a very pleasant spring of water. Price, $250 for all.
Rev. REASON ENNIS,
Jan. 16, 1880. Springfield, La.

FUN! A TRUNK FULL OF FUN! or Josh Billings Spice Box, 60 quarto pages, with cover. 200 Comic engravings. A rich Collection of Comic Stories, Humorous Poetry, Cruel Sells, Laughable Jokes, etc. Only 15 cts., post-paid. Catalogues of Books and other articles free. PATTEN & CO., 47 Barclay St., New York.

Mistakes and Prejudice

Of Religious and Temperance Journals.

Some good Religious and Temperance journals are making the mistake of declining to advertise a most valuable anti-intoxicating medicine simply because it is called "Bitters" while the same journals are making a greater mistake by advertising some drunken whisky stuff, or nostrum because it has some nice, fancy, deceptive name, ending with "ine," "ine," printed on its label when the bottle is filled with destruction, drunkenness and death. If these good journals would take the trouble to ascertain how many overworked clergymen have had their lost nerve-force, brain-waste and flagging energies restored by the use of Hop Bitters, enabling them to perform their arduous pastoral duties and preach the good sermons that they would have been totally unable to do but for this valuable medicine, and did these journals but know of the host of good Christian Temperance women who rely on them for their family medicine, and how many invalid homes they could make happy and what glad tidings they would send to every neighborhood by publishing the merits of Hop Bitters, they would advertise them without money and without price. And did these journals but know how many have been and may be saved from forming intemperate habits by doctors prescribing Hop Bitters, instead of beer, where the use of hops are needed, (there being more actual hop strength in one bottle of Hop Bitters than in a barrel of beer without any of the intoxicating or evil effect of beer) they would lay aside their fear and prejudice against the word "Bitters."

A few of the many witnesses from religion and temperance sources are given below, who [illegible] and advertise Hop Bitters. [illegible] use, recommend [illegible] Manager of Hop Bitters

The President and Manager of the Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. is a veteran Temperance man and worker of forty-eight years' service; every man in the Company is an active Temperance worker, and the Company spends thousands of dollars annually in Temperance and Christian work.

What the Religious Press Says:

Chicago, Nov. 15, 1878.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—We do not allow anything in the line of Bitters to enter our paper that contains alcohol, but we are satisfied that your Bitters are free from that ingredient. We feel responsible for the good or bad that may be done to the families of our subscribers that are affected by our advertisements. Therefore our discrimination in your favor, and we trust that our very low rates will meet your approval, and that we may hear from you. "THE LIVING CHURCH."

Temperance clergymen, lawyers, ladies and doctors use Hop Bitters, as they do not intoxicate, but restore nerve and brain waste.—*Temperance Times, Brockport, N. Y.*

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—Rochester *Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

We are not in the habit of making editorial mention of patent medicines, but in case of Hop Bitters, feel free to do so because their merits deserve to be known.—*New York Independent.*

Northern Christian Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.
Examiner and Chronicle, N. Y.
Evangelical Messenger, Cleveland, O.
National Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pilot, Boston, Mass.
Christian Standard, Cincinnati, O.
Home Journal, Detroit, Mich.
Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Md.
Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.
Christian Mirror, Portland, Me.
And over five hundred more Religious and Temperance papers.

Pittsford, Mass., Sept. 28, 1878.
Sirs—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial. MRS. J. W TULLER,
Sec'y Women's Christian Temperance Union.

A MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK.
High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold for use, except to persons desirous of obtaining medicinal bitters.
GREEN B. RAUM,
U. S. Com'r Internal Rev.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, 1879.
Dear Sir—Why don't you get a certificate from Col. W. H. W. of Baltimore, showing how he cured himself of drunkenness by the help of Hop Bitters. His is a wonderful case. He is well known in Rochester, N. Y., by all the drinking people there. He is known in the city Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York in fact, all over the country, as he has spent thousands of dollars for rum. I honestly believe his cord would be worth thousands of dollars to you in this city and Baltimore alone, and make thousands of sober men by inducing the use of your Bitters. J. A. W.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—*The Parents—Good Templars.*

Milton, Del., Feb. 10, 1880.
Having used Hop Bitters, the noted remedy for debility, nervousness, indigestion, etc., I have no hesitation in saying that it is indeed an excellent medicine, and recommend it to any one as a truly tonic bitters.
Respectfully,
REV. MRS. J. H. ELLGOOD.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cause of Temperance, but find they are, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.
REV. JOHN SEAMAN,
Editor *Home Sentinel*, Afton, N. Y.

Scipio, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.
I am the pastor of the Baptist church here and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has been greatly benefitted and still uses the medicine. I believe she will become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them. REV. E. R. WARREN.

Cured of Drinking.

A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them. REV. ——, Washington, D. C.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was advised that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against the word "bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of Hop Bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman, Mexico, N. Y.

I had severe attacks of Gravel and Kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—A distinguished lawyer and temperance orator of Wayne County, N. Y. 14-28

SUNDAY-SCHOOL REQUISITES!

We desire to call special attention to Terms for Sunday-school Periodicals, and the fact that they are fixed on a cash basis, which renders it imperative that cash should accompany the order. The brethren will please realize the importance of this, and insure promptness on our part and satisfaction on their own, by not neglecting this essential point.

Terms for Sunday-School Periodicals.
All orders payable in Advance.
—YEARLY RATES—

Sunday School Advocate.—Semi-monthly, (for second and fourth Sunday), per single copy .... 35cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each .... 25cts.
Classmate.—Semi-monthly (for first and third Sunday), per single copy .... 35cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each .... 25cts.
Picture Lesson Paper.—Commencing with the January number will be enlarged to sixteen pages. Monthly, for infant class, per copy .... 25cts.
Sunday School Journal.—Monthly, for teachers and parents, single copy .... 65cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each .... 55cts.
Berean Quarterly.—Quarterly, for teachers and scholars, each per copy .... 25cts.
Berean Lesson Leaf.—For scholars, per copy, 5½ cents; per hundred .... [illegible]
Leaf Cluster.—Aid for infant class, in quarterly parts, per quarter .... [illegible]
Ditto—Per year .... [illegible]
Berean Question Book .... [illegible]
Ditto—Interleaved edition .... [illegible]
The Lesson Compound will not be published for 1879.
Seven Years.—Per copy .... 5cts.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING:

When the above are sent by mail, we pay the postage, and packages lost will be re-sent without cost to the subscribers.

If ordered to be sent by express they are at the subscriber's risk, and lost packages will be duplicated at the usual rates.

Subscriptions may commence at any time, but must expire with the quarters ending March, June, September or December; hence subscriptions to run three, six, nine or twelve months must begin with either January, April, July or October.

No Sunday-school Periodical will be continued beyond the time for which the subscription is paid.

Orders should be sent ten days in advance to prevent delays from re-printing and other unavoidable causes. Address

Phillips & Hunt,
New Orleans, La.

The New Hymnal

The Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences at their late sessions, made it the duty of every preacher having charge of a station or circuit to see that their pulpits were supplied with a New Hymnal, and all were to use their influence in having the people supply themselves with Hymnals and to use them in the public congregation and in social meetings.

We are now prepared to supply the following styles of the Hymnal at the prices named. Our terms are cash before sending, or we will send by express C. O. D. Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of price.

Pearl, Double Column.
Cloth, each - - - 40 cents
Cloth, red edges, each - - - 50 cents

24 mo.
Cloth, each - - - 60 cents
Roan, embossed, each - - - 75 "
Morocco, gilt edges - - - $1 50

16 mo.
With sections 481-484 of Ritual.
Cloth, each - - - 75 cents
Cloth, red edges, superfine paper, $1 00
Roan, embossed, gilt edges - - 1 50

12 mo.
SUITABLE FOR PULPIT USE.
Contains sections 481-484 of Ritual.
Sheep, each - - - $1 60
Roan, embossed - - - 2 00

12 mo., With Tunes.
With sections 481-484 of Ritual.
Cloth, each - - - $1 00
This book is well adapted to the use of choirs, has all the hymns with the same numbers as the pulpit hymnal and all the tunes.

8 vo., With Tunes.
With sections 481-484 of Ritual.
Cloth, leather back, superfine paper, $1 75
French Morocco, gilt edges - - 2 50

Send orders to
Phillips & Hunt,
106 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

IN RESPONSE TO THE URGENT POPULAR DEMAND,
BIGLOW & MAIN,
Will Issue, In April, a Book of
NEW
Sunday-School Songs,
By Messrs. Lowry and Doane.

THIS work will also contain contributions from many other well known and popular Sunday-School Song writers, and will excel in
Pleasing and Useful Songs and Hymns,
OF GREAT VARIETY.

Notwithstanding the enormous rise in paper and all other materials used in manufacturing books, Biglow & Main will still adhere to their old established and popular prices!

$30 PER 100 COPIES IN BOARDS.

A Single Specimen Copy sent in paper covers for examination, as soon as published, on receipt of 25 cents.

BIGLOW & MAIN,
76 East Ninth Street, NEW YORK. | 73 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

ONLY
$1.

Young Folks' Corner.

THE WOLF.

General News Items.

Jacksonville, Florida, has 9530 inhabitants, and its suburbs have 3880.

L. E. Lamaire has been confirmed as census supervisor for the first district of Louisiana.

An English company is to build a railroad from the City of Mexico, in Mexico, to the Pacific coast.

The excitement in Russia continues and strongest measures against the Nihilists are adopted. Many arrests of suspected persons are made.

Gen. Grant arrived in Galveston last Wednesday, and after being received with great enthusiasm at the principal public places left Friday for San Antonio.

The law in California which forbids the employment of Chinese laborers by corporations, has been declared unconstitutional by the San Francisco United States Circuit Court. The case will go to the Supreme Court.

Gen. Sheridan, who has just made a visit in Texas with Gen. Grant, alluded to the saying, "If he owned hell and Texas, he would rent out Texas and reside in the latter place," and stated that this was said just at the close of the war, when he was traveling through the State, and was completely broken down. The general says he is very much pleased with Galveston, and will make an extended stay at some future time.

Before the Exodus Committee Mr. Avery, of Mississippi, testified, last week, that he thought it very doubtful about negroes getting justice in Southern courts, and thought that Northern white men—even the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Voorhees]—could not get justice there. Referring to the severe punishment for petit larceny in the South, he said the Mississippi laws which permitted prisoners who are hired out to contractors to be punished for what he called the "providence of God"—meaning sickness while imprisoned—was a disgrace to the civilization of the State. Under this law, passed in 1876, for every day lost by sickness the prisoners were compelled to work two additional days. This law, he believed, was passed to get just as much work as possible out of negro criminals, and under the leases system of Mississippi, it put them as near as possible to a condition of slavery. He repeated the statement that one of the things complained of and which is causing [illegible] among the colored people is the immoral association of [illegible] and colored women. He [illegible] this complaint uttered [illegible] by a colored man in a [illegible] at an exodus meeting at [illegible], Ala., in which the [illegible] addressing himself to [illegible] auditors, "If you will [illegible] our women alone, we will be [illegible] to stay." A colored woman [illegible] one of a party emigrating, said to him, when he asked [illegible] to leave the South, [illegible] wanted to get away from [illegible] where there was no [illegible] women."

Lost Friends.

[illegible]—I wish to inquire [illegible] children in North Carolina [illegible] Eliza, the others are [illegible] and Daniel. When I [illegible] to William Oldes [illegible] was Lydia

MILES PROCTOR.

[illegible] desire information [illegible] whereabouts of [illegible] ago. [illegible]

county, Miss., in care of Rev. N Cannon. ESTHER AUSTINE.

DEAR EDITOR—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to inquire for my brothers and sisters. We belonged to Mr. John R Goff. of Tucker county, West Virginia I was sold to Wm. Elliott, of same State. My sister Louisia was sold to Bob Kid, and was sent here to Louisiana. My brothers' names are Jerome, Thomas, Jacob, Joseph and Uriah Culberson. The sisters were Jemima, Drusilla, Louisa and Eunice Jane. Jerome, Joseph and Ennice Jane I know are dead. Uriah is still living near the old home. Thomas went with the rebel army. Jacob and Drusilla are I know not where. I married Jas. H. Howard in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1868, and moved here in 1873. My sister Louisa is here living with Gilbert Daigre, her former owner, as his wife. I am very anxious to know their whereabouts, and any information that will enable me to find them will be thankfully received. Atlanta, Ga., Richmond, Va., and Baltimore, Md., papers please copy. Address me at Baton Rouge, La.

JEMIMA HOWARD.

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

The Doctors Yielding.

Ever since Prof. Green wrote to the Medical Record advising physicians everywhere to use the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in their practice, it has been gaining in favor with the profession. They can find nothing which is a substitute for it. R. Caulkins, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., says he would now prescribe it to all who are afflicted with serious kidney and liver diseases.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO [illegible] DANL. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey. 817

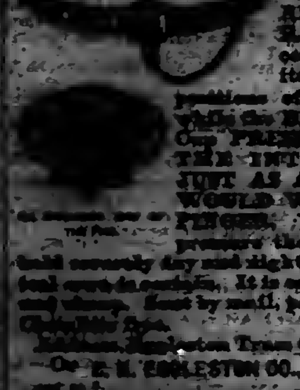
WARNER'S SAFE [illegible]

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.) A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes and ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases. [illegible]

Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, N.Y. Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

Sold wholesale in New Orleans by I. L. LYONS, and G. R. FINLAY & CO.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS



Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shaped with SELF-ADJUSTING BALL in the center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the Cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure is certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, postage paid. Circulars free. Address, Eggleston Truss Co., Marshall, Mich. Or E. H. EGGLESTON CO., Chicago, Ill.

HOSTETTER'S [illegible] BITTERS

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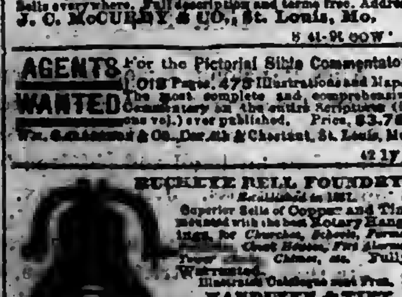

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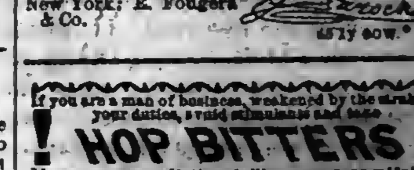

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THE SOUTHWESTERN, [illegible] BOOK CONCERN, [illegible] New Orleans, Louisiana. [illegible] HUNT, Agents. [illegible] D.D., Editor. [illegible]

and friends, and tried to tell them of these girls and women, and urge upon them the necessity of putting forth a hand to save them: and night after night as I retured to my bed, weary, exhausted and sick, I wondered why I should have this work to do? Why was not some woman of strength of body and strength of intellect, and a tongue of eloquence, and who had no home cares pressing hard upon her, called to this work? But so often was I surprised at the ready gifts of the people, that finally I was constrained to say: "'Tis not by might or by power, but by my spirit saith the Lord."

Through the various papers of the Church you have seen how the hand of the Lord hath been revealed. Four missionaries began their work that winter in New Orleans. Eight "sewing schools" were organized, in which girls and women were taught to cut, fit and make ordinary garments, and instruction given in matters of home life. Frequently these schools were turned into prayer-meetings, and every effort was made to lead them to Christ. "Mothers' meetings" were largely attended and full of interest. A part of each day was spent by these missionaries in visiting the homes of the people: and in this way from one hundred to one hundred and fifty families were weekly visited. In these visits moral and religious instruction was given, the Scriptures read, prayer offered, and efforts made to increase the attendance upon our Sunday-schools and church services. The poor were helped as means could be secured, the sick comforted and the aged cared for; and thus over five hundred girls and women were brought under the influence and care of these missionaries, and a goodly number converted. God be praised! [illegible] winter we have five missionaries at work, and in our Industrial [illegible] alone we have three hundred girls and women, besides the [illegible] who are visited, prayed [illegible] to from the precious [illegible], in their homes. As [illegible] week I see these girls [illegible], and witness the [illegible] are making to serve [illegible] a new life, my soul is [illegible] full of thanksgiving [illegible] for His Divine interposition in their behalf. Last Tuesday, in one of our prayer-meetings, [illegible] young girls rose and asked [illegible] for. But as I [illegible] schools and go through [illegible], and see the suffering and [illegible] misery, which we cannot [illegible] lack of money, [illegible] lack of laborers, [illegible] sick! sick!! sick!!! [illegible] very few of the many in[illegible] with by one alone of [illegible] Miss Cowgill, and [illegible] of the thousands that we [illegible] had the time or means to [illegible] you wonder that I am [illegible] "Lord, let one drop of [illegible] which is in thine own great [illegible] into my heart, and [illegible] my soul an undying [illegible] love and devotion, [illegible] let me rest till by [illegible] I make known—[illegible] the needs of thy children [illegible] land."

[illegible] families, I [illegible] strangers to make [illegible] As the door [illegible] room a little [illegible] seated [illegible] As no [illegible] permission to [illegible] them. Consent [illegible] was [illegible] of death, but [illegible] the Divine [illegible] the impor- [illegible] were in- [illegible] One said: [illegible] by Sunday- [illegible] The [illegible] I like it. [illegible] was [illegible]

Two old blind men promise to seek an interest in Christ.

Seven little children, of their own accord, left their play on the street, followed me into a house and listened attentively to the reading of the Bible, and all knelt with us in prayer.

One Catholic woman, seeming to understand the design of my visits and not approving, met me at the door and expressed fears of a "dangerous" dog she kept; but I urged an entrance, and while reading to her and her husband the 53th chapter of Isaiah, she called to a neighbor woman to come in and listen to "that beautiful reading."

Visited one man who at first manifested an unwillingness to hear anything on the subject of religion. But a portion of God's Word was read to him: he listened, and then said he had never heard anything that made him feel as that did. With tears he urged me to return and teach him and his wife the way of salvation.

One poor old blind man expressed great happiness in hearing the Bible read, and would repeatedly exclaim: "The Lord sent you here."

One man whom I visited as a seeker of salvation, sent for me the next day to come and rejoice with him in having found the Savior. His experience was a beautiful and convincing one. This man is now very ill, having, in all probability, but a few more days on earth; but all is well!

Met two very old crippled women, one sitting on the door step weeping. I inquired the cause of her grief. She said she had been cast out of her home and had no one to care for her. When I told her of the mansions in Heaven, and the One there who cared for the poorest of His creatures, the tears ran down her cheeks like rain, and she wept aloud. The other woman, the worst deformed woman I ever saw, laid her hand upon her breast, repeating over and over: "The Lord is good. He is good for what He has done for my soul."

Held a religious meeting with our older scholars—sixteen. All but two were in tears and arose and asked to be prayed for.

Held one little children's meeting, in which they seemed much interested. One little girl, only five years old, put her arms around her older sister who was weeping under conviction, and tried to comfort her.

The work is increasing in interest. O for more time and more workers in this wonderful field!

Only last Wednesday a pastor of one of our colored churches said to me: "Sister Hartzell, what shall we do to save our daughters? They are going to ruin as fast as possible. Can't you give us missionary teachers?" And my heart said: "God helping me, you shall have help before another thirty days roll by." And these appeals are not only made by the pastors of our churches in this city, but from the country, and from Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and Georgia, and all over the South, comes the cry for help! Help for bodies and help for souls! In this city alone there are several hundred old colored men and women crippled, blind and helpless, who at the time of emancipation were too old, even then, to any longer work, and who yet linger in suffering and misery. Many had their children sold far away from them, or they were sold far away from their children, and now unable to work themselves, and without a child or relative, they lay helpless in their filth, getting only a crust now and then from some poor but charitable neighbor. Is it any wonder that my heart aches sometimes almost to bursting? Yet God wants this people saved, body and soul, and I know the warm, noble hearts of my brethren and sisters in the North, and I know that you, too, want them saved. Nay, more; you want to help save them. Yes, you crave the honor of being used by the Infinite One—the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords—to the saving of these unfortunate ones. O, what shouts of hallelujahs will ascend to the Holy One if in the next thirty days you will send us three thousand dollars, thus enabling us to put into the field at once ten more missionaries, and care for the bodies of many poor ones.

Blessed words of encouragement, together with substantial assistance have been sent us by several of our Bishops and a number of kind friends, to carry on the work up to the present time.

Brothers and friends, in the name of the Father lay *now* your gifts upon the altar. Mothers and sisters, will you not gather together your old garments, which with mending, would serve many a day to cover and make comfortable many a destitute one?

As the Lord hath called me to make known in part this people's wants, so do you let Him use you now, at once, in saving them.

A report of all donations received last year, and all expenditures, was [illegible] to Dr. Rust and published in the last Report of the Freedmen's Aid Society. The same will be done this year.

Your praying, trusting and working sister,

MRS. J. C. HARTZELL,
108 Camp street,
New Orleans.

March [illegible]

For the Southwestern.

Letter From Batesville.

[illegible], Ark., March [illegible]

[illegible] Batesville quarterly [illegible] over. Bro. Hig[illegible] [illegible] that place. [illegible]

were making good headway. We hope before the next conference he may be mounted, and have many out-points under way of prosperity. The congregations were large and enthusiastic during the meeting. A number were at the altar, and five joined the church. I think it is clear that the best class of colored people of the place are connected with our church. That more than twenty subscribe for our conference paper, the SOUTHWESTERN, is good evidence.

We had the pleasure of visiting the public school of the town, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Foster, of the Congregational church, who is doing a good work. He is well worthy the confidence of both races, which he has. May God send us more like him.

I. G. POLLARD.

For the Southwestern.

Letter from Granada.

GRANADA, Miss., March 22, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—I left the Central Tennessee College, January 1st, and came to this place for the purpose of teaching a term of school in this county.

Have been successful in organizing a good school numbering 78, and a Sabbath-school of 69, though we have very few books and periodicals we are doing well, and everything seemed peaceful and full of prosperity, until on Friday morning last we were called to the funeral of one of our scholars, a girl of about 14 years, who was murdered just a few furlongs from our school building. Steps were taken to ascertain who was the perpetrator of the deed and, upon investigation, was found to be her father-in-law, who was arrested and delivered into the hands of the constable, but on the way to jail, the constable being on foot and it being necessary to pass over a trestle work on the railroad, the criminal pushed the constable overboard and made his escape to the woods. However, we learn to-day that he has been recaptured.

S. P. BELL.

For the Southwestern.

Waco District, West Texas Conference.

DEAR EDITOR—The work on my district is at a stand still. The men are only holding the fort, but by the help of the Master we hope to advance as soon as the weather gets warmer. Only two or three churches on my district are fit to hold services in to any advantage when the weather is cold. Here the question arises: Why don't you make them comfortable? This is a hard question to answer. I find the most of the colored people on my district in the same condition they were fifteen years ago—living in old masters' log cabins, with no money, no lands, no schools of any importance, and the worst of it is, they seem to be satisfied with living in that way. Lands rent from five to eight dollars per acre when we pay money rent. Old master gets the whole crop. If they work for one-half of the crop, he gets one half and the merchant the other, so they are not able to build churches and support preachers. This is what I meet on every hand.

I find the work of presiding elder to be an up-hill business. We leave the pastors with the words: "God bless you, let me hear how you are getting along." Nothing is heard from the most of them until we go again in person. It seems almost impossible to keep up the Sunday-school work. Of the fourteen charges on my district we have only three or four good Sunday schools. It is very good for an elder to write nice letters to the paper, and say his work is on the up grade. I wish I could do so every time I write, but when I consider that there is One who sits in the heavens and inspects our work, and when I remember that another servant may have this field next year, I think it best for me to give plain facts—let it hurt or offend who it may. Nearly every preacher hurts his annual conference with a good report, be his charge large or small; he leaves it in a good condition—so he says. Another man is sent there, and his first report is that the church is all gone to pieces, the members are scattered, half of them are ready to go to some other church, he finds no Sunday-school; and let me say here that half of them leave now at the charge they just left. After [illegible] his reports are all good. Sunday-school and church are doing [illegible], people are taking the paper, [illegible] some other man [illegible] sent. The first thing he says is that there was nothing done. There must be a screw loose somewhere, and if I am to judge, I would say that the fence is down all around, and it will take a very active elder to keep it up. So far as the meetings among the old people are concerned they are good enough, but in the Sunday-school work, building and improving church property, and paying church debts, it is the hardest to get some of our preachers to do their duty. I have labored with quarterly conferences from three o'clock in the afternoon until twelve o'clock at night, teaching and trying to encourage them in their work, but all in vain. We get the promises, but the work we often fail to see.

The people on my district are mostly pleased with the appointments this year. The preachers were all at their places in good time, except R. P. Brown, who was sent to the Waco mission. I have neither seen nor heard a word from him. I wrote to him twice, but got no answer. The work has been supplied by Bro. A. Brack.

I am told that Rev. Mr. Pile, Presiding Elder of the A. M. E. Church in this place, says the colored delegates of our General Conference set at the door and act as door keepers. Who ever heard of a conference having thirty or forty door keepers! I hope some of those who know so much about our business will give us a call next May in Cincinnati, and see where we sit and what we do. Not that we expect to do one thing to please that class of people. We are free men and live in a free country, with a law that guarantees to every man the right to serve God according to the dictates of his own conscience. We believe we are as well qualified to choose a church to live in as any man in the A. M. E. Church, or any other church that feels disposed to meddle with us. As representatives of the M. E. Church, we feel that our calling and work in said church is too grand for us to ever be guilty of stooping so low as to undermine and break up other churches to build up ours. Brethren, let us do unto others as we would they should do unto us. God made us to be free. Thank God, the chain of slavery is broken and we are free. Before the smoke from the cannon had cleared away orders were issued from the headquarters of the grand old church for her army to move Southward, and it came and built churches and school houses, threw the doors open and said to the neglected and suffering colored people—"Come in, we will preach to you and teach you." Well do I remember one Sunday evening in the year 1866, a man with his blue coat and brass buttons shining like gold came into the basement of the M. E. Church South, in the city of Austin, and with him a lady by the name of Miss Fannie Campbell. She opened a school and taught day and night. It was at this night school that I got my first lessons. This is all the schooling I have ever had. I learned to write from a little tract that was entitled "The Freedman." I used to stop my work and make a smooth place on the ground and practice writing and cyphering. I had not so much as heard of an African Church. Now, Mr. Editor, after the storm was all over then came the A. M. E. Church, saying: "You are all wrong, this is the colored man's church, the white people are only after your money. All the churches you build will belong to the white man—they only want to make money off of you and rob the country, and then leave. I never bother myself with what they say, but there are many colored people who believe them. How, in the name of Heaven, can it be said that the Northern people are taking the colored man's money to support the poor whites of the North, when we have $4,000 from the Missionary Society and $1,000 from the Church Society, making $5,000 to aid in building churches and supporting preachers in the West Texas Conference, to say nothing of the Texas and Austin Conferences that get more than we do. The most of this money is raised among the Northern people. I love the M. E. Church. And when I am gone I want the SOUTHWESTERN to tell my brethren for me that I died like a soldier—I fell at my post. I expect some of your readers will think this a pretty rough letter, but the saving of this work is rough work. There is no use of patting men on their shoulders and telling them they are all right when they are not. What we need in this work is men, with the religion of the Lord Jesus in their souls. Men who know the discipline of our church; men with their eyes open, so they can see the wolf who comes full of hellish malice to scatter, tear and slay; men who have the nerve to stand up for their church, and in the name of God say to the powers of darkness and ignorance: Give way, and let the truth of God shine. If there are any young men who have any notion of coming into the ministry, and are not of this kink, they had better stay at home, for we have enough tender-footed men now that will flee when they see the wolf coming. A man needs the whole armor to stand in this part of the battle-field.

C. L. MADISON.

Waco, March 15, 1880.

The Widows of India.

It is an appalling fact that there are in India to-day 80,000 widows between the ages of six and sixteen! From the custom of early marriages in India arise the worse features of Hindoo widowhood; for many a child becomes a widow before she has reached the age of seven years. It may be that the child has never lived with her husband, and yet custom forbids her ever marrying again. From the hour of her widowhood her life becomes one of misery. She has no sympathy from friends, not even from members of her own family. She is bereft of all her ornaments; her hair is cut off. She is clothed in the commonest apparel, and acts in the capacity of a menial for all the household. Her jewels, which she valued so much in the days of her pride, are no longer upon her person. She can never wear them again, never wear a nice dress, or eat other than a given quantity of poor food. She seldom mingles, or is allowed to mingle in the company of her more fortunate sisters. Her presence is considered a contamination. We cannot depict her misery. Her condition is almost hopeless. A childless widow, herself perhaps a child, drinks to its dregs the bitterest cup of a soulless heathenism, whose only fate is law.

There was a time when many such preferred death to life, and the widow abandoned her home and earthly connections, and committed herself to the flames on the dead body of her husband. This practice was abolished by the government years ago, although there are occasional instances of it even in these days. Her life is thus spared, but the sentence upon her brow has only been commuted. A recent act of the British government has rendered the re-marriage of widows lawful, and she is now no longer doomed to perpetual widowhood, yet custom and prejudice prevent this act from rapidly taking effect, but it will make its power felt in softening the lot of the Hindu widow.

How different the teachings of Christianity: "Ye shall not afflict the widow." "Let thy widows trust in me."

The Irish Landlords.

It is generally understood that much of the ever-recurrent distress in Ireland is due to the tenant system, and to the great landlords and their large holdings. The extent of these large estates, however, and of their long-rent rolls, is not so well known in this country, and without this knowledge it will not be possible to ascertain the tax which the people of Ireland are compelled to pay for the support of a class of landlords the majority of whom are absentees. The Marquis of Downshire, for instance, owns 100,926 acres, upon which he realizes an annual rental of £80,927, or $400,000. Sir Richard Wallace, illegitimate son and heir to the late Marquis of Hertford, and M. P. for Lisburn, owns 61,058 acres, the annual rental of which is $370,000. Earl Fitzwilliam owns 91,423 acres in Dublin and Wicklow, annual rental value, $235,000. The Earl lives in Yorkshire, and is an absentee, like Sir Richard Wallace. The Duke of Leinster owns 68,271 acres in Kildare and Meath, annual value $237,000. He is a resident landlord, but is reputed to be severe and despotic. The Duke of Abercorn, who owes his title to Lord Beaconsfield, has 63,557 acres, of an annual rental of $175,000, in Donegal and Tyrone. The Marquis of Londonderry owns 27,417 acres, annual value $185,000, chiefly in Derry, Donegal and Down. The Marquis of Lansdowne owns 120,616 acres in Dublin, Kerry, Limerick, Meath and Queen's, rental value $170,000. Lord Lansdowne is an absentee, living in Wiltshire and looking but little to his Irish estates. The Duke of Devonshire owns 60,033 acres, rental $170,000, in Cork and Waterford, and he is an absentee landlord. Smith Barry owns 27,749 acres in Cork, Louth and Tipperary, annual value $160,000. Mr. Barry is an absentee. The Marquis of Conyngham owns 156,973 acres, annual value $160,000, in Clare and Donegal. The Marquis is an absentee, and his estate is in a wretched condition, the property rack-rented and the tenants on the brink of starvation. The Marquis of Waterford owns 65,918 acres, rental value $160,000, in Waterford and Wicklow. He resides on his estate. The Earl of Annesley owns 50,277 acres, rental value $145,000, in Down, Caven and Queen's. He resides on his estates part of which are well kept, but the rest very badly. The Earl of Carysfort owns 19,083 acres, rental value $125,000. He is also a resident. The Earl of Charlemont owns 26,598 acres, annual value $125,000, in Armagh and Tyrone. The Earl of Erne owns 40,365 acres, annual value $115,000, in Donegal, Mayo, Farmanagh and Sligo. The Marquis of Ely owns 48,902 acres, rental value $115,000, in Farmanagh and Wexford. He is an absentee. Besides these there are ten landlords holding 466,793 acres in all, with aggregate annual rental of $1,045,000. In sum there are in Ireland twenty-six landlords whose annual rentals exceed £20,000. These twenty-six persons are the owners of 1,495,960 acres of land, from which they annually receive a rent amounting to $4,190,000, or an average of $2 80 annual rental per acre on good land and poor. On this basis the 15,000,000 acres of land under cultivation in Ireland pay an annual rental of at least $42,000,000.

Public Schools in France.

In 1837 the number of scholars in the primary schools in France was 752 for every 10,000 of the population, but in 1877, as appears by the report of the Minister of Public Instruction, the number of scholars for every 10,000 of the population is 1,281. How generally and extensively the desire for ordinary instruction had spread in the years between may be noted by the fact that in 1877 there were in every 100 conscripts 85 that could write, while 45 in 100 was the normal proportion in the years anterior to the earlier primary school report. In 1820 only 34 in 100 of those who got married could sign their names; now the number is 70 in 100. There are now 298 communes without any school. In 1837 the number of such communes was 5,667. Between 1872 and 1878, merely, the increase in the number of schools and scholars was greatest, being 3,000 schools and 260,000 scholars for the six years. Seventy-three thousand primary schools were open in 1878, and were attended by a trifle short of 5,000,000 scholars. 20,000,000 francs, or about $4,000,000, is the sum called for for the present year; but in 1871 this part of the public expenditure was only $1,700,000.

Gen. Grant a Total Abstainer.

The fact of Gen. Grant's total abstinence from wine or other intoxicating liquors is one which has attracted wide attention and comment. His habits in this respect in the past, it is well known, have been greatly exaggerated and misrepresented. The manager of the Central Pacific, understanding the General's wishes, furnished his car with no liquor of any kind. On the Union Pacific we found the car stocked with all kinds, but Gen. Grant always turned his glass base upwards. One night the porter of his car came to me with a secret, which I tell because suggestive in this connection. It was this: That in the night he was rendered uncomfortable by an accident to his back, occasioned by reaching over some baggage in the car; Mrs. Grant prescribed some brandy, but the General refused it, saying simply, "No, I'll smoke; that will do just as well." It is a subject upon which any one would hesitate to question Gen. Grant; but it is the conviction of all his friends, who have often heard his strong expressions upon kindred moral questions, that in the same unostentatious way in which he has given aid to other good causes he is offering to the cause of temperance the assistance of his example.—*Inter-Ocean.*

To enjoy all that this world has to give, set not your heart upon it, but make God your portion.—*Rev. E. Davies.*

General News Items.

Waco, Texas, was visited by a $7,000 fire on the 30th of March.

Italy will act in unison with England in the enforcement of the Berlin treaty.

Herr Oppenheim, leader of the German National Liberals and Free Traders, is dead.

The Mobile Cotton Exchange invited General Grant and party to visit that city as its guests.

Russia will make no concession to China, but will insist on the ratification of the Kuldja treaty.

The lighter constructed to carry Cleopatra's needle from Alexandria, Egypt, to New York, has been successfully launched.

The public sale of the effects of Jay Cooke & Co.'s bankrupt [illegible] realized $415,147 on stock [illegible] bonds, and $52,000 on real [illegible]

The Citizens' candidate for [illegible] Senator, in San Francisco, defeated the Workingman's candidate [illegible] 4000 majority. This is a heavy blow to the Kearneyites.

The State department recommends that Venezuela be compelled to pay the award to American citizens, amounting to $1,600,000, [illegible] that a peremptory demand be [illegible] at once, backed, if necessary, [illegible] force.

The religious associations of France will probably contest in the courts the legality of the decrees of the government against unauthorized religious societies, on ground that the laws they are based on are obsolete.

The appointment of Mr. Bentley as agent general for the Canada-China steamers has been confirmed by the Emperor of China. It is expected that the first subsidized steamer will sail for China in [illegible] course of a few months.

Because the testimony of [illegible] Weber, taken before the Senate committee in the Kellogg-Spofford case, was printed as part of the committee's report, notwithstanding an order to strike it out, the [illegible] report it to be republished in corrected form.

The Criminal Court of Copenhagen has sentenced Baron Gedella, a chief of the banking house of Gedolia & Co., diplomatic agent of the Bey of Tunis, late Consul General to Portugal, and possessor of a dozen grand crosses and other decorations, to one month's imprisonment for repeatedly using cancelled stamps on stocks and bills.

The New York Conference of the M. E. Church opened its [illegible] on the 31st in New York, [illegible] Wiley presiding. In the course of a conference sermon on the subject of true greatness, Rev. J. J. Dean referred to General Grant, who had served the country well for two terms, and the speaker saw no good reason why he should not be elected a third time. This remark elicited long and loud applause.

The New Orleans *Times* [illegible] There are two or three settlements of Chinese located on the shores of Lake Borgne, who manage to [illegible] out an existence by catching shrimps and raising rice. In one of these settlements there are nearly three hundred of the celestials, who have a large extent of land under cultivation. They are industrious and energetic workers, and try to make out of the land every thing it will possibly yield. They send up supplies of shrimps to the stall keepers at the French market, and in this way get enough money to supply them with the more pressing necessaries of life.

Secretary Sherman, at Mansfield, O., in a speech said that, by [illegible] force of recent events and not [illegible] his self-seeking, he was mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency. Without pretence of mock [illegible] he accepted the position, but [illegible] firm determination not to [illegible] from the merits or [illegible] others, nor to seek this lofty [illegible] tion by dishonorable [illegible] lying evasions or pretences. [illegible] plause.] In this [illegible] way only, [illegible] with great doubt [illegible] nated, he would meet the [illegible] tions of his friends, and [illegible] that in case of failure [illegible] abide cheerfully and [illegible] choice of the convention. [illegible] plause.] He said the [illegible] party proposed to [illegible] policy of resumption, to [illegible] constitutional [illegible] the power of the [illegible] ment, to the end [illegible] poor or rich, white [illegible] secured civil [illegible] [illegible] to expend the [illegible]

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

[illegible]DAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

[illegible] Visit of General Grant.

[illegible] morning of March 31 a [illegible] of the New Orleans City [illegible] government officials, com[illegible] representatives and others, [illegible] train composed of two [illegible] decorated cars and lo[illegible] over the Morgan [illegible] City to welcome [illegible] Grant. At that place [illegible] steamer from Galves[illegible] p. m. The train reached [illegible] p. m., where the [illegible] by the Grand [illegible] Republic, for whom a [illegible] by Capt. Sambola's [illegible]. At the sound of the first [illegible] to the levee to [illegible] the distinguished [illegible] were probably [illegible] near the ferry [illegible] Washington Artillery [illegible] General passed [illegible] to a carriage [illegible] cordial greetings [illegible] thousands. A [illegible] Gen. Grant [illegible] the [illegible] a [illegible] U. S. In[illegible] staff, Col. [illegible] Le Gardner [illegible] a de[illegible] Artillery, the [illegible] Col. Reichard; [illegible] Battal[illegible] and [illegible] Col. [illegible]

to enter with heroism and devotion upon the work of establishing schools and churches for the millions of freedmen as well as for other millions who welcomed her financial and moral aid. No nation was ever called upon to solve so momentous a problem as that which confronted this Republic from the hour when you, as the embodiment of American heroism, received the sword of Lee. Millions who had met in deadly combat on the field of battle were to be made one in brotherly love. The vast multitudes of freedmen were to be prepared for citizenship in the Republic and helped to lives of independence and self-culture; and race antagonism, intensified by slavery and the war, and later events were to be overcome so that the millions of both races in the South could live in peace and harmony in their changed relations. As the churches were the first to divide on sectional lines, and as those of each section gave the enthusiasm of religious conviction to the antagonistic sentiments which led to a dreadful war, so must the churches lead the way in the establishment of a perfect national unity and peace.

God has greatly blest the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States during the past few years. In these States this Church has over 400,000 members about equally divided between the races. Over thirty schools have been established in which are fully four thousand young men and women being educated. In the same territory our church property now aggregates fully $9,000,000. We have our weekly papers, and book stores, our Sunday-schools and missionary plans in every part of the South. Our leader is the Spirit of the Lord of Hosts, and our weapons are the pulpit, the press, and the school.

And now, sir, in behalf of my brethren in the ministry, and the thousands who are within and about this building and the many other thousands whom they represent in church-fellowship in Louisiana, I bid you welcome among us. We have watched you as you have journied in foreign lands and followed you with our prayers, and we caught with delight the echo of the first words which fell from your lips when you landed on the golden shore of your native land and ours, and our hearts have said Amen to the words of welcome which have greeted you from San Francisco to Florida, and from Galveston to San Antonio, and it is now, with unfeigned joy, that we add our greeting to you in our own city and State. And I beg you to remember that the greetings you receive here to-day have one element in them which can be found nowhere else under the sun. Before you is a multitude of people in whose heart the names of Lincoln and Grant are enshrined as the instruments under God of redeeming them, and their people from the bondage of slavery. These flags which festoon and beautify this church are dear to them, because beneath their folds you led the hosts which saved the nation and gave them freedom. They cannot offer you crowns of gold or titles of honor, or any of the gifts of wealth, but they give you better than anything which money or power can bestow. They give you the benedictions of grateful and loving hearts. You [illegible], and the sentiment is now echoed [illegible] the length and breadth of our land, 'Let us have peace.' In response to [illegible] the hearts of this people say, "God bless you, General Grant, and may the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, [illegible] your soul and keep you forever with the [illegible]. Amen."

The remarks of Dr. Hartzell were responded to by General Grant in the following words:

[illegible] CITIZENS—Those who expect to [illegible] the an address from me will [illegible] disappointed. It has never [illegible] to make speeches. I was [illegible] years of age before I ever attempted [illegible] any address, and I have never [illegible] any remarks beyond a few sen[illegible] to you, however, that I [illegible] to meet you here this morn[illegible] glad to hear the remarks [illegible] made by Dr. Hartzell [illegible] work of this church [illegible] States. I hope the work [illegible] to secure the [illegible] to every class [illegible] denominations and [illegible] may have [illegible] the [illegible] I hope he [illegible] peaceably [illegible] right to [illegible] molesta[illegible] not be [illegible] to the [illegible] privilege [illegible] suits him, with [illegible] he can do best, if he [illegible] I am very much obliged for your [illegible]

[illegible] had subsided, [illegible] Albert, a repre[illegible] young and pro[illegible] of the ministry, [illegible] eloquent and af[illegible] welcoming Grant [illegible] supporter of the [illegible]. Among other [illegible]

[illegible] remark of yours, General, [illegible] in our memory. [illegible] Florida, as [illegible] followed by [illegible] Nicholas, [illegible] they were not [illegible] and said: "Mr. [illegible] the colored people [illegible]

[illegible] of this incident was [illegible] minister, [illegible] then spoke as [illegible]

[illegible]

Improper Interference of the Military.

The recent affair in the parish of St. Charles, La., is in striking contrast with the frequently expressed abhorrence of the Democratic party, to the use of the military in the enforcement of the National laws. A body of laborers strike for higher wages; one or two planters unlawfully attempt to disperse them by the use of fire-arms; a parish judge hastily forwards affidavits to the Governor, and thereupon that official orders out a company of militia to the scene of disturbance. The laborers continue their strike in the presence of the troops, and promptly deliver the alleged offenders into custody. Not a particle of evidence exists that a resistance to civil process was at any time contemplated; or that at any time previous to the call for militia the parish judge had issued an order to the sheriff to arrest and convey to the parish jail the parties designated as offenders in the affidavits made before him. It did not occurr to Governor Wiltz, it appears, to inquire whether the civil authorities had performed their duty in the premises, or were incapable of doing so. He hastily put the State to the cost of several hundreds of dollars by sending a militia company to a usually peaceable parish, where it remained on duty two or three days, while the civil authorities set about the performance of their duties. To complete the farce near a dozen prisoners were brought to New Orleans and jailed; a petition for their release soon received the signature of the parish judge of St. Charles, and executive pardon released the alleged rioters. Meanwhile the Democratic press filled its columns under such headlines as "Riot in St. Charles," and closed with the comment that the prompt presence of the militia has probably subdued the riotous tendencies of the negroes of St. Charles.

The whole affair is in keeping with the usual exaggeration of facts, when it is desirable, for any purpose, to deprive the Negro of his peaceable standing as a citizen. It bears on its face the spirit of malice, which in some communities upholds the bulldozing element, and in this case has stabbed the fair fame of a Republican parish under the pretence of execution of the law. Labor strikes are of frequent occurrence the world over; and even along the wharves of this city; yet the militia is held in reserve for extreme emergencies only, and not paraded uselessly at the call of incompetent civil functionaries.

The people of St. Charles are indignant over the extra-judicial conduct of Gov. Wiltz, and the impression left behind does not justify the assumption that laborers will be less independent now than before in the exercise of rights they believe they possess in common with the rest of mankind. It was a display to encourage an exodus, and not the contentment of labor. The people of St. Charles are capable of adjudicating their controversies more satisfactorily without than with the presence of the militia. The meddling politicians should be given a back seat in the State executive chamber.

The Senatorial Disgrace.

A few weeks ago it was announced by telegraph that a young woman, Miss Jessie Raymond, through Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, attorney-at-law, had instituted suit against Benj. Hill, United States Senator from Georgia, for damages because of an alleged seduction, a child having been born to her whom she alleged to be a son of Senator Hill. Following it shortly came the statement that Miss Jessie Raymond had signed a card, which was published, denying the Senator's parentage of the child and declaring that she had not authorized Mrs. Belva Lockwood to institute the suit against him.

Published interviews with the Senator by newspaper reporters [illegible] appeared, which represented [illegible] as denying completely his guilt [illegible] the crime alleged, and ascribing the suit as due to the meddlesome [illegible] of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, [illegible] he alluded in contemptu[illegible]. Mrs. Lockwood, in [illegible] rejoined that her [illegible] the matter was [illegible]; suit had been [illegible] the instance of Miss [illegible] was at a loss to [illegible] what influence had [illegible] to change [illegible] she reminded [illegible] in his [illegible] Washing[illegible] his ac[illegible] of a [illegible]

opinion which should deservedly have reached him swiftly. The following special dispatch appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*, of Sunday, March 20:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Ben Hill, of Georgia, is not yet relieved of the attentions of Jessie Raymond and her baby, who has been generally named Tommy Hill. Yesterday afternoon she appeared at Senator Hill's residence with the infant in her arms, which she says is a son of the Senator. She asked to see Mr. Hill, when the Senator's son appeared, and, recognizing her, immediately closed and locked the door. A policeman was called, and the officer tried to persuade her to leave, but she refused to "move on" denouncing the Senator as the author of all her troubles, saying aloud that he was the father of her child, and she desired assistance from him. Her excited state drew a crowd, and finally she was induced by the officer to leave, crying loudly as she left. She then returned to the Washington House, where she is staying. She states that her purpose was to leave the Senator's baby with him; that she needed money very much, having spent the $30 he sent her last week, and saw nothing but starvation before her unless the Senator carried out his promise agreed upon when she signed the published card denying that he had ruined her and was the father of her child.

Soon after she left, Senator Hill drove up to his residence in his carriage.

We suggest that it is about time the constituents of the Georgia Senator should call upon him to resign the high position he has disgraced, and for the Senate itself to take action for the sake of its own purity. It was Senator Hill who volunteered a wicked and untruthful assault upon Editor Fuller, of the Atlanta *Advocate*, with whom, he stated, he had no personal acquaintance, because that editor had vigorously exposed and rebuked the carnival of ku-klux crime in Georgia. The press of the M. E. Church South, which then approved the course of its distinguished champion, is now invited to assist us, in an attempt to replace him in the public councils, with a personage of a loftier character.

Over eighty colored people left Baton Rouge March 21 for Kansas, and about one hundred left the same place the week before. In the last party were a company of over twenty who had been driven from one neighborhood by the bulldozers. Among these was a Methodist brother with a family of five, who was in good circumstances. He had five good mules, a wagon filled with corn, and several barrels of pork which he had killed and salted himself. He declared that he was going, if possible, to some land where he could live in peace. We regret to note these facts as evidence that the good citizens of Baton Rouge who sometime ago held a meeting and denounced these bulldozers and promised protection to the colored people, have not been able to carry out their good and we have no doubt honest intentions.

Joined to their Idols.

The New Orleans *Christian Advocate* (Southern Methodist) says: "We doubt the statement of Bishop Simpson, that the colored people of South Carolina are unfairly deprived of their vote, or that their vote is fraudulently counted out."

How much testimony is necessary to satisfy the average religious editor in the South, who believed in and defended slavery and the rebellion, that the freed people since the war have been in any State deprived of their political rights, is as yet an unsolved problem. These editors, as a class, furnish a remarkable illustration of the power of education continued on a given line, through a series of years, by which even among the best of people, men become fixed in their prejudices and habits of thought.

The testimony in the cases of intimidation, fraud, and violence practiced against colored voters in South Carolina has been so overwhelming that the respectable secular Democratic papers have ceased to deny them. The Charleston *News and Courier*, in defending the recent bill before the South Carolina Legislature, to disfranchise all who could not write their names, made the point, that something must be done, if possible, without resorting to the methods heretofore used, because *"the moral sense of the South revolts at these methods, and it would be better to avoid the horrible stain of such elections as the last."*

Methodists in Texas.

The following figures will be of interest to our readers. They show the number of Methodists in Texas:

Church.	Pastors.	Local Preach'rs.	Members.
M. E. Church South..	416	759	80,499
M. E. Church	225	308	18,009
C. M. E. Church	73	90	11,032
A. M. E. Church	*40	75	9,500
Protestant Meth.	*10	—	2,000
Total	764	1232	121,040

* Estimated.

The most remarkable growth has been that of the M. E. Church, which began its organization in 1866. The membership of the Colored M. E. Church we are quite sure is too large.

Presiding Elder Gould, of the Louisiana Conference, urges all his [illegible] to take the General Con[illegible] at once, and send [illegible] the Rev. Dr. Hartzell, at this [illegible]

Off for Liberia.

A company of 100 colored people arrived in New York the other day from Helena, Arkansas, and 300 more were expected in a few days. These are the first of a large colony which proposes to go to Liberia. The New York *Times* gives the statements made of the reason they left Arkansas:

After the white bull-dozers at Helena had exhausted every other means of keeping them there they sent the Sheriff down to the landing and forced them to pay from $2.50 to $8 apiece for taxes. Many of them had already paid these taxes before, and had receipts showing that they had done so, but the Sheriff was inexorable, and said they must pay or stay. Newton consulted Republican and Democratic lawyers, who told him that the exaction was a monstrous one, and was clearly illegal, but advised them to pay if they could possibly raise the money, as a lawsuit would only make their plight worse. They clubbed together and satisfied the Sheriff's demands, those who had money paying for those who had not. Women were taxed $2 and $2.50 a head, and every person having a piece of baggage with his or her name on it had to pay something to the Democratic Sheriff, "Bart" Turner, before he was allowed to go. In some cases the original poll-tax of $1.50 a head—which had already been paid—was raised to $2.50.

Richard Newton, Rufus Patton, Ephraim Holmes, and other heads of families describe the suffering and swindling which they have endured at the hands of ex-rebel land-owners and storekeepers as being worse than any possible amount of suffering they could undergo at the North or in Liberia. Their crops were always mortgaged beforehand to the storekeepers, and, struggle as they would, they could not get out of debt. Some of the landlords made them give up one-half the cotton they raised for rent; others took one bale out of three. Out of the two-thirds that were left they had to pay the cost of planting, harvesting, and the storekeeper's bills, which were always swollen in proportion to their crop. No matter how hard they worked, or how big the crop, the storekeeper's bill for advances of provisions and clothing swamped it. Bills were "raised" from $150 to $200 and $250 at a stroke of the pen, and if the unfortunate negro protested he was terrified into paying by threats and abuse. Ephraim Holmes said he had seen a colored man knocked down and beaten in Dr. Jack's store, in Helena, because he refused to take $2 worth of purchases and $1 50 in change for a ten-dollar bill. Others were raided by night-riders, and had their barns burned and their crops destroyed out of pure deviltry. One old woman had her hay-rick fired and her house burned over her head because she sheltered some "Radical niggers" about election time. Girls and married women were violated by drunken white ruffians and if their husbands or fathers sought redress they were "raided" by the "night-riders." The local authorities, who were all Democrats and ex-rebels, were not only powerless to prevent this state of things, but often winked at it. None of the papers dared to take up the black man's case, and in the greater number of instances the outrages were either hushed up or palliated by lying stories set afloat. At election time in 1878 the country was overrun with armed military companies and night-riders; and the negroes were told to vote the Democratic ticket under threats of continued outrages if they did otherwise.

Union Chapel, Bienville street, between Marais and Villere, will give an ice cream and strawberry entertainment on the evenings of April 17th, 19th, and 20th, to defray the pastor's expenses to the General Conference.

A Texas letter informs us that about 250 emigrants from Alabama have arrived at Pilot Point since last December.

The minutes of the Presbyterian Synod of the Atlantic, N. C., Dec. 3, 1879, have been received.

Personal Mention.

—W. B. Avery, late of Waelder, Texas, has taken work in the Kansas Conference, and been assigned to Independence.

—O. R. Clark, of Columbus, Tex., who learned his letters in a Sabbath-school a short time ago, is enthusiastic over his premium book and the SOUTHWESTERN.

—Rev. A. J. Witherspoon, of the Upper Bethel, introduced Col. Dan Rice on Monday evening. The amateur concert was given by the crew of the steamship Morglay.

—Rev. D. M. Moores, of the Tennessee Conference, desires his correspondents to address him at Friendship P. O., and not Alamo, as stated in the conference minutes.

—B. F. Powe has taught two schools since he left Meridian Academy—one public and one private. He rejoices that his students were able to pass a creditable examination before friends of education at State Line, Miss.

—Presiding Elder Moore, of the Texas Conference, has published a blank for class-leaders report to the quarterly conference which, he says, "is now used all over the State of Texas and has proved of great benefit."

—Hon. Edwin Ray, of Boston, called last week. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and is also a member of the Wesleyan Association which publishes *Zion's Herald*. With his wife he is making a tour of the South and left for St. Louis on Saturday night.

—Rev. John Poucher, B. D., of Rockport, Ind.; Rev. E. T. Curnick, A. M., of New Albany, Ind., and Rev. W. W. Webb, of Bedford, Ind., all of the Indiana Conference, arrived in this city by the steamer Robert Mitchell, and spent a few days sight-seeing and left on Thursday, of this week, for home.

—A note from Rev. I. S. Leavitt, A. M., formerly of this city, contains the gratifying news that the church of which he is pastor, at Clinton, Wis., has lately been visited with a gracious revival. Eighty were brought into the church and the congregation has so increased that the church building is to be enlarged.

Our Southern Work.

S. Hardwell, Brenham, reported protracted meeting and 77 converts, and he expected a hundred before the meeting closed. The new church is going up little by little, and the Sunday-school prospering.

TEXAS.

P. G. Brown, Leona: "Our first quarterly meeting was held the third Saturday and Sunday in February. It was a very encouraging one. Paschal Wilkerson, local preacher, Wesley Robinson, and other stewards, have been of great assistand to me."

Thos. Wadkins, Flatonia: "When I came to this place there was no house that I could preach in, and we had only a few members that I could depend on; now we have 13 members, have built a nice house and a Sunday-school. Our presiding elder visited us March 3."

John Guess, Navasota: "The Lord is blessing us in our work at this place and Milican. I entered upon my work immediately after conference, and up to this time we have had 9 conversions, 3 backsliders reclaimed, 18 received into the church in full connection, and 20 on probation. We have erected a parsonage on our new church lot. The church is now in a prosperous condition. The congregations are constantly increasing. Our presiding elder, Bro. F. C. Moore, was with us on his first round. He is beloved by the people, and is doing good work for the Lord. We had three conversions during his visit."

TENNESSEE.

B. James, Lebanon, says the protracted meeting from Jan. 31 to March 4 resulted in twelve joining the church. The collection at quarterly conference was $30.50. The benevolent causes are remembered, and a debt against the church was met.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. H. H. Gallion, Holly Springs: "We had 75 to take the Lord's Supper, and on the night of the 7th Elder Johnson preached a wonderful sermon."

North New Orleans District.

DEAR EDITOR—I beg leave to make a statement about my first round on the North New Orleans District. I reached Morgan City February 18, met Bro. Evans, the pastor, at the depot. It being Wednesday night, I preached for Bro. Wilson, of the Baptist church. Thursday we had bad weather, but on that night the M. E. Church was crowded, and Bro. Evans told me that there were as many outside who could not get in the building. Our work is beginning to grow here, and I predict that a fine work will be built up here. Bro. Evans is very popular with his people, but unfortunately their building is too small. I reached Houma on Friday, the 20th. Bro. Fields arrived the next day. On Saturday night we witnessed the installation of officers in the lodge of Good Templars. This lodge is officered by intelligent young men and women, and I think the organization is a Godsend for the people in Houma, and will be the salvation of many a young man and the saving of many an old one. Sabbath morning, in spite of the wet weather, I found 87 children in Sabbath-school, and a corps of good teachers at their posts. The quarterly conference met immediately after 11 o'clock service. The brethren estimated liberally for their pastor. I preached at three o'clock, and administered the sacrament to 65 persons. At night I preached to a crowded house, though I was told that many were hindered by the inclement weather. The people are well pleased with their pastor. I arrived at Thibodaux on the 23d, and found Bro. Davis at his post. Held the quarterly conference that night. I preached Tuesday and Thursday night. I bespeak for Bro. Davis a good year's work at this point. I reached Woodlawn on the 28th, and was met by Bro. Kennedy. The quarterly conference that night was a very pleasant one. I drove to Assumption Sabbath morning, and preached to the little flock there at 11 o'clock. At this point there are 40 good faithful members. They have no church building, but have secured a lot, and with the help of the Lord intend to put up a building. When this shall be done they will move off finely. I returned to Woodlawn and preached at night to a crowded house. Had a fine time. I think Bro. Kennedy is the right man in the right place here. I reached Terrebonne on the 3d of March, and held conference that night—a pleasant session. Preached on Thursday night. Bro. Washington has made a good start here. On Wednesday night, the 10th, I preached for Father Ross at Pleasant Plains. He is moving off very nicely in his work. I preached for Bro. Royal at LaHarpe on Thursday night to a good congregation. Had a good time. Bro. Royal complains of the low state of finances, but I hope there will be an improvement in this direction this year. I was with Bro. Lynch Sunday, the 14th, at Hahnville. The weather was very bad, but we had a pleasant session of quarterly conference. A few of the people braved the mud and water and came to church on Sunday; 25 persons partook of the sacrament. I could not reach St. John, but as far as I can learn Bro. Lynch is starting off well. The people are well pleased with him. Bro. Williams' quarterly conference was held at Wesley Chapel February 11. Bro. Williams seems to be holding matters level. On the 13th I held the quarterly conference at Union Chapel. Bro. Albert was at his post. The people are very much pleased with him. M. DALE.

Foreign Missions.

Rev. B. A. Carlson, of Stockholm, Sweden, writes of the prevalence of a glorious revival all over his district since January 1st, and that as the fruit up to March 5th 267 persons have been received on trial in the several congregations.

The Swedish Corvette "Border" was for several days off 23d street, N. Y. Our Norwegian colporteur was busy in supplying the crew and officers, numbering 226 men, copies of the Holy Scriptures.

Mrs. Siebert, with her two little ones from Mexico, left New York city on Tuesday evening, March 23, for her home at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—"There are about 275 boys in the orphanage at Shahjehanpore, India, the great majority of them little boys —some of them very promising, while others have not much promise so far as scholarship is concerned; but we can have no choice in selecting who shall come into the orphanage. The perishing are sent us, and we cannot turn them away. The boys all work, so those who cannot make scholars learn trades and agriculture. The orphanage has sent out well on to 200, who are settled in different parts of the country in various useful callings, a goodly number of them being preachers. Three of them are members of the conference. There are a number in the Theological School, a number of them are teachers, and others are mechanics and servants. Their families are growing up. One of them has nine children and eight of them are girls, all living. He was married some time after I came to the orphanage, so you see orphans become heads of large families, and are no small factors in increasing Christianity in the country. It is of the greatest importance that the children should grow up real substantial Christians. Sure we need your prayers and those of the church for God's special blessing upon this important charge."

The wife of one of our India missionaries writes us: "I have nine schools under my supervision in the city, and five others in the surrounding villages, fourteen in all; so you did not send us help any too soon.

MISSIONARIES COMING.—Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D.D., writes from Bombay, Feb. 2½, expecting to be in New York about the middle of April. "Among our fellow passengers are Miss Seward, M. D., of Allahabad, sister of our late minister to China. Mrs. Bainbridge, of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Oldham, who goes to join her husband, now studying in Alleghany College. Mrs. Baldwin improves a little in this voyaging."

Missionary Cunningham, from India, being in Naples March 4th, writes: "I have seen an Indian missionary here, Rev. V. Ravi, and am much pleased with him. The Wesleyans here have a fine large school, a newspaper and evangelist. They are the recognized leading Protestant mission here. Mr. Jones, their missionary, has been here 15 years. They have not yet trained their own ministers, but their best men, he said, are gathered from Rome. I could not find out from him that their schools have, as yet, yielded them much in the way of evangelists, though he says he has some young men in his church whom he thinks the Lord will call. Attended a very small and cold meeting of the British & F. Bible Society here. The "deputation," Rev. Mr. Evans, gave an interesting account of past work in Russia. The sale and distribution of Bibles here is slowly increasing. I have seen two shops on principal streets where Bibles are sold. The Scotch Presbyterian Church (English) has a school and a little Italian work. The Church of England now has a large congregation which will come down to fifty as the warm season comes on. Of the Waldensian Church and the three independent Baptist missions here, I have learned but little as yet. Our Consul here is an urbane Christian gentleman who has rendered me assistance and advice, as have Bro. Ravi and Dr. Vernon, in getting settled. I have not yet seen Dr. Vernon, but hope to before I sail. I cannot tell you how shocked I was to hear of Dr. Dashiell's sickness and Bishop Haven's death."

Sunday School.

April 11, 1880.—THE INVITATION OF CHRIST.

SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 11: 20-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—28.

TOPIC.—Judgment or Rest.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

The Connection.—John the Baptist, languishing in prison, hearing of the wonderful works of Christ, sent two of his disciples to ask: "Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another?" Christ's answer to them was to return, and show to John the things which they saw and heard. The departure of John's disciples, whose presence, and possibly whose errand, must have been known, Christ made the occasion of a discourse in regard to the mission of that prophet.

At this point begins a marked change in the ministry of Christ. He no longer merely proclaims the advent of the kingdom of heaven, but, also, pronounces judgments upon those who refuse to receive it. The performing of miracles had a higher object than merely the relief of suffering or of sorrow, or even the attestation of Christ as the Messiah. They were wrought in order that those who beheld them might repent of their sins, and thus be saved. God deals justly with all mankind. He takes into account one's circumstances, as well as one's deeds. The ignorant are not to be judged by the same standard as those who live in the full light of knowledge. Inasmuch as the Savior is speaking of cities, and not of men, the day referred to must be the day of punishment of Tyre and Sidon.

Capernaum, "Exalted unto heaven," not by its worldly prosperity, but by the residence of Christ, and by his "mighty works" in her midst, had witnessed the healing of the nobleman's son that was lying at the point of death. John 4:46-54. Its people had beheld, even in one of their synagogues, the casting out of an unclean spirit. Mark 1:23-28. They had seen him cure a man sick of the palsy, merely with a word. Matt. 8:1-8. It was in their midst that Peter's wife's mother had been cured of a fever with a touch, and that many others at the same time were healed. 8:14-15. It was here that the daughter of Jairus was recalled to life, that the woman with the issue of blood was healed, and the servant of the centurion was restored to health. 9:18-25; 8:5-13. And yet all of these miracles had been in vain!

"Revealed unto babes." "Babes" must mean those who are "born again"—those who receive the kingdom of heaven as a little child. They are "babes" in the sense that they esteem themselves to be merely beginners in knowledge, and desirous that God shall be their teacher. They are "babes" in the sense that they desire to be taken up in the arms of Christ, and lay upon his bosom. They are the opposite of "wise," in the fact that they esteem their own wisdom to be as nothing, while the wisdom from above is most precious in their sight. They are the opposite of the "prudent" in that, contrary to all maxims of worldly prudence, they are willing to leave all to follow Christ. The teaching of the passage is that the truths of the gospel are not revealed to men because of their intellectual power, but because of their readiness of heart to receive a revelation of God. Those who will receive no revelation get none.

No man now really comprehends the mystery of the union of the divine and the human as it was seen in Christ's incarnation. Only God can fully comprehend God.

Christ does not offer freedom from the yoke and from burden bearing, but he pledges that none shall be broken down in his service. His yoke is never borne by his disciples alone. We are yokefellows with Christ—"workers together with him." 2 Cor. 6:1. The cross is a burden, but as some one of the old commentators rapturously has observed, it is such a burden as sails are to a ship, and as wings are to a bird. Without it, the Christian could not well make his way toward heaven.

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their [illegible]."

[illegible] Correspondence.

[illegible] "Crusade" is the [illegible] for the South. While [illegible] cannot afford to enter [illegible] of party politics to secure [illegible] of the majority of the [illegible] of the Southern States, [illegible] and ought to speak [illegible] the underlying causes [illegible] have brought about the [illegible] and terrorism and blood-[illegible] has stained the sunny [illegible] through the wickedness of [illegible] parties. Let the people [illegible] truth. What the South [illegible] of all is a church whose [illegible] no uncertain sound. I [illegible] to see how the New York [illegible] our principal church pa-[illegible] at the serpent's head, [illegible] concealed, often, from [illegible], sending his infamous [illegible] through all Southern [illegible]. We have had a pulpit for [illegible] teaching the righteous-[illegible] slavery, and now that that [illegible] out, the same pulpit [illegible] in declaring [illegible] of race caste, however [illegible] curse the South or [illegible].

[illegible] want in addition [illegible] new bishops, [illegible] residences prop-[illegible] as to furnish the [illegible] the South, is the [illegible] paragraph of [illegible] of the Discipline, so [illegible] opposition with at [illegible] that we are [illegible] an anti-[illegible] pre-[illegible] Confer-[illegible] has been [illegible] to our [illegible] repelled [illegible] hopeful [illegible] who [illegible]

[illegible] tinction. 3. The nearer one gets to church and heaven, the further they are from caste or race prejudice. 4. The colored people are rapidly improving, and as they grow in grace they are losing their prejudices. Let the General Conference speak plainly and wisely on this matter.

I. G. POLLARD.

Little Rock, March, 1880.

Marriages.

At the residence of the bride, Mt. Salem, Miss., March 28th, by Rev. I. W. Davis, Mr. Ed. Osborn to Miss Bosie Bracey.

At the residence of the bride, March 14, 1880, Miss Frances Bailey to Mr. Samuel Hern, Rev. Harrison Young, pastor of the Baptist Church at Warren, Miss., officiating.

THROAT DISEASES OFTEN COMMENCE with a Cold, Cough, or unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by the use of *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* which if neglected often result in a chronic trouble of the Throat.

Deaths.

Bro. August Brown died at Planterville, Texas, Feb. 22, aged 47 years, leaving a wife and four children.

P. NOBLE.

The Lord has taken to himself our sister, Betty Rector, aged 23 years. She died March 7th, in the full triumph of Christian faith, after a lingering illness of several months, during which she constantly bore testimony to the saving efficacy of the blood of Christ to cleanse us from the pollution and guilt of sin. Shortly before her death she sang a hymn.

JOHN GUESS.

Navasota, Texas, March 12, 1880.

YELLOW FEVER.—The engineers of the Central Railroad of Georgia say:

"Though exposed to the worst miasmatic influences of the Yellow Fever, by going in and coming out of Savannah at different hours of the night, and also in spending entire nights in the city during the prevalence of the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1876, with but the single exception of one of us (who was taken sick, but speedily recovered) we continued in our usual good health—a circumstance we can account for in no other [illegible] by the effect, under Providence, of the habitual and continued use of Simmons Liver Regulator while we were exposed to the Yellow Fever malaria."

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible] the story of a Clodhopper. By W. [illegible] Boston: Lee & Shepard. [illegible]: J. Kyrish, 130 Canal street.

[illegible] and entertaining story, [illegible] several phases of [illegible].

[illegible] TEMPERANCE RECITER. [illegible] Publishing Agent, 80 Reade [illegible]

[illegible] temperance [illegible] the [illegible] has [illegible] Temper-[illegible] pages, [illegible] six recitations and [illegible] For use in Sunday-[illegible] of Hope, Temper-[illegible] and other children's [illegible]

[illegible] series published [illegible] Book Exchange, [illegible] becoming an import-[illegible] to people with [illegible] Milman's [illegible] which has been de-[illegible] by the elaborate [illegible] Macaulay's [illegible] March 27th, [illegible] March 30. [illegible] to follow these [illegible] History of [illegible] of Rome [illegible] Merivale.

[illegible] The first day of the [illegible] seventh. By H. C. [illegible] by Hitchcock [illegible] Ohio.

[illegible] the editor of the [illegible] Advocate, and [illegible] a book, [illegible] sub-[illegible] min-[illegible] unani-[illegible] to publish [illegible] form. [illegible] makes a [illegible] pages, [illegible] of the [illegible] and not the [illegible] the Lord's [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Geo. Munro, publisher) has Copyright, by Mathew Arnold; Samuel Wilberforce, by Lord Houghton; Turkish Fallacies and British Facts, by L. H. Courtney, M. P.; Beethoven, by H. H. Statham; The Irish in England, by J. O'Connor Power; Afghanistan, by Frederic Harrison, etc.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for March 20th and 27th respectively, contain: Bishop Wilberforce, and The Romance of Modern Travel, Quarterly; British Lighthouses, Edinburgh; The Halcyon's Nest, Macmillan; A Wild Irish Girl, Temple Bar; The History of Writing, Something about Milk, and Artificial Production of Diamonds, Nature; Street Discords, Saturday Review; Quarrels in a Library, and Mr. Bright as a Churchman, Spectator. A new volume begins April 2d. The subscription price $8. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—*Good Company*, number seven, has an account by Charles Dudley Warner of a twenty-four hour expedition by "the Chaplain," "old Phelps," the well-known Adirondack guide, and himself over an Adirondack mountain, including a vivid description of experiences during a stormy night. Geo. M. Towle sketches John Bright; and Mrs. Wager-Fisher tells of Ernest Renan, showing particularly the beneficial effect on his career of his sister Henriette. The editor has something to say about Mr. Ruskin. This number opens a new volume, published at $3 a year in Springfield, Mass.

—*St. Nicholas* for April opens with an illustrated account of a boy's "Adventure on an Egg-Var," in rescuing his baby sister from an eagle. There is also an illustrated account of the exciting Mexican and Cuban game of "Kite-Cutting." Miss Alcott's serial, "Jack and Jill," takes its boys through an exciting debate, and its girls into a grand tableau. The pages set apart for very young readers, and for the departments "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Letter-Box," and "Riddle-Box," are full of novel and amusing items. In the next number will begin "The Fairport Nine," by Noah Brooks, a continued tale of the adventures of a boys' base-ball Nine.

—An eminent English authority recently pronounced *Scribner's Monthly* "The greatest literary success of the century." The New England Journal of Education says: "America may be proud of such a magazine." The Illustrated London News considers it "one of the marvels of the day." The London Illustrated (Penny) Paper says: "With its inimitable finished gems of drawing and engraving, it is the wonder and admiration of the art world." The April number just issued ends the XIXth volume. The New York Evening Post, Hartford Courant, and other papers speak of the series by Eugene Schuyler on Peter the Great, as the most notable event in modern magazine literature. Rev. Dr. Eggleston writes of George W. Cable and his story, The Grandissimes, in Scribner: "If Cable can hold that gait, the rest of us who write American stories must surrender to him. What a superb piece of work it is!" Scribner's is the only American periodical that has as yet established a large circulation abroad; the edition in England being 10,500. The publishers of Scribner announce that all new subscribers after this date who take the back numbers, beginning November last, will receive instead of the six unbound numbers the bound volume, November '79 to April '80 (containing all of Success with Small Fruits, and the opening chapters of Peter the Great, The Grandissimes, and Louisiana), without extra charge. The subscription price is $4 a year.

Voice of the People.

HILLSDALE, Mich.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

I had a serious disease of the lungs, and was for a time confined to my bed and under the care of a physician. His prescriptions did not help me. I grew worse, coughing very severely. I commenced taking your Medical Discovery, which helped me greatly. I have taken several bottles, and am restored to good health. Yours respectfully,

JUDITH BURNETT.

We have examined some fourteen pages of signatures,—some of the best in this city, State, and the South,—vouching for the effectiveness of the New Louisiana Remedy, for coughs, colds, etc. We have heard from persons who have used it words of praise. It is a valuable medicine, prepared at home, and not a quack nostrum imported from abroad. Read the advertisement in another column.

Eminent Dr. W. F. Stouart, of Baltimore, writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Colden's Liebeg's Liquid Extract of Beef and [illegible] Invigorator as a most excellent [illegible] in all cases of weakness, [illegible], debility, chlorosis, &c. I [illegible] tested it with universal success." Sold by druggists. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans. 18 19

Sly Doctors.

It is a fact that many of the "regular" doctors who will not recommend Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for the diseases which it so [illegible] removes, yet use [illegible] in their practice. [illegible] adopt it openly as [illegible] remedy.

[illegible] of our read-[illegible] of the St. [illegible] offers them [illegible] New [illegible] the [illegible]

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We are grateful to our Preachers and people who have done so much in pushing the canvass for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880 thus far.

But we feel that the field has not been thoroughly canvassed yet. Will not our Agents everywhere make a special effort at once to send in a list of subscribers for

THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR?

We will send the paper for the remainder of the year for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. The

GENERAL CONFERENCE

is soon at hand, and the SOUTHWESTERN will contain an abstract of the daily proceedings. The coming General Conference will be an important one. It will have much to say about our work in the Southern States. Several Bishops will be elected, and the question of electing Presiding Elders will be discussed; also the matter of admitting laymen into the Annual Conferences will be decided; besides, many other subjects of great importance will receive attention.

Another great event to transpire in 1880 is the election of a

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This will occur next November, and between this time and that our people want the news from a reliable source. This they can get in their own church paper.

We will publish the

WEEKLY MARKETS,

which will be of great value to our people in posting them as to the price of produce and supplies, and thus enable them to keep from being swindled.

In the matter of

CHURCH NEWS

we propose making the SOUTHWESTERN better than ever during 1880.

OUR PREMIUM BOOK.

We give the Premium Book to one dollar and a half subscribers, the same as to yearly subscribers. So $2 cash will pay for the paper the remainder of the year and the Book. It is surprising how popular the Premium Book is. All who see it are delighted with it. It costs but fifty cents to subscribers. No one else can buy it for any price.

Now let our Agents and friends make a thorough canvass at once and send in the names and cash.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Females suffering from pain and weakness will derive great comfort and strength from the use of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster.

Where children are affected with whooping cough, ordinary coughs or colds or weak lungs, it is the one and only treatment they should receive.

It relieves pain at once, strengthens and cures where other plasters will not even relieve.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York. 11 1m

Conference Notices.

Navasota District—Texas Conference.

Bryan, April 11-12; Bryan Circuit, April 10-11; Hempstead, April 18-19; Hempstead Circuit, April 17-18; Belleville, April 17-18; San Felipe, April 24-25; Courtney, May 1-2; Navasota, May 7-8; Plantersville, May 15-16; Anderson, May 22-23; Red Top, June 5-6; Brewer's Hill, June 12-13; Hearne, June 19-20; Bryan, June 26-27; Bryan Circuit, June 26-27. The District Conference will meet at Bryan, June 23, at 1 o'clock p. m.

14 F. C. MOORE, P. E.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members: and a decent funeral at death.

Emsley Brewer, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Pierson Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Cooper, Physician.
Rev. Scott Green, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Bediford, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Papes, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopes, Cyrus King, Elemal Moore.
Jan17'79-tf.

The Mount Zion Christian Benevolent Society.

Pledges to take care of its sick and destitute members and bury the dead with all the courtesy due to the dead. Monthly meeting the fourth Monday in each month. Admission fee $2 50, Monthly dues 25 cents.

Athus Claude, President.
Lemuel Moore, Vice President.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Lee Blakemore, Treasury.
Gabrell Clayton, Chairman of Sick Committee.
Edward Hunter, Grand Marshall.
Emsley Brewer, Chaplain.
Mrs. Margaret Buggs, Lady Pres't.
" Sarah Jones, Lady Vice Pres't
" Hagar Lewis, Lady Steward.
" Kaziah Ballard, Lady Chairman of Sick Committee.

NORMAL SCHOOL, Marshal, Texas.

The Colored Normal School for the training of the colored teachers of Harrison and surrounding counties will open on Monday, June, 1880, and will continue 18 weeks. Tuition, three dollars ($3) per month, in advance. For further information address

Prof. John F. Anderson, Principal. td

NOTICE. THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, will make a special reduction of Fifty Cents per day, from its regular tariff to such readers of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE as will present this notice on arrival WITHIN ONE HUNDRED DAYS FROM THIS DATE and remain one day or more. 18 4t

Make Hens Lay.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

1 1y I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

NOTICE.

[illegible] March 13, 1880.

We [illegible] of the [illegible] Church will [illegible] of the church [illegible] will sing [illegible]

Mistakes and Prejudice

Of Religious and Temperance Journals.

Some good Religious and Temperance journals are making the mistake of declining to advertise a most valuable anti-intoxicating medicine, simply because it is called "Bitters," while the same journals are making a greater mistake by advertising some drunken whisky stuff, or nostrum, because it has some nice, fancy, deceptive name, ending with "ine," "tine," printed on its label, when the bottle is filled with destruction, drunkenness and death. If these good journals would take the trouble to ascertain how many overworked clergymen have had their lost nerve-force, brain-waste and flagging energies restored by the use of Hop Bitters, enabling them to perform their arduous pastoral duties and preach the good sermons that they would have been totally unable to do but for this valuable medicine, and did these journals but know of the host of good Christian Temperance women who rely on them for their family medicine, and how many invalid homes they could make happy and what glad tidings they would send to every neighborhood by publishing the merits of Hop Bitters, they would advertise them without money and without price. And did these journals but know how many have been and may be saved from forming intemperate habits by doctors prescribing Hop Bitters, instead of beer, where the use of hops are needed, (there being more actual hop strength in one bottle of Hop Bitters than in a barrel of beer, without any of the intoxicating or evil effects of beer,) they would lay aside their fear and prejudice against the word "Bitters."

A few of the many witnesses from religious and temperance sources are given below, who use, recommend and advertise Hop Bitters.

The President and Manager of Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. is a veteran Temperance advocate and worker of forty-eight years' service; every man in the Company is an active Temperance worker, and the Company spends thousands of dollars annually in Temperance and Christian work.

What the Religious Press Says:

Chicago, Nov. 18, 1878.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—We do not allow anything in the line of Bitters to enter our paper that contains alcohol, but we are satisfied that your Bitters are free from that ingredient. We feel responsible for the good or bad that may be done to the families of our subscribers that are affected by our advertisements. Therefore our discrimination in your favor, and we trust that our very low rates will meet your approval, and that we may hear from you

"THE LIVING CHURCH."

Temperance clergymen, lawyers, ladies and doctors use Hop Bitters, as they do not intoxicate, but restore nerve and brain waste.—*Temperance Times, Brockport, N. Y.*

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—Rochester *Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

We are not in the habit of making editorial mention of patent medicines, but in case of Hop Bitters, feel free to do so, because their merits deserve to be known.—*New York Independent.*

Northern Christian Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.
Examiner and Chronicle, N. Y.
Evangelical Messenger, Cleveland, O.
National Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pilot, Boston, Mass.
Christian Standard, Cincinnati, O.
Home Journal, Detroit, Mich.
Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Md.
Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.
Christian Mirror, Portland, Me.
And over five hundred more Religious and Temperance papers.

Pittsford, Mass., Sept. 25, 1878.

Sirs—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial. MRS. J. W. TULLER, Sec'y Women's Christian Temperance Union.

A MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK.
High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold, for use, except to persons desirous of obtaining medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM,
U. S. Com'r Internal Rev.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1879.

Dear Sir—Why don't you get a certificate from Col. W. H. W., of Baltimore, showing how he cured himself of drunkenness by the help of Hop Bitters. His is a wonderful case. He is well known in Rochester, N. Y., by all the drinking people there. He is known in this city, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York; in fact, all over the country, as he has spent thousands of dollars for rum. I honestly believe his cord would be worth thousands of dollars to you in this city and Baltimore alone, and make thousands of sober men by inducing the use of your Bitters. J. A. W.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—*The Parents—Good Templars.*

Milton, Del., Feb. 10, 1880.

Having used Hop Bitters, the noted remedy for debility, nervousness, indigestion, etc., I have no hesitation in saying that it is indeed an excellent medicine, and recommend it to any one as a truly tonic bitters.

Respectfully,
REV. MRS. J. H. ELLGOOD.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cause of Temperance, but find they are, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.

REV. JOHN SEAMAN,
Editor *Home Sentinel*, Afton, N. Y.

Scipio, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the pastor of the Baptist church here and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has been greatly benefitted and still uses the medicine. I believe she will become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them. REV. E. R. WARREN.

Cured of Drinking.

A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it.—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it, I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them. REV. —— Washington, D. C.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was advised that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against the word "bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of Hop Bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman, Mexico, N. Y.

I had severe attacks of Gravel and Kidney trouble, was unable to get any medicine or [illegible]

A Valuable Book

Offered to Yearly Subscribers of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880,

AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above-named book, a 12mo., 352 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880, who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
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Hosts and Guests.
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Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Insects.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
Emergencies—How to Meet Them.
Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
Poultices and their Application.
Brief Cures for Various Diseases.
Miscellaneous Health Notes.
Home Economics.
Kitchen Furniture—Cleaning.
Soaps and Washing Fluids.
Washing Clothes.
Starching, Folding, and Ironing.
Removing Stains.
Whitewashing and Painting.
Polishing Furniture.
Articles for the Toilet.
Birds and Bird-Food.
Rules for Carving.
Paste and Cements.
Household Ornaments.

This offer we make to our readers to encourage them to push the canvass next year, and to introduce their church paper to thousands of homes which it has never visited before. Remember, on receipt of $2.50 by postoffice money order, registered letter, or express, we send the paper one year, and forward a copy of the book. Address

Phillips & Hunt,
106 CAMP STREET,
New Orleans.

Ecclesiastical Law,

—AND—

Rules of Evidence:

With Special Reference to the Jurisprudence of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—BY—

HON. WILLIAM J. HENRY,

—AND—

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, D.D., LL.D.

8 vo., 511 Pages.
Cloth, $3; Law Sheep, $4.50.

In the first organization of the Church the rules for its government were few and simple; but as the Church grew and multiplied, and the conditions and circumstances of its members as well as of society about them, were changed, the rules necessary for its proper relation and government became more numerous and complex, so that now it often becomes a difficult matter to determine what proceedings should be instituted in a case, and under what particular rules and regulations. This book has been written with the hope that it may assist the administration in such cases.

In submitting these rules we have aimed to do more than afford guides to judicial investigations before the tribunals of the Church. We believe they will be found valuable for such purposes, but we have endeavored to show in addition that the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures can be vindicated and their genuineness maintained by the well recognized and established rules of evidence received and acted upon in our courts of justice and in our different governmental [illegible]. —Author's Preface.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
New Orleans, La.

Furnished Rooms for Rent

By the Month, Week or Day, at

227 Customhouse Street,

[illegible] New Orleans, La.

Travelers Should Not Forget

The Facilities and Advantages Offered by the

Louisville and Great Southern Railway,

THE LEADING RAILWAY of the SOUTH.

THROUGH PASSENGERS.

The Louisville and Great Southern is the great thoroughfare between all points North East and West.

THROUGH TICKETS

By this line will be found on sale at the Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common Streets. The Louisville & Great Southern offers all the attractions of an unsurpassed line in construction, equipment and management.

THROUGH CARS to all the principal cities North, East and West connect with this Trunk Line at Louisville. On all first-class through tickets stop over privilege is granted at Cave City to passengers desirous of visiting

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Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, [illegible]
Gentlemen—Having escaped death from Bright's disease by the use of your Remedy, I feel it a duty not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and have those who are suffering similarly to judge whether a medicine not prepared by the "regulars" will cure this frightful malady or not.

In the summer of 1877 I was first taken ill, with symptoms which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Mich., and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care, I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggravated. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians in Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of an eminent medical man in New York and remained under his care six months. Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.

In the summer of 1878 my friends induced me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Deulat of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men of the profession on the Continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr. B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case: and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I soon must die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical men to cope with disordered kidneys had become, to say the least, greatly lessened. At this time, I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, O., and turned the scales at 218 pounds, 67½ pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67½ pounds, or about 8½ gallons of water.

Finally, while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish, I was informed by a lady residing on Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y., that one Charles Craig, of Charlotte, had discovered a remedy for Bright's Disease, with which he had cured himself and many others. I immediately repaired to his residence, by the lake, and, after a treatment of five weeks with the remedy (now called "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE"), all my symptoms abated, and I began to feel that I was almost a well man. I returned home, taking with me a quantity of the medicine, and now, although months have elapsed since I took the last dose, I joyfully declare myself absolutely well, both in mind and body.

Should you have occasion in the future to use this letter, you are at liberty to do so, and any one who hesitates to believe the conclusiveness of my statements, is respectfully referred to the following persons, who were aware of the character of my ailment, and the apparent hopelessness of my case: Mme. Le Blanc, 30 Rue Drewoot, Paris; Henri Dubois, 11 Rue Meleeherbs, Paris; Dr. Gerolier, Bordeaux, France; Dr. E. Charmaux, Rue Algier and Lucas Vichy, France; M. Jean Gielgin, 41 Quai de la Molka; Bernard Bradshaw, Esq., 1 York Chambers, Adelphi, London; J. W. Long, Esq., London; John H. Wilson, New York; J. O. Beer, Toledo, O.; Thomas Daniels, Toledo, O.; J. Prentice, Toledo, O.

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Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother and uncle. Brother, named A. Dobbins; uncle, Samuel Dobbins, and lived at Spring Hill, Tennessee. Uncle was carried off in the time of the war, and I have not heard from him since. Brother left this country for the State of Kansas. Address me at Woodlawn Mills, Tenn. F. SHIELDS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to hear of Eliza Cotton. Her brother was Edgar Spencer. In old times our sister was named Nancy Spencer. Our mother, Maria, had those three children and another named Matilda—four in all. I found Nancy Spencer in Virginia, and I am informed that sister Eliza is in New Orleans. Let this letter be read from the pulpits, and address me at Indian Bayou, Sunflower Co., Miss. EDGAR SPENCER.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister, Elizabeth Harter. We belonged to W. W. Harter. Before the war we lived in Marengo Co., Alabama. The last time I saw her was in Marengo county in 1855. I left there then and moved to Jackson county, Mississippi. I wrote Mr. W. W. Harter, our former owner, and he wrote me that sister had moved to Memphis, Tenn., and had married a Mr. Hallam. Address me at Moss Point, Jackson Co., Miss. ROBERT HOWARD.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my lost friends, sisters Ann and [illegible], whom I left in Atascosa Co., Texas, about 25 years ago. [illegible] Ann belonged to Mr. John [illegible], and had four children—[illegible], Emma, Reuben and another. [illegible] Eliza belonged to Wilbert [illegible], and had ten children the [illegible] from her—the eldest [illegible]. Father's name is [illegible] mother's Fanny, and mine [illegible]. Address Henry Johnson, [illegible], at Centreville, Leon [illegible]. JANE JOHNSON.

[illegible]—Allow me to inquire [illegible] father, John Car[illegible] to General Dick [illegible] parish, La. [illegible]

[illegible] ELIZA LACEY.

[illegible] wish to inquire [illegible]

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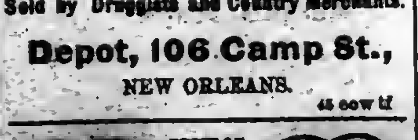

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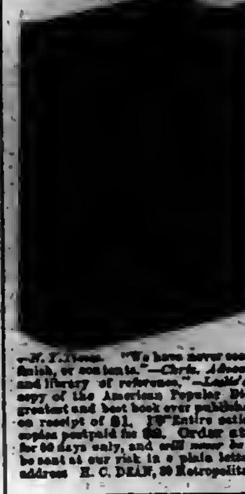

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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The General Conference and the South.

BY REV. [illegible] FORD.

[illegible]

... it enjoys a large share of the best thought of the church.

That our missionary and educational work among the Freedmen is a success our numerous and well regulated annual conferences, with their districts and charges manned by colored men, and the seminaries, colleges and universities with which the Freedmen's Aid Society has dotted the map of the Southern States abundantly testify. Our interest in this department of our work will not abate, but will increase as the years roll on. We will go on building churches, multiplying schools and lifting up the poor distressed colored sons and daughters of America until their race, in this country, is freed from the blighting effects of slavery, and thus prepared to take an intelligent and important part in pushing the conquests of the gospel at home and in Africa. And the same society which has founded so many institutions of learning, and employed so many teachers among the Freedmen may now find a new field of usefulness. The discovery and recent emphasis of "and others" in the Freedmen Aid Society's charter was a most fortunate and timely one.

There can be no question but that there is, 1. A great opening for us among the white people of the South. 2. That the time has now come when the General Conference should take decided and advanced steps to extend and strengthen our work among this class. 3. That second to the appropriations to the more indigent portions of the work is the question of education.

A number of small schools have been opened under the auspices of Conference Boards. They are feeble and need help. And no doubt there are many in the Church who are ready and anxious to aid these struggling institutions, but they do not know how to get at it. True, there are local agents, but they cannot, in the nature of things, do [illegible] abroad. We need a well devised system.

With a view to this some advocate the organization of a new society [illegible] shall be to the white [illegible] the South what the Freedmen's Aid Society is to the colored work.

Others believe that the present [illegible] Society can be so re[illegible] as to accomplish the purposes contemplated in its organization [illegible] charter, and also to take supervision of our educational work among the Southern whites, and establish and promote seminaries and colleges in different parts of the country.

Another class think that the white work has a first claim upon the Freedmen's Aid Society, and [illegible] it should receive sympathy and aid therefrom.

Dr. Rust, the able and efficient secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, in his recent report admits the force of the argument based upon those two little words "and others." He suggests that the Church raise annually say $100,000 for the Society, $25,000 of which [illegible] be applied to the schools, under the supervision of the white [illegible].

[illegible] be well, but it would [illegible] the appointment of an [illegible] secretary, for the work [illegible] be too arduous for any [illegible]. I think it would be [illegible] the number of General [illegible] societies, and that [illegible] Freedmen's Aid Society is broad [illegible] and strong [illegible] the sympathy [illegible] of the public to [illegible] schools.

[illegible] Conference instead [illegible]

branches of learning should be under the control of the churches is rapidly gaining ground.

I conclude from these facts that that Church which is avowed in its support of, and does not antagonise the Free Schools, and opens schools of high grade where young men and women may gain useful knowledge and thus qualify themselves for the duties and responsibilities of life will be the church of the future in the South.

The Romist Church sees this and spares neither money nor labor to establish schools where they can inveigle the children of Protestant parents into the ruinous meshes of a false and seductive system.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only church on this continent that has the requisite elements to meet successfully this ancient foe of human rights, and contest her claim to universal sway over conscience and empire. If we do not check her she will very soon dominate the South; and in no way can we do this as effectively as by offering to all superior advantages in our schools. We must have in the South the power that attaches to the educating denomination. And if the General Conference will make provision for the presentation, to the whole church, of the claims of our educational work among the whites of the South by appointing an additional Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society to work under "and others," within a very few years we will be the leading denomination in the South.

The next thing the General Conference should do for the South is to make ample provision for the more extensive circulation of our book and periodical literature. The Depository and *Methodist Advocate* at Atlanta, and the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE at New Orleans have already done an immense work. Let them be strengthened in every way possible. What if it does involve an expense of a few thousand dollars? Why, there are thousands of families who have no good books, and no papers; thousands more have only the little story papers which they have been induced to subscribe for by traveling pests and worthless chromos. Much of the secular press is ladened with infidelity, and subsidized by the Romish hierarchy, and many of the leading religious journals are poisoning the minds of their readers with sectarianism in its worst form, and working at wrong doing.

This trashy literature must be supplanted, and their dangerous influences counteracted. The people must be supplied with a wholesome and fearless literature. Such our *Advocates* is the South have been. They have gone forth weekly to instruct and encourage our people in the midst of difficulties and trials scarcely equalled in their number and magnitude by those of any former period. They are indeed a power. A mightier power is not at work to-day in molding thought, developing character, and driving the destinies of this South-land than our press in the South. Their defense of our history and doctrines, attitude and work in the South has been able and courageous, and deserves commendation. Let the General Conference see to it that appropriations commensurate with the merits and necessities of these cares be made, that these younger members of the *Advocate family* may go on in their grand work until the banner of full salvation and universal brotherhood waves triumphantly over this land.

Of course the General Conference will elect a small number of Bishops, say four or five, and should direct that at least two reside in the South—one in the Southeast, and one in the Southwest. Thus located, their presence, influence and labors would greatly enhance our cause.

We have no complaints to make against our non-resident bishops. They have exhibited great wisdom, patience and courage in their labors among us, and in their defense of our Southern work; and we would not, for any cause, have the visits of this class of our superintendents discontinued. We are glad that the plan of our superintendency is itinerant and general, and hope it may never be otherwise; but, while this is true, we think there should not be less than [illegible] residences in the [illegible] would afford increased [illegible] understanding [illegible] for the peculiar exi[illegible] in this work, [illegible] and [illegible]

are the three great wants of our Southern work, and the General Conference should, and no doubt will, study these and minor wants, and supply them as far as possible. No greater subject will come before that body for consideration than how best to provide for the Southern work. This work is of the greatest importance to the Church, the Nation, and the to the Christian world, and if the right steps are taken we shall enter upon the next quadrennium with greater faith and zeal, and the oncoming years will be freighted with the golden fruits of wise and timely action, and well-directed devotion to the high interests which have been committed to our hands.

Little Rock, Ark., April 5, 1880.

The Orphans' Home Society of Louisiana to the Christian Public of the United States.

We hold in trust a large and valuable sugar plantation on the Bayou Teche, in Louisiana, one hundred miles from New Orleans. The Texas railroad passes through the property. The plantation consisted originally of fifteen hundred acres, which was bought in 1867. An additional large outlay was made in the erection of an Orphan's Home building, a school house, and in building a sugar house and planter's quarters; in fencing and in putting the plantation in a condition to be remunerative. The whole amount expended was $30,000. Ten thousand dollars of this amount were donated by M. De Bossiere, of Marsailles, France. A large part of the remainder was given by the Freedmen's Bureau, and the balance was raised principally in the North by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman and other devoted friends of the colored people, who labored with him at the South at that time.

The Home, which had already been opened in New Orleans, was transferred to the plantation and there for seven years an average of one hundred orphans per annum—at first the orphans of colored soldiers,—were cared for; being fed, clothed and educated. During these years the income from the plantation was not so large as was anticipated; the hard times, financially, throughout the country cut off donations, and the sugar house was badly damaged by the explosion of the boiler and had to be refitted. So it transpired that in 1874 we found ourselves embarrassed with debt, and we deemed it wise to find homes for nearly all the children, and to devote our efforts to clearing the property from embarrassment. The debts amounted to about $10,000 and interest, in all to nearly $13,000. Of this amount $5,000, with interest, was due the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the remainder was made up of local debts. The Rev. Dr. W. D. Godman, our corresponding secretary, has had in charge the property since 1875. For two and a half years he and Mrs. Godman, who is also one of our managers, have been in the North raising money to pay the debts. During that time they have raised and paid on the debts of the institution something over $6,000.

By a happy arrangement with the Freedmen's Aid Society and our local creditors, we have been enabled to provide for our remaining debts by the sale to our creditors of about one third of our plantation, leaving us nearly one thousand acres and all the improvements valuable to us.

Had it not been for the late terrific storm of last September, by which our buildings were destroyed, we could at once re-open our Home and School. That storm, which destroyed millions of dollars worth of property in that region of the State, played sad havoc with our buildings and improvements. The main building, which was a two story brick, two hundred and twenty-five feet long and fifty feet wide, was so badly wrecked that only a part can be utilized in rebuilding; the school house, the gift of the Freedmen's Bureau, was entirely destroyed; the barn, the planter's quarters and fences were nearly all swept away. We have rebuilt such buildings and fences as we have been able.

Now that our debts are provided for, our purpose is to re-open the Home and the LaTeche Seminary next fall. To furnish the necessary buildings to do this will require about $5,000. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Godman are now in the North to raise this amount. They have already demonstrated their great interest in this work by their unselfish devotion to it, laboring continuously without compensation, even at times bearing a part of their own traveling expenses.

Through them, as our accredited representatives, we appeal to the Christian public of America for help to aid us in our good work. A few orphans have all the time been under our care, but we hope to soon have scores to whom we can impart a Christian culture, and whom we can send forth to lead and save their people. Our Seminary embraces within its helpful influence a large number of pupils from a large territory—the orphans being but a small fraction of the entire number. We beseech especially the friends of the colored people to make Dr. and Mrs. Godman welcome, and to help them, for the Master's sake, whose poor, through us, they represent.

The opportunities for good through this institution are boundless. The poor and homeless children of the colored people are numbered in every Southern State by thousands. From these can be gathered those who, after a few years of Christian training, can go among their people as teachers and leaders to aid them in their struggles for a better and higher civiliza tion.

Remember the words of the Master: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Your brethren and sisters in Christ, Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D.D., President; Rev. Joseph Matlock, First Vice President; Rev. Emperor Williams, Second Vice President; Thomas G. Tracy, Esq., Treasurer; James G. B. Williams, Esq., Recording Secretary; *Board of Managers:* Rev. H. Green, Hon. E. Heath, Hon. John Page, Hon. H. C. Dibble, Mrs. J. C. Hartzell, Mrs. C. W. Boothby, Mrs. C. B. Drew, Mrs. J. Hayward, Mrs. T. G. Tracy.

A Letter of Great Interest to Emigrants.

Being a citizen of Topeka, Kansas, and a member of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association, also extensively known in the South, at a regular meeting of the Executive Board, held March 15, 1880, by a unanimous vote, I was instructed to proceed to Cairo, Illinois, and empowered to use such means as I may deem prudent and expedient to turn the tide of emigration from the South into other States than Kansas.

Not that Kansas is getting weary of well-doing, but because it cannot reasonably be expected that Kansas is able to do all that must be done for our people, while our Northern States are willing to help bear the burden.

Those who have read letters from Governor St. John can see that Kansas has never raised any objections to our people coming into that State, since they have understood this exodus movement from the South is something of more than human character. Governor St. John has spoken for the State. Please turn to that letter of his to Mr. H. N. Rust, of Chicago, Ill., and read what he says: "Having in view solely that which is best for these poor people, you will pardon me if I suggest to you and through you to the philanthropic friends in your city, that, in my opinion, the great State of Illinois, that furnished to this country Abraham Lincoln, who issued the proclamation that set these people free, and Grant, at the head of the grand army that enforced it, could do no greater to herself and her martyred heroes than to open wide her doors to these unfortunate refugees, and furnish homes for 50,000 of them, where they could earn their own living, instead of sending supplies to them to a State that is already over-crowded with them to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to secure labor for them, so that they may be self-supporting. I beg of you not to understand me as intimating that Kansas in any sense is complaining. Our people know what it is to struggle for freedom. We know its cost, and shall never turn our backs upon any law-abiding human being who is willing to put forth an earnest effort to make an honest living. I only make these suggestions to the people of your State for the benefit of the people. As you are, of course, aware that Kansas, being yet in her infancy, can absorb only a limited number of this unfortunate race who depend upon their labor for support," etc., and at a meeting that was held in Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1880, in the interest of our people, by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Comstock and others, another letter from Governor St. John was sent to Mrs. Comstock, in these words:

"If you can only induce the people of Illinois to form an organization through which employment can be obtained in Illinois for the poor blacks that are coming northward, you will have accomplished not only a good work, but will save a large expenditure of money that is now incurred in sending refugees from Kansas to other States. The colored people will gladly go to Illinois if they are only made to understand that they will be fairly treated there."

At that same meeting a resolution was adopted inviting 50,000 colored people to settle in Illinois, and the Executive Committee was instructed to make such arrangements for receiving and distributing refugees in the State of Illinois.

Now, having a personal knowledge of the condition of our people, both in the South and in the State of Kansas, I concur with Governor St. John and other friends of our people, in saying that our people must go into other States where they can find employment. I do not mean those who are able to go to Kansas and purchase property. If a man has money enough he can go where he pleases, and do to suit himself; but those that are without means to take care of themselves after getting to Kansas.

Take my advice and go into other Northern States, where labor is more needful and wages are higher.

I do not say that our people should remain in the South, as some have stated without giving a single reason for it; while I know that all our people would rather live South, if they could only enjoy their civil and political rights, and acquire property and have legal protection.

All those going northward wishing to find homes in any of the Northern States may stop at Cairo, Ill., where they will be met by parties authorized by the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association, also by the Executive Committee of the organization at Chicago, Ill.

From Cairo more than 300 heads of families have found homes in different parts of Illinois and Iowa. They are doing well, and more laborers are wanted.

I have had an interview with several of the Emigrant Agents in the South, and they agree with us in the change of the tide of this emigration, as being for the good of the colored people themselves, and the friends of Kansas.

We have hundreds of applications for laborers to come into Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, and Ohio. Those wishing to go into either of these States may stop at St. Louis, where arrangements will be made through which they can find homes, without having to lie over on expense to themselves.

Done in behalf of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association.

For further information address me.

W. O. LYNCH,
Topeka, Kansas.

March 25, 1880.

True and False Democracy.

The *Herald* of Vicksburg, Mississippi, says:

Over two thousand negroes have moved to Washington county this winter. There is no demand for labor there by land-owners whatever. In Issaquena a similar situation exists. Somewhere near a thousand have left Yazoo county, and the planters in Tensas parish, La., find it difficult to get enough laborers on good terms. Washington and Issaquena counties get nearly double as much rent per acre as Yazoo and Tensas. We state facts as given us by intelligent, reliable planters. The Yazoo *Herald* and Port Gibson *Reveille* will say politics has nothing to do with this strange contrast, but, inasmuch as the counties where the Conservative policy prevailed are the ones well supplied with good, contented labor, we differ with our contemporaries. The Yazoo and Tensas plans may suit the desperate office-seekers and their friends, but if persisted in, they will prove destructive to material prosperity.

Washington and Issaquena have fully as large a preponderance of colored voters as Yazoo and Tensas, but none of the evils predicted by the Bourbons followed the elections in Washington and Issaquena. Civilization was not outraged, all men voted as they chose, no political widows and orphans were made, there was no fraud and no violence, and to-day we compare their situation with that of Yazoo and Tensas. The comparison teaches thoughtful persons wisdom. Honesty is the best policy. Those who have the moral courage to do right are really more brave than those afraid of the shadows that must at times obscure our political path.

This comparison defines the difference between Bourbonism and Conservatism better than we have yet seen it defined. The one recognizes all classes of citizens, and standing on the Democratic platform as it is written uses only legitimate means of success; the other, under one pretense or another, deserts the platform and forces a success that will prove worse than a defeat in the long run.

Repudiation of Public Debts in the South.

The mania for repudiating State and municipal debts in the Southern States has become so general as to attract universal attention. The following, from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, shows how groundless are the excuses offered for this wholesale robbery:

It is asserted that the loss of material resources after the close of the rebellion deprived them of the power to pay these honestly incurred debts. Here are the facts. The losses of all the seceding States by the war (slave property included) were estimated at $2,759,527,918. The assessed valuation of property in 1865 was $1,603,402,429; in 1870 it was $2,141,834,788, and the census valuation of the same year was $2,735,445,451; in 1877-8 it was $1,624,625,617, showing an increase of only $20,000,000 since 1865, a decrease of over $518,000,000 from the assessed valuation of 1870, and a decrease of over $1,111,000,000 as compared with the true, or census valuation, of the same year. In 1877 the assessed valuation of property in Ohio alone was $120,000,000 more than in the nine repudiating Southern States combined. In Indiana and Illinois together it was about $226,000,000 more; but this showing on the part of the South, as will be seen farther along, is no excuse for wholesale repudiation.

It is an established fact that the prosperity of a nation does not depend on what it has accumulated, but on the continuity of those processes and resources by which the wealth was won in the first instance. Apply this rule to the South and see the result. In the last nine years (1870—1878) the production of the three great staples of the Southern States has been as follows:

Cotton—19,116,000,000 pounds, of which 17,252,000,000 were produced in the repudiating States.

Tobacco—4,301,000,000 pounds, of which 1,075,000,000 were produced in the repudiating States.

Sugar—1,423,000,000 pounds, of which nineteen-twentieths were produced in the repudiating States.

The value of the cotton produced in the last seven years alone exceeds $2,800,000,000.

These figures demonstrate clearly that property in the South is assessed at a mere fraction of its value; and that the inability to meet their engagements, pleaded by the Southern people, is the weakest kind of excuse for downright dishonesty.

The charges of corruption in the issuing of the bonds is alike a pretense, for this has only been shown in the case of $20,000,000, and even as to these the present holders of the bonds are entirely innocent.

The fallacy of the cry of the "tax-ridden South" is shown by the following table, which we have compiled from a recent article in the *International Review*, and which shows that the Southern States are paying less per capita taxation than either the Eastern or the Western States:

EASTERN STATES.	Taxation per capita.	WESTERN STATES.	Taxation per capita.	SOUTHERN STATES.	Taxation per capita.
Maine	$8.49	Mich	$4.57	Ala	$2.39
N. H.	10.72	Indiana	6.42	Ark	4.91
Vt.	8.50	Illinois	8.59	Florida	2.64
Mass.	17.10	Wis.	8.10	La.	9.71
R. I.	9.98	Minn	8.02	Miss.	4.51
Conn.	12.28	Iowa	7.58	Georgia	2.21
N. Y.	11.07	Mo.	8.08	N. C.	2.30
N. J.	8.18	Kansas	7.28	S. C.	2.92
Pa.	7.00	Neb.	8.35	Tenn.	2.60
				Va.	3.76
Average	$10.09	Average	$6.89	Average	$4.08

Taxation per capita in the Southern States is less than half what it is in the Eastern States, and almost $3 per capita less than in the Western States. But to more forcibly bring out the absurdity of the claim that the "South is tax-ridden" etc., need we do more than call attention to the following comparison between the taxation of Southern and Western States having nearly the same assessed valuation for 1870:

State	Assessed valuation.	Total tax.
Alabama	$155,582,000	$2,962,000
New Hampshire	149,065,000	3,268,000
Virginia	365,439,000	4,612,000
Iowa	302,515,000	9,065,000
North Carolina	130,000,000	2,262,000
Kansas	92,125,000	2,672,000
Tennessee	253,782,000	2,861,000
Michigan	272,242,000	5,412,000

It has been shown that the assessments are notoriously low in the South, a fact which makes the above even more significant. The figures tell a story the recital of which should make every honest and patriotic American citizen blush with shame, not only for those of his countrymen in the South that are directly responsible for this wholesale robbery, but for those of the North who are indirectly responsible for it, because they have lent their influence and given their votes to reinstate the very men who have thus brought disgrace upon their nation, both at home and abroad.

To gain permanent reputation, endeavor to *be* rather than appear good.

General News Items.

Irregular Tartars have made incursions into Siberia.

The Porte has stopped the work of Baker Pasha in Asia Minor.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company increased the pay of [illegible] employes.

Severe storms in North Georgia blew down fences and damaged crops badly.

Scandinavian residents of Paris gave a banquet in honor of Prof. Nordenskjold, the arctic explorer.

In Indiana all the constitutional amendments were carried. [illegible] will make the State election come in November.

For the first time the Republicans have elected a city government for Milwaukee, with a majority of 3500.

The United States Government has decided to locate a marine hospital at Blackbeard Island, [illegible] Brunswick, Ga.

The Liberals defeated the Conservatives in the elections for members of Parliament in Great Britain. The Liberals gained sixty-five seats.

In Cincinnati E. Sherby, Republican, for City Comptroller, has a majority of 3800. The entire Republican Board of Education [illegible] majorities ranging from [illegible]

A Paris dispatch reports that a terrible fire has occurred in Montmant, a village of Savoy. Seventeen of the inhabitants perished. Thirty-one dwellings were destroyed.

The managers of all the principal theatres of New York have signed a petition, asking the Legislature not to pass a bill now before [illegible] allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors on their premises.

On the night of April 4, twelve miles north of Memphis, three colored children, aged ten, twelve and thirteen years, were burned to death. They had been left in [illegible] cabin by their parents, who attended church. The fire originated by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, [illegible] all three perished before assistance came.

Some enterprising American has invented a machine whereby [illegible] dust can be converted into a pulp and then compressed into various shapes, such as barrels, [illegible], doors, etc. Articles of furniture produced by this means, it is claimed, are in some respects superior to those made from the ordinary wood, the pulp becoming perfectly hard and quite waterproof.

The State election in Rhode Island on the 7th resulted in no choice for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Returns from thirty towns give Littlefield, Republican, 6250; Kimball, Democrat, [illegible], and Howard, Prohibition and Independent Republican, 2814. The General Assembly will be three-quarters Republican, insuring the election of Littlefield. A large majority of the Assembly men elect favor the re-election of Senator Burnside.

The new directory of Jacksonville, Fla., gives the population of that city at 9,530, and that of the various suburbs at 3,380. The increase of the city proper within the past two years is fixed at 1,[illegible]. Within the past twelve months new buildings have been erected valued at $200,000. There are thirteen hotels and twenty-eight boarding houses, forty-one lawyers, twenty physicians, twenty-one churches and three daily newspapers.

A Democratic manifesto, signed by 279 former Deputies and Senators and twenty-one journalists, was published in Spain. It demands religious liberty, liberty of the press, of public meetings, of association and of education, universal suffrage, decentralization, obligatory military service for all, equality in the public service, respect for the rights of individuals, improved control over finances, [illegible] of Cuba to Spain, and irremovability of judges.

A Berlin dispatch says the Bundesrath passed the stamp law, [illegible] with certain modifications. [illegible] were not agreeable to Bismarck, and he sent his resignation to the Emperor, who refused to [illegible] using the word "never." Bismarck again sent in his resignation, [illegible] ing the vote in the Bundesrath [illegible] not the sole ground for his [illegible] but that his health was [illegible] he considered it necessary [illegible] draw from public life. [illegible] will confer with the [illegible] day. The popular [illegible] he will remain in [illegible]

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

[illegible]DAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

General Grant honored the office of the SOUTHWESTERN with a short [illegible] during his stay in New Or[illegible]

Our friends at Conparle City, [illegible] not called on to sub[illegible] this year by any preacher, [illegible] in their own list with [illegible] That is right.

[illegible] *Western Christian Advocate* [illegible] "We are pleased to know [illegible] subscription list for 1880, [illegible] papers published by the [illegible] Book Concern, shows a [illegible] increase over that of [illegible]

[illegible] testimony being taken before [illegible] Committee at Washing[illegible] proving all the SOUTH[illegible] said about the causes [illegible] If the papers [illegible] would publish that [illegible] would do a very [illegible]

[illegible] churches in New [illegible] freeing them[illegible] The First Church [illegible] \$400 due on their [illegible] and on last [illegible] Church raised [illegible] only debt of [illegible] Church Extension [illegible]

[illegible] to learn that our [illegible] at Austin, [illegible] forward. [illegible] elder, is in [illegible] money and the [illegible] is doing [illegible] and pastor[illegible] "It is the [illegible] religious [illegible] and anna[illegible]

[illegible]

The Light of the World.

"The light of the world is Jesus." He is to the moral world what the natural sun is to the natural world. As the natural sun dispels darkness, and is necessary to all vegetable and animal life, so Christ, who is called the Sun of Righteousness, dispels moral darkness, and is the source of spiritual life and light. He says of himself: "I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth in me should not abide in darkness."

Christ is the light of the world; first, because He has revealed the character of God. He is God manifest in the flesh. The Jews, through the Old Testament revelation, had some knowledge of the true God, but not so full and complete as that which Christ brought. They knew but little of God as a loving Father. It is through Jesus Christ that this revelation of God to men was first fully revealed. He taught the paternal love and care of God for men, that He loves us with a love that is as unchangeable and eternal as His own essence. He calls God our Father and himself our Elder Brother. By His own gracious tempers and dispositions He showed to men what is the character of God; for in Him dwells all the fulness of the God bodily. He said, "I am in the Father, and the Father is in me;" and "He that hath seen me, hath seen the Father."

Christ is the light of the world, because He revealed distinctly a future state of existence. Before Christ's immortality to the heathen world was only a conjecture, or a vague hope. Jesus, by His teaching and resurrection, made it a certainty. What was before dimly believed with regard to the future, "is now made manifest by the appearing of our Savior Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel."

Christ is the light of the world, because He is the way of salvation. Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved. He says: "I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father except by me."

Christ is the light of the world, because He has made plain the [illegible] of duty by His precepts and [illegible] His example. He has left the only perfect system of instruction [illegible] doctrine and duty, there [illegible] ever been in the world. He is [illegible] perfect Teacher. His [illegible]ve and com[illegible] every point of human [illegible] He has shed sufficient light to [illegible] if they will but follow [illegible] true happiness in this [illegible] in the world to come. [illegible] Christ's teaching was not by [illegible] alone. His precepts, though [illegible] have been insuffi[illegible] and control men, [illegible] been illustrated and [illegible] example. Men are [illegible] that they learn bet[illegible] example than by precept. [illegible]: "Example is bet[illegible]" Theory without [illegible] precept without exam[illegible] constitute a perfect [illegible] in any sci[illegible] of surveying, [illegible] it may be taught [illegible] makes a practical [illegible] artist would in[illegible] art, he must [illegible] but with [illegible] he must practice [illegible] eyes. In the [illegible] trades he must [illegible]"

[illegible] needed in these [illegible] must it be [illegible] adjust[illegible] — how [illegible] and per[illegible] of duty. Now [illegible] the world be[illegible] His teachings [illegible]

Notes on General Grant's Visit.

We have already spoken of General Grant's total abstinence from intoxicating drinks and commended it. At the great banquet given to him by prominent men of New Orleans last week, we sat within a few feet of him during the four hours and a half which the feast and speeches lasted, and although the best of wines were served in abundance to all who desired them he drank only water and coffee. Governor Wiltz, who sat at his side, was about to fill the General's glass with wine, when the latter replied, "No, thank you," and touching his glass of ice water, said, "This is all I want." As we saw bottle after bottle of wine disappearing, some of it down the throats of ministers, we could but wish that the example set by the great man who sat at the head of the table had been followed by all present. Some of the cheering would probably have been less boisterous, and many faces would have been less red, but we are sure the good results which are expected to flow from the banquet would have been increased and more enduring.

Much has been said about General Grant being a great lover of horse racing. His own putting of the case to us was about as follows: "I am a great admirer of fine horses, but care nothing at all about horse racing. Beyond the ordinary trotting sometimes seen at fairs I have attended but two races in America since 1845. Many years ago, in Cincinnati, I drove my wife and boys out to see a race, and in San Francisco I saw the champion of the turf trot a mile in two minutes twelve and three-fourth seconds." Great expectations were raised that General Grant would attend the races while here. But he attended none of the several days of racing advertised during his stay. We know of one hour of social chat he spent for the purpose of being too late to go to the races when it had been advertised he would be there. We heard it remarked that his coming to New Orleans was principally to see the races, which indicates how often public men are misrepresented.

General Grant's proverbial silence on public occasions, and his lack of fluency in public addresses, do not at all apply to him in private social intercourse. He is indeed an admirable conversationalist. He remembers distinctly places, names and events, and his use of language is good. After the meeting with the preachers last Monday, we were with him a couple of hours, driving from point to point in the city, he having several matters of private business to attend to. Among other things he desired a new hat, and when we suggested that he might desire to buy a "Robert E. Lee" hat he replied: "All I want is a good hat." So General Grant will wear a "Robert E. Lee" hat for a while. He was greatly interested in learning of the educational and religious work going on among the colored people of the South, and was gratified at the advance they had made and the good work being done in helping them.

One of General Grant's chief characteristics is his modesty. He never, by act or word, unnecessarily calls attention to himself, either what he has done or what others have done for him. Another thing indicative of his greatness is his kindness and impartiality in meeting all classes of people. Whether in the magnificent banquetting hall receiving the homage of wealth and power, in the presence of cultured men and women, or whether returning the salute of the commonest people who stare at him on the street, or whether shaking hands with the humblest persons, black or white, who press through the crowd to speak to him; his manner is always the same. He has the soul and manner of a real gentleman.

There was one old colored man named Lewis, who, because of his age and feebleness, was unable to make his way through the crowd [illegible] Wesley Chapel on Monday to shake the General's hand. He had brought a basket of flowers, and [illegible] greatly disappointed. Not to [illegible] he made his way far up [illegible] the gate of Maj. Fearn, [illegible] the General stopped, and [illegible] his return. As the car[illegible] drove up we recognized the [illegible] told the General who [illegible] his errand. The great [illegible] and heard his story, [illegible] with him, and took [illegible] the two boquets, [illegible] and appre[illegible] they were from the [illegible] princess.

[illegible] of the colored [illegible] Grant has no [illegible] City, as he [illegible] to [illegible] woman [illegible]

ferry at Algiers, another old colored woman made her way to him and followed behind him, and slapping him on the shoulder over and over again, cried out, "Dis am he—dis am the General—dis am General Grant—God bless him." Another one, while the General was making his way through the crowd into Wesley Chapel, made out to touch the skirt of his coat, and said: "Dis am Jesus, I hab touched de hem ob his garmint." And a moment after, another, who was asked not to crowd the General, said: "I'se bound to touch him, if I dies next minute." One enthusiastic colored brother put his arm around him and shouted: "Thank the Lord, I've got my arm around him." The excitement extended to the children. In one of Mrs. Hartzell's girls' mission schools the excitement became so intense on the day General Grant was expected to arrive in the city that the teacher was compelled, as a matter of discipline, to adopt some means of keeping the more restless ones still. A separate bench was set apart for those who had the "Grant fever," as the teacher called the excitement. This held in check some, but others held up their hands and said they too had the Grant fever too, and wanted to go on that bench.

The reception accorded General Grant by the old Union people of the city was cordial in the extreme. While the extreme Southern people as a mass did not turn out to see him, still there were enough of all classes in various ways took part in the reception to indicate a great deal. Whether General Grant remains in private life or is again called to the Presidency, we are satisfied that his visit to New Orleans and the South will do much to molify Southern prejudice against him, and thereby go far toward increasing good feeling between the North and South.

Bad Taste in Criticism.

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* after giving a fairly appreciative notice of the last Annual Report of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spoils it by adding this slur upon our teachers:

> While from lack of information we cannot speak positively on the point, we think it likely that on the whole a better class of laborers are now at work in this field. The visionaries, the shallow enthusiasts, the adventurers, who were borne South on the tide of excitement, or with an eye to appropriations, at the close of the war, have in many instances gone back whence they came. A few more might perhaps yet be spared with advantage to all concerned. But those who have remained, and devoted themselves steadily to the work, are presumptively of a different type. They have learned some things that could be known only by actual contact with the class for whom they are laboring, and have modified their expectations and methods accordingly.

And also gives this piece of egotistic self-laudation in the name of the "intelligent white people of the South," by whom he means, we suppose, the people of the South who taught the divinity of slavery and still justify the late attempt to destroy this nation. It says:

> It has long been, and is still, our firm conviction that we, who began this work, must resume it; that though the conditions are changed: the obligation is not dissolved, nor the opportunity put beyond our reach. None can do this work so well as the intelligent Christian white people of the South.

Ignorance, egotism and lack of charity are three bad symptoms, especially when all are found in one and the same editorial. "Lack of information" is admitted; "I am holier than thou" is paraphrased by "None can do this work so well as we," and certainly there is no charity in such epithets as "Visionaries, shallow enthusiasts and adventurers" when applied to the teachers of any year, who have been employed by the Freedmen's Aid Society.

The *Advocate* says, "We who began this work *must resume it*." When the "intelligent white people of the South" do resume this work in earnest, all will rejoice, but until then criticisms of the type we have quoted are not in good taste.

The elective presiding elder movement has received quite a check in a change of sentiment in one of its chief places of power. The New England Conference which, under the lead of Dr. Cummings and others, has lead chiefly in the agitation of this question seems to have undergone a complete revolution. Four years ago, in the election of delegates to the General Conference, the elective presiding elder sentiment swept everything four to one, but last week, in the election, out of five delegates three, Rev. Drs. Upham, Mallelieu and Rogers, are open opponents of electing presiding elders, and a fourth, Dr. Butler, was elected on his missionary record, and was voted for by both sides. Dr. Cummings, one of the ablest and fairest advocate of the elective plan, was elected last after three ballots, and chiefly on grounds of personal popularity.

The New Orleans University Singers, under the direction of Dr. Goldman, are filling important engagements in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. April 8th [illegible] they sang in Washington.

General Grant's Movements.

Last Monday evening Gen. Grant enjoyed a banquet given by leading citizens at the St. Charles Hotel. Tuesday a trip to the jetties on the steamer John W. Cannon, and the hospitalities of ex-Governor Warmoth at the Magnolia plantation, engrossed his attention. On Wednesday he visited the Straight University, the City Hall, Governor Pinchback's house and Mr. Hellman's mansion. About 300 students welcomed him at the University. Mr. Pinchback's house was profusely decorated. On Thursday evening a banquet was given in his honor by ex-officers of the U. S. army at Moreau's restaurant. Friday morning a special train conveyed him to Mobile. On Saturday he visited the Custom House, had his picture taken at Lillienthal's, drove to the Lake, and in the afternoon went to the races. He left in a special car for Vicksburgh, on Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., by the Jackson Route.

Our conversation with him about attending the races was in type before Saturday, so he has now been to three races in America since 1845.

A Kind Word.

The *Southern Christian Advocate* (Southern Methodist) speaking of our churches in the Southern States, says:

> We would not be just to ourself nor to Northern Methodist brethren, if we did not acknowledge, with gratitude to God, the good work they have done among our colored people. Our white people do not need nor desire their service, but our colored people do, and we trust they will be equal, under God, to the heavy responsibility placed upon them.

This is a kind word, and will be appreciated concerning our work among the colored people of the South. As to the white people of the South, the fact that over 100,000 have joined our church in the Southern States since the war indicates that the *Southern Methodist* needs a little more light.

Rev. Albert's Address.

The following is the address of welcome delivered by Rev. A. E. P. Albert, at Wesley Chapel, on Monday, 5th inst.:

> GENERAL GRANT—We welcome you here. Our welcome to you is a peculiar one. For we hail you not as an ex-President and a great general; but as our liberator, constant friend and protector. Your name and that of the immortal Lincoin shall forever be linked together as the Aaron and Moses of our emancipation—Aaron the talker and Moses the silent. You are enshrined in our hearts as the Moses of our deliverance. Whether upon the bloody field of carnage, or within the precincts of the White House, your friendship to my race has ever been as pure as the light, and as constant as the radiating beams from the star of the eternal North. While you were belting the earth the eyes of your colored fellow citizens never lost sight of you; but with much devotion, mixed with anxiety, followed you into every country and clime. You have been honored by kings, princes and potentates of the earth far above any man, living or dead, but your friendship for my people remains as true as the needle to the pole. Your motto, "Let us have peace," has electrified the nation, but another more recent declaration of yours burns in our hearts today. You have distinguished yourself in war and peace; but nowhere, and at no time, did you distinguish yourself more gallantly than at Jacksonville, Florida, when the hotel-keeper, Nicholas, attempted to drive away my people from your presence. He said to them, "Go out, you are not wanted here;" but you answered, "Wherever I am, they can come. If not at this hotel, then I will go to one where they can." General, this heaven-born sentiment in the behalf of my race reminds me of the time when those self-conceited church dignitaries would drive away their betters (the little children) from the Savior, when he replied that the children were the worthier to be with him. "Where I am, they may come." This sentiment forms one of the most precious pictures that hang upon memory's wall. General, we love, honor and cherish your name as no other in American history. May heaven bless you, is our prayer.

The Delusions of Legislators.

The advocates of a wholesale lottery law in the Louisiana Legislature defend their scheme with the plea that they wish to increase the educational fund. The Raleigh *Christian Advocate* shows the result of the same class, who labored to increase the State revenue of North Carolina, by providing cheap whisky. Says the *Advocate*:

> The extra session of our Legislature reduced the revenue on liquor sellers, as some of them stated, to increase the revenue of the State. In other words they put liquor selling down lower to induce more men to engage in it. Some members of the church, we are sorry to say, advocated the measure. The very idea of making liquor more accessible, producing more drunkards, producing more crime, putting more men in our jails, alms-houses and lunatic asylums, making more women and children miserable to increase the revenue derived from liquor dealers! We firmly believe the great object of this legislation was to curry favor with liquor dealers and liquor drinkers; and those legislators who advocated and voted for it, and those who failed to fight it because of its unpopularity, deserve the censure of all good men.

The *Methodist Quarterly Review* for April has the following articles: The Glorious Return of the Vandois, by Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Equatorial Africa, by Rev. E. Wentworth, D.D.; The Basle Session of the Evangelical Alliance, by Rev. J. F. Hurst, D.D.; District Conferences, by Rev. W. H. Kincaid, A. M.; Shall Education by the State be Exclusively Secular? by C. H. Payne, D.D.; The Itinerant Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D.; The Wesleyan Mission in New Zealand, by Rev. John Armitage; Synopsis of the Quarterlies; Foreign Religious Intelligence; Quarterly Book-Table. Price, \$2.50 per year. Dr. Whedon, the veteran editor of the *Quarterly* maintains his vigor of thought wonderfully, and makes a quarterly second to none in America.

When you have read these lines ask yourself: "What can I do to help along my church paper?" Possibly some neighbor or friend can be told how you enjoy its visits, and will subscribe for it.

Personal Mention.

—Hon. E. D. Morgan has given \$100,000 to endow a library in Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

—P. Johnson, Oakland, Texas, after sending us 17 new subscribers, expressed the hope that he would get as many more.

—Rev. A. Moore, of La Teche, La., called last week. He reported seven accessions, and was encouraged with progress on his charge.

—Rev. M. A. Daugherty, of our church in San Antonio, and Rev. Mr. Skewes, of Palestine, Texas, are both North raising money, each for his church.

—John Yancy, of Columbus, Texas, was so well pleased with his premium book that he wrote us a letter asking us to publish the fact for the benefit of the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN.

—The New Orleans Board of Health are Drs. E. F. Sheppard, Joseph Jones, David Davidson, F. Loeber, F. Formento, J. C. Beard, and Messrs. E. Hernandez, R. Brewster and I. N. Marks.

—Rev. L. H. Carhart gives a note of encouragement from the District Conference of Jefferson District, Texas Conference, under date of April 6. We hope Presiding Elder Rippetoe will send a full account of the conference.

—Rev. D. D. Goodwin, of Vicksburg, on his return from Mississippi Conference found his wife ill, and on her recovery he was taken sick and confined to his bed for three weeks. He is now a little easier, and requested Rev. C. P. Head to write us. The church is doing well.

—Rev. Dr. R. Allyn, President of Southern Illinois Normal University, accompanied by his brother and daughter, arrived in this city on the steamer City of Alton on Wednesday and departed on Saturday of last week. Dr. Allyn is enjoying a little respite from his arduous labors. We regret his stay could not have been longer.

—Rev. S. B. Darnell, B. D., of Jacksonville, Florida, reports that the Cookman Institute, of which he is principal, is closing a very successful year. Captain Kitwood, assistant General Superintendent of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, did our cause great service by his late visit to Jacksonville. His sermons were full of power.

—Rev. James Morrow formerly pastor of Ames Methodist Church in this city, but now of Philadelphia, is spending a few days among his old friends here. He is in fine spirits and is cordially welcomed by his many acquaintances in the Crescent City. He preached an admirable sermon in Ames Church last Sunday morning, and on Monday night lectured in the same place, to a large audience, on "Ireland and Specimen Irishmen." A collection was taken up for the Irish sufferers at the close of the lecture.

—Ex-President James S. Payne (Hon. or Rev. as you prefer, for he is both) is the delegate from the Liberia Conference to the General Conference. Our personal intercourse with the ex-President enables us to say that he is an African of rare intellectual and social culture, every inch a gentleman, and as broad-minded a statesman as any we met on the West coast of Africa. His reputation as a preacher is good. He is a very valuable representative, and many greater blunders might be made than to make him a bishop for Africa, if that policy were to obtain, which, however, we presume is not likely to, because our former limited episcopacy experiments have not been satisfactory either to us here or the Liberians yonder. We bespeak for the Reverend ex-President a cordial reception, and for his judgments becoming consideration. He is a judicious man.—*Northern.*

—The anniversary of Mrs. Maggie Van Cott's fiftieth birthday at the Washington Square M. E. Church, of which she is a member, on Thursday afternoon and evening was a grand success. Rev. W. F. Hatfield, her pastor, presided, and in a very effective manner made the address of welcome. Rev. John Parker, who fourteen years ago received her into the Duane M. E. Church, and Rev. A. C. Morehouse, who gave her the first license, and Dr. L. H. King, who in the controversy publicly defended the right of women to preach, and the Hon. Chauncey Shaffer, who followed in addresses and read letters from all parts of the United States, and also gave some account of her great work in the 12 years of her ministry—traveling 143,417 miles, held 9,853 religious meetings, spent 17,971 hours in religious gatherings, preached 4,294 sermons, written 9,853 letters, and has seen 32,143 souls converted. Her many friends contributed in presents and golden offerings tokens of their appreciation of her work. The evening love-feast was conducted by her, and was a season of spiritual power, closing with a consecration meeting and the conversion of one precious soul.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Our Southern Work.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. Wm. Smith, St. James: "Sunday-school is getting along finely, with 52 in attendance. We are adding backsliders to the church. On the first Sunday in April we collected \$91.30 for repairs to the church."

Stephen Priestly: "The revival is still ablaze at First Street Church. We have 75 converts thus far. On Sunday night 290 communed, and nine united with the church on probation. Brethren, pray for the conversion of New Orleans. We cannot tell how long it will last. The church cannot seat the congregation. On Sunday night 9 were baptized."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. C. Skinner, Valden: "At New Midway eleven joined the church in full membership. Financially, my people are poor. I have raised \$12 since conference."

D. Moore thinks errors were made in the printed minutes of the Mississippi Conference. Whitefield circuit, reported as giving no money for the missionary cause, gave \$5; also where the minutes read \$49, it should be \$149.

TEXAS.

B. M. Taylor, Huntsville: "The brethren here are poor, and can only pay me \$200 this year, and the presiding elder \$25. A good school is in operation. Am doing all I can for the SOUTHWESTERN, and should like to see it in the house of every family."

TENNESSEE.

Wm. Dwegans, Memphis: "We have raised money for all the benevolent causes. The Sunday-school is growing weekly. Elder W. S. Butler was with us March 8."

General Religious.

W. C. De Pauw, of New Albany, Ind., has returned with his wife from Florida.

The Lay Electoral Conference of Kentucky unanimously elected Amos Shinkle to the General Conference for the third time.

Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, has paid over \$50,000 to endow a professorship in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Hon. De La Matyr has been preaching and speaking in Warrenton, Va. He was to lecture there on the third instant, for the benefit of the M. E. Church, South.

The Chautauqua Assembly *Herald* after the Assembly in August is to be changed to a monthly named the *Chautauquan*. There will be ten numbers in a volume, beginning October, 1880, and ending with July, in 1881.

At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Methodist Ministerial Union, Bishop Bowman said, that in his travels he found that the young people had not been thoroughly instructed in the Catechism and other matters relating to the church. The study of the Bible had been neglected.

At the last session of the New York Conference it was announced that Hon. Thomas H. Suckley had given the Conference a five-thousand-dollar farm of 126 acres at Rhinebeck, N. Y., on which to build homes for the worn out preachers of the conference. To build these houses \$1600 had been subscribed by various laymen, but \$1000 more was needed. Within fifteen minutes this sum was raised among the pastors of the conference.

A Colored Bishop.

FAIRFIELD, Texas, March 13, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—I have been reading many letters asking the General Conference to appoint a colored bishop, and that because they suppose it would strengthen the church.

Well, let us see whether the Lord will bless the administration of the white bishops or not, and if he does, no difference about the color, we will simply ask for a bishop. I believe it was in 1769 when Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor were sent to America by John Wesley. Those were the first travelling Methodist preachers on the continent. We believe that God's design in calling white bishops to this great work in America was to reform the continent and spread scriptural holiness over these lands. As a proof hereof we have seen since that time a glorious work of God extending all over the United States and territories, the British possessions of North America, and the planting of successful missions in South America and Mexico; and moreover, the white bishops have been successful in planting the Methodist Church in Africa, Asia and Europe, and God has given them great prosperity in all those countries. Again, some have said that the colored people were not properly represented. Let us see about that. John Wesley declared that slavery should not enter the pales of the church. When Bishop O. Andrews broke this law he had to take shelter in the Methodist Church South, which shows that Wesley and his successors meant what they said. Mason and Dixon's line was then drawn, and the white bishops and their friends kept the colored man continually in their mind's eye. Yea, they represented the colored man before he knew what it was, and I hardly think he knows what it is now, if he claims he has not been represented. Yes, when we, the colored people, were bowed down under task-masters, and had no chance to represent ourselves, the white bishops said let my people go, that they may sacrifice to the Lord; and so by their able representation and powerful influence the colored man was emancipated, and every one of the white ministers of the old church have been fighting for us ever since. Now I would ask if a colored bishop could do anything more? Let us see wherein: Nothing at all, only the colored people would flock to us more if we had a colored bishop, to which I will just say that all who are awaiting a colored bishop should be kept waiting. Such are not Methodists, and the church don't want them. They would do the church harm. They are not Methodists in heart, but only Methodists in a colored bishop, so the increase of members that a colored bishop would produce we do not want. We want members to unite with us, the Methodists, because they believe our doctrines.

Now, brethren, it is all bosh to say we don't know that the white bishops and ministers generally have labored not only zealously, but wonderfully, for the colored people. Yet after all the white brethren have done in regard to our emancipation; after paying ten or fifteen thousand dollars or more yearly to the conferences in Texas, and after men of high rank and ability have left homes, friends and society, and amid the scorn and contempt of frowning millions have said: "We will teach the colored people; they shall have the pure Word of God preached to them." And still the colored people think they are not represented. The truth is simply this: The Spirit of the Lord is upon these men, and hath anointed them to preach the Gospel to the poor. From what has been said, we must conclude that it is safe for us to send such men as delegates to the General Conference to represent us; besides, ought we not love and appreciate these good men? Undoubtedly we ought.

As bishops and delegates I fear their equals cannot be found. Now my colored brethren are good men, but where is our experience in business matters? And again, where is our education, which is almost indispensable for a delegate to the General Conference. A child just beginning to walk exactly represents our colored ministers at the present time. If the mother fails to watch the child at this critical period it is apt to totter and fall headlong into the fire. Just so with our colored ministers. The white bishops and ministers have taken them up, as it were, and toiled and nursed them until they know a little about business, and they have concluded they can walk alone; but if they don't watch they will fall into the fire. Already they are beginning to totter and stumble. They stumbled when they caused division in the West Texas Conference. They stumbled when they sent colored delegates to the General Conference, instead of the very best material of the church; but the worst blunder is asking for a colored bishop and declaring that the church can not prosper without one.

Now as to the colored delegates, I helped to send them myself, which only shows my weakness with all the rest of my colored brethren, but, again, the asking for a colored Bishop is bound to be considered bigotry. If I were to ask the annual conference to make me presiding elder, everybody would say, "There is a bigoted man." Just so it is when a people of a certain race or color, who come up and ask for one of their number to be made bishop, everybody will, of course, say "There is a bigoted race." I hope the brethren of my race will never disgrace themselves again in asking for a colored bishop.

Yours, P. [illegible]

Foreign Missions.

SCOTLAND.—A missionary writes: "The priests are bigoted, while the teachers of the public schools are [illegible] atheists, and preach materialism, which finds many followers among the so-called intelligent. I am not discouraged at all this. My hope is in God. Here and there I find good men, and though they are not open followers of the Truth, still I trust in time the Lord will open their hearts and make them willing to bear their cross for the Lord Jesus. As I am seldom visited on Sabbath days, I continue daily visiting the coffee houses, where I meet different classes of people, and have more than in any other place opportunity to speak of Christ. I trust God will bless all my little efforts in due time. At Bonhill Mr. Gabriel has succeeded in obtaining permission to keep open his coffee house, and to converse upon the truths contained therein as often as he desires."

Of Orchania Bro. Dimitry writes: "I hold service regularly on Sabbath, and spend the week visiting and preaching in the numerous villages in the vicinity. His experience is very warm and interesting. In one village, where he had been formerly expelled by anti-[illegible], he was able to sell quite a [illegible] and obtained an audience, to whom he [illegible] the Scriptures. In another village he was asked whether he was a follower of the Prince. He replied in the affirmative, and at once [illegible] to notice him. Protestants, he said, let them come to Sofia, and they will be able to do much good among the villages."

Rev. P. [illegible] from [illegible] writes: "I am [illegible] to me, [illegible] Protestant Christian work.

5. Great Pan-Missionary Conventions have been held at different places, resulting in increasing the zeal of the church and in giving activity to the common work. The Evangelical Alliance of 1873, at New York, and at Basle in 1879, the Missionary Conventions at London and at Canterbury, and also the Methodist Conference in China, have all been epoch in epoch.

[illegible] has been accepted. Secrets of societies composed of [illegible] alone have been organized [illegible] work added to the increased general energy of the Christian world.

[illegible] a bare recital of the events of a decade. May we [illegible] to 1890, and gaze [illegible] that stretches [illegible] to that? Shall we [illegible] increase in the [illegible] going into all [illegible] hundred-fold in [illegible] legality in sanctification, go and then an [illegible] increase of the number [illegible] into Christ from the [illegible] sow sit in darkness?—[illegible]

Marriages.

[illegible] Texas, April 1, 1880, [illegible] Sandford to Miss Mary G. R. S.

[illegible] R. Oberah, Corinth, [illegible] 30, by Rev. A. W. Kimbral [illegible]

[illegible] of the bride's [illegible] 1, 1880, [illegible] Mr. Frank [illegible] of the bride, [illegible] 21, Mr. [illegible] Alston. [illegible] Rev. J. M. [illegible]

[illegible] live oak tree. Here another Union man lost his life during the civil war, at the hands of Duff's murderous men. Bro. McDonal informs me that this man was a quiet, good man, but refused to go into the rebel army. For this he was dragged from his bed at midnight to the fatal tree where he was hung. The villains who committed the crime refused to let his friends have his body for a day or two. Many good men lost their lives on Spring Creek during the rebellion, but thank God those days have passed in this part of Texas.

S. C. L.

Kerrville, Texas, March 31, 1880.

A Glowing Decade.

FROM 1870 TO 1880.

1. Great numbers have been added to the church out of heathen wickedness of such as shall be saved. In 1871 Dr. Butler estimated the number of converts at 1,000,000. In 1879 Prof. Christlieb shows that the number has reached 1,650,000, an increase of 50 per cent. and an ingathering of over a half million souls.

2. The contributions have increased. In 1871 the Christian world gave $5,232,000 toward supporting the gospel in the heathen world. In 1879 Great Britain alone gave five and a half million dollars. In 1879 the Christian world gave over six million dollars for foreign missions, or an increase of the annual contribution of a million dollars.

3. The Christian Church in Japan is the product of this period. It was a period of remarkable revivals in the mission fields. In one year there were 70,000 members added to the church in India, a larger number than the membership of the entire North Georgia Conference. In one year the work among the Telugus alone resulted in 15,100 additions.

4. The open door has been set before the Christian world in this decade. China has let down the last bar. In Japan the Christian Sabbath and civilization have been adopted. Science has been used to prepare a way in Africa. Political convulsions in France, Italy, Mexico, Spain and elsewhere have prevailed Protestant Christian work.

5. Great Pan-Missionary Conventions have been held at different places, resulting in increasing the zeal of the church and in giving activity to the common work. The Evangelical Alliance of 1873, at New York, and at Basle in 1879, the Missionary Conventions at London and at Canterbury, and also the Methodist Conference in China, have all been epoch in epoch.

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Sunday School.

April 18, 1880.—THE WHEAT AND THE TARES.

SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 13:24-30; 37-43.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The harvest is the end of the world."—39.

TOPIC.—"Wheat or Tares."

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Matthew xiii. is a chapter of parables. As expressed in verse 13, the object of teaching through them was to convey truth into minds unwilling to receive it in its undisguised form. 1. The parable of the sower has reference to the times of Christ and his apostles, when "the Son of man" began to sow "the word of the kingdom." 2. The parable of the tares applies to the age succeeding, when heresies began to spring up, which, of course, had been planted by the "enemy" of Christ. 3. That of the mustard seed describes the age of Constantine, when the kingdom had such a wonderful growth. 4. The parable of the leaven illustrates the permeating of the world with the true religion. 5. That of the hid treasure sets forth the time of the reformation, when, as it were, the gospel was newly discovered. 6. The parable of the pearl is prophetic of the time when the kingdom of heaven shall be valued above all things. 7. The one that concerns the draw net is typical of the present mixture of the good and bad in this world, and of the time when they shall be separated.

"The kingdom of heaven," as has been noted, is the subject of all the seven parables. The suggestion that a man sowing seed even then was in sight is not at all improbable. The farmers take great pains to get good seed, and are willing to pay a high price for it. Christ, who in this case is the husbandman, exercises care even greater, and for the obtaining of the seed has paid therefor with his own blood. It was while his "servants" were sleeping that the tares were sown. In this there is no condemnation of them; for to them rest was necessary. "His enemy sowed tares." He was on the watch to pay off a grudge. He took advantage of the cover afforded by the darkness and of the sleeping of the servants. This covert way of gratifying malice or revenge is said to be practiced, as described in this parable, in India even at the present day. There a man sows in his neighbor's field *pandinelle*, or pigpeddy, a weed that has an astonishingly rapid growth. It springs up before the wheat and chokes it, and recedes itself before the good grain can come to maturity, thus not only destroying the present crop, but giving the owner years of trouble in its extermination. "When the blade was sprung up," they did not then find out the evil; for in the blade the tares and wheat are very much alike. So far as professions are concerned, it is very hard to distinguish between the good and the evil. In youth, there usually are no very marked differences between the future murderer and the future minister. "And brought forth fruit." Then there was no doubt of their character. Any one could see that they were tares.

The decision. "Wilt thou—that we go, and gather them up?" "But, he said Nay." The servants could not well distinguish between the tares and the wheat in all cases. The roots of both were so intertwined, that the tares could not be pulled up without also pulling up the wheat. And it is for the sake of the wheat that the husbandman is willing to let the tares alone. Christ has a still farther care, and that is for the tares.

The world is Christ's "field" even though the devil has done such damage in it. "The good seed are the children of the kingdom." They are planted here that they may bring forth a bountiful spiritual harvest. "The tares are the children of the wicked one." "The enemy that sowed them is the devil." And like the Son of man with the good seed, he has sown them broadcast over the earth. Wherever the Son of man expects a harvest, there, while men sleep, he is busy scattering those seeds which will cause doubt, suspicion and discord. The disciples had been expecting an immediate harvest. They had been told that the kingdom of heaven was at hand. What more natural for them to infer, then, that there was to be a [illegible] between the good and the bad—between the children of the evil one, and the children of the kingdom. "The reapers are the angels." They shall come with angels when he comes in the clouds of heaven with great glory for the purpose of judging the world. "There shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth." The Savior had an audience when he set forth the glories of the future. It was a solemn warning. To [illegible], there will be an [illegible] harvest is de[illegible] to be, it will [illegible] Christ.

Deaths.

The Lord has taken to himself our friend Mattie Sims. She died March 11, 1880, aged 24 years. We believe she found peace with God.

THOS. L. INGRAM.

Aberdeen, Miss., April 8, 1880.

Sister Jane Hailey died March 10, 1880. She was 60 years old and belonged to the M. E. Church 35 years. Sister Hailey was a faithful member, and leaves a husband, children, grandchildren, and many friends to mourn her loss.

R. R. ROBERTS.

Clarksville, Texas.

Sister Mary Green departed this life March 15, 1880. She died in the triumph of faith, leaving a husband and three children to mourn her loss.

Sister Nancy Jackson died April 31, 1880, in triumph of faith, leaving a husband, five children, and numerous relatives to mourn her loss.

R. ANDERSON.

Near Smithville, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1880, Olly, the son of Rev. B. Turner, of the M. E. Church, aged 15 years, 4 months and 21 days. He passed away in great peace after a long illness. His last words were: "I am going to live with Jesus in Heaven." He leaves an aged father and mother, three sisters and three brothers to mourn their loss. But their loss is his everlasting gain.

E. PROVINE.

Alexandria Circuit, Tenn.

In Austin, Texas, Carrie Dickerson and Mary Ann Park, members of the Sunday-school, died. Mrs. Ada Madison, a teacher, gives beautiful testimony of the faith of these children, now claimed by the blessed Jesus. In Austin, Texas, March 31, Mrs. Sarah Franklin died at her residence. The battle has been fought and the victory won. She has left husband and friends to live with her Savior, and a dear daughter who had gone before.

ADA MADISON.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY to keep on taking this medicine continually, using a syringe, or dosing day and night for a month at a time, the bowels are restored to regularity, the digestion strengthened, the blood purified, the bad breath made sweet by a short systematic use of Simmons Liver Regulator, it leaves the system in a healthy condition after its use, which saves the patient from continual dosing.

"I was cured by Simmon's Liver Regulator, having applied for the medicine while in a most wretched condition some two months ago, and now am so changed a man that I am a subject for congratulation by my family. ISAAC MULLIN,

"37th and Lancaster Ave., Phila."

NEW BOOKS.

ESSAYS. By Thomas Carlyle. New York: Funk & Co. Price 20 cents.

This number of the Standard Series contains Goethe, Burns, Luther's Psalm, Schiller, Memoirs of Mirabeau, Death of Goethe.

LIFE AND WORK OF ST. PAUL. By Cannon Farrar. New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

This work is issued in two numbers of the "Standard Series," at 25 cents each, without notes, contents and index in full. The typography is admirable.

The Hampton Tracts for the People, issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and taking their name from the Normal School, Hampton, Virginia, are sold by J. C. Eyrich, 130 Canal street. They are strong and condensed statements of the fundamental laws of health. Price per number 8 cents, per 100, $5.

"The Literary Revolution" of The American Book Exchange, New York, seem to take with the masses. The cheap Geikie's Life of Christ has reached its 20th thousand within 90 days of publication, the "Acme Library of Biography" its 10th thousand in a little over 30 days and the first edition of volume seven, "Library of Universal Knowledge," ready April 5th, will be 23,000 copies. To the new edition of Geikie a very full index has been added, which greatly increases its value to many.

ONWARD; A Humble Attempt to Aid the Believer in his Heavenward Progress. By Jacob Helfenstein. Price 50 cts.

TALK ABOUT HOME LIFE. By Rev. George Everard, M. A. Price 50 cts.

DOCTOR WILL: the Boy from Down Stairs. By Jennie Harrison. Price $1.50.

The above publications of the American Tract Society, we have received from the Presbyterian Book Depository, 94 Camp St. New Orleans. They are intended for the perusal of young and old, and are replete with wholesome religious instruction. They are bound in handsome library style, and are interesting.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—Each year finds "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" in new localities, in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been *proved* reliable.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *American Missionary* for April is filled with notes of work in the South.

—The *National Temperance Advocate* for April has an article on children's temperance societies, by Julia Colman.

—The *Guide to Holiness* for April contains an obituary of the wife of Hon. A. W. Faulkner, of Louisiana.

—The Boston *Musical Herald* for April has a sketch of Joseph Haydn, with articles on Piano-forte playing, Cincinnati College of Music, pianos of music, etc. Price 15 cts.

—The *Lifedy Magazine* for April has The Manliness of Christ, by Thomas Hughes; Copyright, Matthew Arnold; Beethoven, H. H. Statham, and other excellent essays. American Book Exchange, New York—$1 per year.

—The *Louisiana Journal of Education* for April is a fair number. Leading articles are State and Local Tax, Education and Immigration, French Language in Louisiana, School Age, Rotary System of Teachers, etc. New Orleans, 96 Common street.

—Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for May is a remarkable number. The 128 quarto pages present a variety of delightful reading, interesting to all classes and calculated to gratify all tastes. The opening article, "Mohammed and his Religion," and "Martin Luther," a biographical study, are interesting. The annual subscription is $3; six months, $1.50; and four months $1. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

Gilt-Edge Butter Maker.

makes July, August and Winter butter equal to best June product. Grocers pay from 3 to 5 cents per pound extra for butter made with this powder. Guaranteed harmless. Increases production 6 to 10 per cent. Reduces time of churning one-half. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Eminent Dr. W. F. Steuart, of Baltimore, writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Colden's Liebeg's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as a most excellent tonic in all cases of weakness, consumption, debility, chlorosis, &c. I have tested it with universal success. Sold by druggists. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans. 15 19

Sly Doctors.

It is a fact that many of the "regular" doctors who will not recommend Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for the diseases which it so effectually removes, yet use it "on the sly" in their practice. They must soon adopt it openly as the standard remedy.

LEMONS,

A Wonderful Medicine!

A RECENT DISCOVERY BY A PROMINENT SOUTHERN PHYSICIAN.

A PLEASANT LEMON DRINK.

REGULATES THE LIVER, BOWELS, STOMACH AND KIDNEYS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL CATHARTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

An interview with a number of St. Louis' most prominent citizens as to the merits of this New Medicine, a few whose names appear below. They have been using Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir personally and in their families for twelve or eighteen months. They pronounce it a most wonderful Medicine, and recommend it to the PUBLIC as the only Pleasant, Thoroughly Reliable and Economical remedy they have ever used for the diseases for which it recommended:

Judge Alex. Davis, Fourth and Chestnut streets.
Judge John P. Hudgens, 109 N. Fourth street.
Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.
T. P. Grantey, Law office, 1107 Clark avenue.
Capt. J. A. K. Stotts, of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.
J. T. Morris, Real Estate Office, Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Dr. L. C. Mutz, 1413 N. 9th street.

Lemon Elixir cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Bilious, Malarial, Remittent or Intermittent Fevers, Sallow Complexion, Pimples or Blotches on the skin, Impure Blood, Foul Stomach, Pain in the Back, Kidney Disease, Loss of Appetite, Weakness or Debility, Chills, Colds, and all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver; nine-tenths of all diseases of the South and West are caused by the failure of the liver to do its duty. Show me a sick man or woman and I will show you a torpid or diseased liver. It is an established fact that the fresh juice of lemons, when combined with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable result upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such is Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

Fifty cents for one-half pint bottle.
Sold by Druggists generally and,
Prepared by H. MOZLEY, M.D.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, St. Louis Mo.
16 52 1yr

Conference Notices.

Greenwood, Miss., District.

SECOND ROUND.

Dessonville, April 24-25; Benton, May 1-2 at 11 a. m.; Yazoo City, May 2-3 at 7 p. m.; Pickens, May 8-9 at 11 a. m.; Goodman, May 9 at 3 p. m.; Greenwood, at Jones Chapel, May 15-16; Roebuck, at Minter City, May 22-23; Durant, May 29-30; Hernando, June 5-6; Yazoo Circuit, June 12-13; Batesville, June 19-20; Silver Creek, June 26-27; Holly Grove, July 3-4; New Midway, July 10-11. 16 L. BRADFORD, P. E.

NOTICE.

WARRENSBORO, Tenn., March 19, 1880.

We, the members of the M. E. Church, will give a festival for the benefit of the church. The choir of the Literary Society will sing. Rev. Alex Burdett will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Industry and Refinement." The public are invited. Admittance, 10 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock p. m., April 23, 1880.

MISS RAPHIE POINTER, Pres.,
MISS BETTIE COUNCE, Sec.,
Committee.

18 2t

ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHARLES SIMON & SONS,

68 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free.

Also to their

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order promptly in superior manner, and in the latest styles at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement and samples of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS, CASH.

All orders amounting to $20, or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of money, and if strangers to us, must remit at least one-third of the amount with the order. 9 17

Furnished Rooms to Rent

By the Month, Week or Day, at

227 Customhouse Street,

Corner Bruno Street, New Orleans, La.

7 36

NORMAL SCHOOL,

Marshal, Texas.

The Colored Normal School for the training of the colored teachers of Harrison and surrounding counties will open on Monday, [illegible] and will continue 14 weeks. Tuition, three dollars [illegible] per month, in advance. For further information address

Prof. John F. Anderson,
Principal.

14

Mistakes and Prejudice

Of Religious and Temperance Journals.

Some good Religious and Temperance journals are making the mistake of declining to advertise a most valuable anti-intoxicating medicine, simply because it is called "Bitters," while the same journals are making a greater mistake by advertising some drunken whisky stuff, or nostrum, because it has some nice, fancy, deceptive name, ending with "cine," "tine," printed on its label, when the bottle is filled with destruction, drunkenness and death. If these good journals would take the trouble to ascertain how many overworked clergymen have had their lost nerve-force, brain-waste and flagging energies restored by the use of Hop Bitters, enabling them to perform their arduous pastoral duties and preach the good sermons that they would have been totally unable to do but for this valuable medicine, and did these journals but know how many have been and may be saved from forming intemperate habits by doctors prescribing Hop Bitters, instead of beer, where the use of hops are needed, (there being more actual hop strength in one bottle of Hop Bitters than in a barrel of beer, without any of the intoxicating or evil effects of beer,) they would lay aside their fear and prejudice against the word "Bitters."

A few of the many witnesses from religious and temperance sources are given below, who use, recommend and advertise Hop Bitters.

The President and Manager of Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. is a veteran Temperance advocate and worker of forty-eight years' service; every man in the Company is an active Temperance worker, and the Company spends thousands of dollars annually in Temperance and Christian work.

What the Religious Press Says:

Chicago, Nov. 18, 1878.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—We do not allow anything in the line of Bitters to enter our paper that contains alcohol, but we are satisfied that your Bitters are free from that ingredient. We feel responsible for the good or bad that may be done to the families of our subscribers that are affected by our advertisements. Therefore our discrimination in your favor, and we trust that our very low rates will meet your approval, and that we may hear from you "THE LIVING CHURCH."

Temperance clergymen, lawyers, ladies and doctors use Hop Bitters, as they do not intoxicate, but restore nerve and brain waste.—*Temperance Times, Brockport, N. Y.*

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hope, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—Rochester *Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

We are not in the habit of making editorial mention of patent medicines, but in case of Hop Bitters, feel free to do so, because their merits deserve to be known.—*New York Independent.*

Northern Christian Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.
Examiner and Chronicle, N. Y.
Evangelical Messenger, Cleveland, O.
National Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pilot, Boston, Mass.
Christian Standard, Cincinnati, O.
Home Journal, Detroit, Mich.
Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Md.
Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.
Christian Mirror, Portland, Me.

And over five hundred more Religious and Temperance papers.

Pittsford, Mass., Sept. 28, 1878.

Sirs—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial. MRS. J. W. TULLER,
Sec'y Women's Christian Temperance Union.

A MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK.

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold for use, except to persons desirous of obtaining medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. BAUM,
U. S. Com'r Internal Rev.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, 1879.

Dear Sir—Why don't you get a certificate from Col. W. H. W., of Baltimore, showing how he cured himself of drunkenness by the help of Hop Bitters. His is a wonderful case. He is well known in Rochester, N. Y., by all the drinking people there. He is known in this city Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York; in fact, all over the country, as he has spent thousands of dollars for rum. I honestly believe his cord would be worth thousands of dollars to you in this city and Baltimore alone, and make thousands of sober men by induncing the use of your Bitters. J. A. W.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by Hop Bitters, that we had pooched at two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—*The Parents—Good Templars.*

Milton, Del., Feb. 10, 1880.

Having used Hop Bitters, the noted remedy for debility, nervousness, indigestion, etc., I have no hesitation in saying that it is indeed an excellent medicine, and recommend it to any one as a truly tonic bitters.

Respectfully,
Rev. MRS. J. H. ELLGOOD.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cause of Temperance, but find they are, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife having been greatly benefited by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.

Rev. JOHN SEAMAN,
Editor *Home Sentinel*, Afton, N. Y.

Scipio, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the pastor of the Baptist church here and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has been greatly benefitted and still uses the medicine. I believe she will become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them. Rev. E. R. WARREN.

Cured of Drinking.

A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that hurning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them. Rev.——, Washington, D. C.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was advised that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against the word "bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of Hop Bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman, Mexico, N. Y.

I had severe attacks of Gravel and Kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—A distinguished lawyer and temperance orator of Warren County, N. Y. 15-6t

A Valuable Book

Offered to Yearly Subscribers of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880,

AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics;

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above-named book, a 12mo., 352 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880, who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Sluging.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Insects.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
Emergencies—How to Meet Them.
Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
Poultices and their Application.
Brief Cures for Various Diseases.
Miscellaneous Health Notes.
Home Economics.
Kitchen Furniture—Cleaning.
Soaps and Washing Fluids.
Washing Clothes.
Starching, Folding, and Ironing.
Removing Stains.
Whitewashing and Painting.
Polishing Furniture.
Articles for the Toilet.
Birds and Bird-Food.
Rules for Carving.
Paste and Cements.
Household Ornaments.

This offer we make to our readers to encourage them to push the canvass next year, and to introduce their church paper to thousands of homes which it has never visited before. Remember, on receipt of $2.50 by postoffice money order, registered letter, or express, we send the paper one year, and forward a copy of the book. Address

Phillips & Hunt,
106 CAMP STREET,
New Orleans.

To be issued April 20, 1880.

Biglow & Main's

NEW

SUNDAY SCHOOL SONG BOOK

GOOD AS GOLD.

By Rev. R. Lowry and W. H. Doane,

EXCELS

In Pleasing and Useful Songs

OF GREAT VARIETY.

Thousands of Sunday Schools

ALL OVER THE LAND FEEL THE NECESSITY FOR NEW SONGS OF THE RIGHT KIND. ALL SUCH SHOULD

ORDER "GOOD AS GOLD."

GOOD AS GOLD contains 192 pages of Choice New Songs by the most talented authors, and though

32 PAGES LARGER

and most beautifully gotten up, is sold at the old popular price—

$30 PER 100 COPIES IN BOARDS.

A Single Specimen Copy sent in paper covers for examination, as soon as published, on receipt of 25 cents.

BIGLOW & MAIN,

76 East Ninth Street, NEW YORK. | 73 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

16tf

Make Hens Lay.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 17 [illegible] Chemist & Co., Boston, Mass. 1 17

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We are grateful to our Preachers and people who have done so much in pushing the canvass for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880 thus far.

But we feel that the field has not been thoroughly canvassed yet. Will not our Agents everywhere make a special effort at once to send in a list of subscribers for

THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR?

We will send the paper for the remainder of the year for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. The

GENERAL CONFERENCE

is soon at hand, and the SOUTHWESTERN will contain an abstract of the daily proceedings. The coming General Conference will be an important one. It will have much to say about our work in the Southern States. Several Bishops will be elected, and the question of electing Presiding Elders will be discussed; also the matter of admitting laymen into the Annual Conferences will be decided; besides, many other subjects of great importance will receive attention.

Another great event to transpire in 1880 is the election of a

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This will occur next November, and between this time and that our people want the news from a reliable source. This they can get in their own church paper.

We will publish the

WEEKLY MARKETS,

which will be of great value to our people in posting them as to the price of produce and supplies, and thus enable them to keep from being swindled.

In the matter of

CHURCH NEWS

we propose making the SOUTHWESTERN better than ever during 1880.

OUR PREMIUM BOOK.

We give the Premium Book to one dollar and a half subscribers, the same as to yearly subscribers. So $2 cash will pay for the paper the remainder of the year and the Book. It is surprising how popular the Premium Book is. All who see it are delighted with it. It costs but fifty cents to subscribers. No one else can buy it for any price.

Now let our Agents and friends make a thorough canvass at once and send in the names and cash.

Travelers Should Not Forget

The Facilities and Advantages Offered by the

Louisville and Great Southern Railway,

THE LEADING RAILWAY of the SOUTH.

THROUGH PASSENGERS.

The Louisville and Great Southern is the great thoroughfare between all points North East and West.

THROUGH TICKETS

By this line will be found on sale at the Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common Streets. The Louisville & Great Southern offers all the attractions of an unsurpassed line in construction, equipment and management. *THROUGH CARS* to all the principal cities North, East and West connect with this Trunk Line at Louisville. On all first-class through tickets stop over privilege is granted at Cave City to passengers desirous of visiting

MAMMOTH CAVE.

Thus a view of the greatest of natural curiosities, marvelous and wonderful beyond description, can be enjoyed with little expense or detention. If Through Tickets are secured by the Louisville & Great Southern. The Mammoth Cave is situated eight miles from Cave City, which is eighty-five miles South of Louisville on the Louisville & Great Southern Railway Line. McCoy's Concord Stages run to and from all passenger trains. The Cave Hotel is under the management of Wm. Miller, Esq., and is first-class in all its appointments.

Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the Cave:

"It is the greatest natural curiosity I have ever visited, Niagara not excepted, and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god."

A visit to Mammoth Cave at any season of the year is delightful. The temperature, being the same the year round, the most delicate can visit it without fear of cold, heat or exhaustion.

For any further information address

U. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Louisville, Ky.,
—OR—
GEO. L. CROSS,
Southern Passenger Agent,
Cor. Camp and Common Streets,
New Orleans, La.

15 tf

SUNDAY-SCHOOL

REQUISITES!

We desire to call special attention to Terms for Sunday-school Periodicals, and the fact that they are fixed on a cash basis, which renders it imperative that cash should accompany the order. The brethren will please realize the importance of this, and insure promptness on our part and satisfaction on their own, by not neglecting this essential point.

Terms for Sunday-School Periodicals.

All orders payable in Advance.

—YEARLY RATES—

Sunday School Advocate.—Semi-monthly; (for second and fourth Sunday), per single copy.....

Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each.....

Class-mate.—Semi-monthly (for first and third Sunday), per single copy.....

Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each.....

Picture Lesson Paper.—Commencing with the January number will be enlarged to sixteen pages. Monthly, for infant-class, per copy.....

Sunday School Journal.—Monthly, for teachers and parents, single copy.....

Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each.....

Berean Quarterly.—Quarterly, for teachers and scholars, each per copy.....

Berean Lesson Leaf.—For scholars, per copy, 5½ cents; per hundred.....

Leaf Cluster.—Aid for Infant class, in quarterly parts, per quarter.....

Ditto—Per year.....

Berean Question Book.....

Ditto—Interleaved edition.....

The Lesson Compound will not be published for 1880.

The Seven Years.—Per copy.....

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING:

When the above are sent by mail the postage, and packages sent by express, without cost to the subscribers.

If ordered to be sent by express, the subscriber's part, and be duplicated at the usual [illegible]

Subscriptions may commence at any time, but must expire with the March, June, September and December quarters. Subscriptions to [illegible] twelve months [illegible] FEBRUARY, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, January. No [illegible] to prepay [illegible] unavoidable.

Phillips & [illegible]
New [illegible]

[illegible] Corner.

LEARNED IT ALL.

[illegible] like to go to school,
[illegible] wished to play;
[illegible] was a dreadful thing
[illegible] Johnny Ray.

[illegible] of the alphabet
[illegible] as hard could be;
[illegible] and fretted from great A
[illegible] to little z.

[illegible] He conquered all
[illegible] from A to z;
Then like a victor home he marched,
The primer in his hand.

"I [illegible] not have to go to school,"
[illegible], "any more!"
[illegible] from harness free,
[illegible] on the floor.

"[illegible]" asked bland papa, and held
[illegible] with kite and ball;
[illegible] with an air assured,
[illegible] I've learned it all!"
—Youth's Companion.

"[illegible] Not Wait."

[illegible] ago a young man in [illegible] his employers [illegible] of street. [illegible] had gradually de[illegible] petty acts of [illegible] a criminal. [illegible] is very [illegible] youth had no [illegible] steadying hand [illegible] but flight. [illegible] the stowage of one [illegible] from [illegible] he sep[illegible] with a [illegible] over [illegible] its voice [illegible] his [illegible]

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire information of my mother, sisters and brothers. Mother belonged to Wm Taller. Father was Drury. Mother married John Semmon. When last heard from she was living in St. Joseph, Mo. I was then living with the family of Oscar Newton, Summit, Miss. Address me at Lavernia, Texas. MRS. KATY REESE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my son, Sam Doods. He belonged to Moses Foster, who lived in Copiah Co., Miss. He left home in June, 1862. When last heard from he was in the 58th U. S. Colored Infantry under Col. Preston. Address me at Brookhaven, Miss., in care of Rev. H. May.
BETSY DOODS.

DEAR EDITOR—I was the last one sold out of nine in 1860. My mother and eight children were sold in Clarksville, Tenn., to Clark Cummings, a speculator. Mother was sold to Thomas Hughes, near Clarksville. The youngest one, Eveline, is dead. The next, Major, was sold the same day I was. I can't tell where he was taken to. I heard he went to Alabama. I was sold to a man in Mississippi named Pollen, and he caused me to be run to Texas. I heard that mother and five children were living in Logan county. The boys are Lewis, Charles and Moses; girls Lucy Ann and Shrildar. Mother's name was Letty. Address me at Paris, Tex.
RUFUS ROLLINGS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to make some inquiry for my people. I left my father and mother in North Carolina. My father, Dick, belonged to Thomas Diggs, in Anson county. Mother, Marie, belonged to Brooks Hesson. Sisters were [illegible], Hannah, Esther and Jane. [illegible] burned to death when a child. I have four brothers. Risbond belonged in South Carolina to Hiram [illegible]. Miram and Perry were living with mother when I left. [illegible] Lucy and myself were brought to Mississippi in 1856, and [illegible] with Jack Adams in Kemper county. Sister's husband, George [illegible], moved to Kemper county [illegible]. His oldest son is Richard, [illegible], Martha Jane. Address me at Pelahatchie, Miss.
JAMES JACKSON.

[illegible]—I desire to learn [illegible] of my father, [illegible] and brothers. My [illegible] married the second time. [illegible] husband was Wm. Price, [illegible] she had four children—[illegible], Harriet, Mary and William. I was the first by the latter husband, named Charles. The others [illegible] Monroe, Charley, Isaiah, [illegible], John, Simpson and Adeline. [illegible] was named Hannah. [illegible] all sold in 1856, in Wayne [illegible] to James Elliot [illegible] belonged to Jack [illegible]. My sister Harriet be[illegible] to [illegible]. Mary Ann, Mon[illegible] Charley were sold to Kittle [illegible], and went to Maryland. [illegible] Adeline, William and I [illegible] brought to Mississippi. Moth[illegible] Adeline are both dead. I [illegible] several letters from Mary [illegible]. The last was in 1873. She [illegible] in Little Rock, Ark. [illegible] at Egypt Sta[illegible]. [illegible] GILLESPIE.

[illegible] Women.

[illegible] so much benefit, [illegible] so profoundly grate[illegible] such an interest in [illegible] Hop Bitters as [illegible] the only remedy [illegible] to the many ills [illegible] universally sub[illegible] fever, indiges[illegible] liver, constant or [illegible], weakness [illegible], pain in the [illegible] parts of the [illegible] and des[illegible] readily removed [illegible]

[illegible] that there [illegible]

A Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates.

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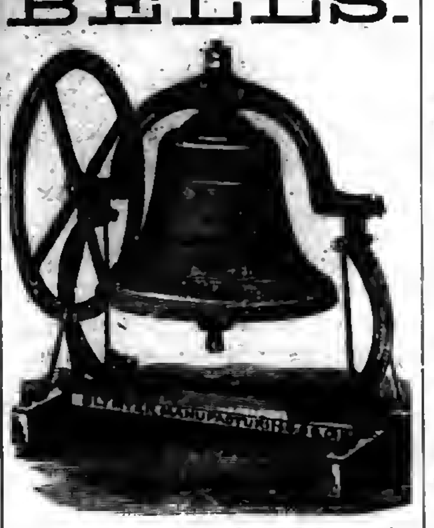

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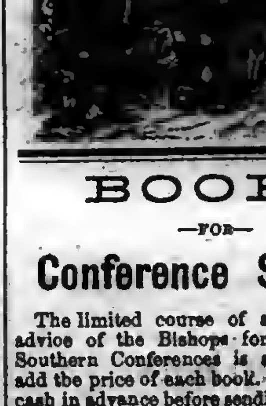

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The Methodist Episcopal Church in the South.

Two years ago we gave the most careful and complete statistical summary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South that had ever been made. Now we present a similar review for the present date. The numbers in the following tables are for 1879, except the conferences in the Carolinas, which are for 1880. We have compared the statistics of these conferences for a series of years, and know that the figures here given are more accurate than the aggregates found in the General Minutes. We arrange the conferences in two groups, not for the purpose of making improper distinctions among our people, but to give the clearest idea of the work in all its aspects that can be done by statistical tables. We ask for them a careful examination.

I.
MINISTERS AND MEMBERS IN WHITE CONFERENCES.

Conferences.	Trav. Pr's.	Local Pr's.	Prob's.	Members.	Total.
Wilmington,	183	147	3,905	26,935	31,120
Baltimore,	196	176	4,960	32,025	37,357
Virginia,	43	82	1,342	5,902	7,369
West Virginia,	155	226	2,706	29,984	33,071
Southern Central,	11	36	333	2,563	2,943
Georgia,	34	42	318	2,514	2,908
Alabama,	35	118	513	5,133	5,799
Holston,	117	263	2,899	22,594	25,873
Central Tennessee,	58	77	844	4,613	5,592
Kentucky,	100	153	3,692	17,258	21,201
St. Louis,	121	184	1,876	13,623	15,804
Missouri,	124	158	2,735	16,089	19,106
Arkansas,	45	81	604	3,654	4,384
Austin,	25	25	263	947	1,260
Southern German,	27	14	135	1,085	1,261
Ger. in Mo. and Ky.,	36	86	585	5,747	6,456
Total,	1,262	1,868	27,710	190,666	221,504

II.
MINISTERS AND MEMBERS IN COLORED CONFERENCES.

Conference.	Trav. Pr's.	Local Pr's.	Prob's.	Members.	Total.
Delaware,	74	219	1,374	13,112	14,799
Washington,	118	286	3,164	27,590	41,158
North Carolina,	48	124	1,096	8,762	10,030
South Carolina,	82	347	6,299	27,044	33,772
Florida,	35	86	719	2,356	3,196
Savannah,	78	215	3,147	10,328	13,768
Tennessee,	45	136	1,101	6,921	8,203
Lexington,	77	105	1,004	6,995	8,181
Central Alabama,	52	156	986	6,901	8,095
Mississippi,	96	381	2,499	26,101	29,077
Louisiana,	87	249	1,807	8,824	10,967
Texas,	98	195	1,673	7,775	9,721
West Texas,	78	74	691	5,705	6,548
Little Rock,	80	42	390	1,443	1,905
Total,	993	2,215	25,950	159,837	189,895
White Conference,	1,262	1,868	27,710	190,666	221,504
Total,	2,255	4,483	53,660	350,503	410,899
In 1877,	2,126	4,202	57,123	332,536	396,007
Increase,	129	281	Decrease	17,967	13,892

III.
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND BAPTISMS IN WHITE CONF'NCES.

[illegible]	Sunday-schools.	Officers & Teachers.	S. S. Schol.	Bap. in 1879.
[illegible]	330	220	26,661	2,706
[illegible]	368	511	36,966	4,004
[illegible]	106	904	4,904	541
[illegible]	468	3,989	25,053	1,996
[illegible] Central,	31	103	960	251
[illegible]	45	311	2,115	250
[illegible]	74	239	2,596	327
[illegible]	249	1,620	12,913	1,468
[illegible] Tennessee,	107	672	3,079	504
[illegible]	171	1,224	8,839	1,221
[illegible]	147	1,332	11,102	1,026
[illegible]	211	1,713	11,299	984
[illegible]	26	180	1,848	278
[illegible]	26	206	1,533	84
[illegible] German,	32	176	1,184	20
[illegible] Mo. and Kentucky,	74	651	3,571	416
Total,	2,465	23,161	154,669	16,086

IV.
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND BAPTISMS IN COLORED CONF'CES.

[illegible]	Sunday-schools.	Officers & Teachers.	S. S. Schol's.	Bap. in 1879
[illegible]	173	1,327	8,048	1,770
[illegible]	338	2,365	17,654	3,394
[illegible] Carolina,	135	545	5,889	935
[illegible] Carolina,	278	1,201	15,298	3,445
[illegible]	66	235	2,000	471
[illegible]	207	784	9,088	1,677
[illegible]	110	605	6,687	1,331
[illegible]	100	880	8,766	863
[illegible] Alabama,	109	447	5,141	1,202
[illegible]	290	1,361	15,089	3,586
[illegible]	106	523	6,192	2,049
[illegible]	116	515	5,402	2,198
[illegible]	98	377	3,626	1,130
[illegible]	37	174	1,358	269
[illegible]	2,165	11,339	110,229	24,320
[illegible] Conferences,	2,465	23,161	154,669	16,086
[illegible]	4,630	34,500	264,898	40,406
[illegible]	4,381	32,084	240,670	
[illegible]	249	2,416	24,228	

V.
[illegible] COLLECTIONS IN WHITE CONFERENCES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Ch. Ext.	Tract So.	S. S. Union.	F. A. So.	Education
[illegible]	[illegible] 28	$ 585 89	$237 89	$237 60	$369 76	$739 76
[illegible]	[illegible] 74	2,229 56	328 23	380 75	693 41	175 00
[illegible]	[illegible] 45	72 35	15 39	36 24	11 02	8 65
[illegible]	[illegible]	221 33	46 80	58 47	173 75	69 90
[illegible]	40 61	6 28	1 10	2 10	1 35	1 60
[illegible]	[illegible] 31	584 66	85	12 90	3 80	31 35
[illegible]	[illegible] 65	11 60	25	1 00	10 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]	89 06	25 93	39 85	41 35	41 18
[illegible]	[illegible]	86 00	9 38	17 23	7 85	11 76
[illegible]	[illegible]	339 24	69 10	58 01	312 05	58 40
[illegible]	[illegible]	456 45	41 62	46 66	79 15	78 63
[illegible]	[illegible]	133 70	40 40	45 25	60 10	181 90
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 10	2 50		5 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]	39 75	1 00	10 00		1 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 15	17 70	20 95	13 75	10 80
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 20	45 28	63 50	41 65	104 90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$1,464 23

VI.
[illegible] IN COLORED CONFERENCES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.S.Union.	F. A. Soc.	Education
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 61	$35 55	$ 65 27	$107 27
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 14	44 03	209 67	232 91
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 04	20 78	9 78
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 54	48 47	40 62	8 53
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 80	30 78	85
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62 85	126 85	13 35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 45	85 10	16 45
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 65	52 00	10 18
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 20	6 15	1 65
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29 20	56 30	16 60
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 90	26 85
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47 80	22 80
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84 00	18 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

VII.
CHURCH PROPERTY IN WHITE CONFERENCES.

Conferences.	Churches.	Value.	Parsonages.	Value.	Total value.
Wilmington,	309	$1,163,400	59	$122,950	$1,286,350
Baltimore,	358	2,600,600	83	272,625	2,873,225
Virginia,	82	78,625	11	11,650	90,275
West Virginia,	382	515,450	57	60,850	576,300
Southern Central,	45	14,200	2	400	14,600
Georgia,	62	29,680	1	200	29,880
Alabama,	114	12,317	1	100	12,417
Holston,	266	196,750	12	6,570	203,320
Central Tennessee,	108	75,560	10	7,350	82,910
Kentucky,	185	378,655	18	29,350	408,005
St. Louis,	147	359,800	47	35,685	395,485
Missouri,	193	280,390	47	27,935	308,325
Arkansas,	32	14,000	13	2,480	16,480
Austin,	11	47,000	5	2,925	49,925
Southern German,	25	38,040	14	5,850	43,890
Ger. in Mo. and Ky.,	54	140,900	25	28,000	168,900
Total,	2,373	$5,945,367	405	$614,920	$6,560,287

VIII.
CHURCH PROPERTY IN COLORED CONFERENCES.

Conferences.	Churches.	Value.	Parsonages.	Value.	Total Value.
Delaware,	190	$234,080	24	$11,425	$245,505
Washington,	310	536,914	30	20,654	557,568
North Carolina,	127	53,775	8	1,000	54,775
South Carolina,	256	184,250	21	6,975	191,225
Florida,	51	42,070	11	4,390	46,460
Savannah,	173	103,365	18	6,253	109,618
Tennessee,	103	64,873	5	1,860	66,733
Lexington,	87	123,478	10	9,605	133,083
Central Alabama,	88	28,400	3	600	29,000
Mississippi,	306	201,435	21	11,800	213,235
Louisiana,	141	232,625	23	8,830	241,455
Texas,	91	64,012	15	5,465	69,477
West Texas,	45	34,510	8	2,850	37,360
Little Rock,	119	7,635	—		7,635
Total,	1,987	$1,911,422	197	$91,707	$2,003,129
White Conferences,	2,378	$5,945,367	405	$614,920	$6,560,287
Total,	4,360	$7,856,789	602	$716,627	$8,563,416

IX.
SCHOOLS AMONG THE WHITE PEOPLE.

East Tennessee Wesleyan University, Athens, Tenn.
Holston Seminary, New Market, Tenn.
Central Tennessee Conference Seminary, Hollow Rock, Tenn.
Tullahoma College, Tullahoma, Tenn.
Dickson Seminary, Dickson, Tenn.
Powell's Valley Seminary, Well Spring, Tenn.
Arcadia Seminary, Arcadia, Tenn.
Candler College, Asheville, N. C.
Ellijay Seminary, Ellijay, Ga.
Andrews Institute, Alabama.
Mount Union Seminary, Alabama.

The East Tennessee Wesleyan University has graduated several classes and is doing excellent work in the higher branches of education. The students in the other institutions are mostly in the primary and intermediate departments, with a considerable number in the academic, and some are preparing for college. There ought to be at least a thousand young men and women in these schools preparing for missionaries, ministers, teachers, Sunday-school workers, class-leaders and stewards.

X.
SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

CHARTERED INSTITUTIONS.

Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.
Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.
Shaw University, Holly Springs, Miss.
Wiley University, Marshal, Texas, 6.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Centennary Biblical Institute, Baltimore, Md.
Baker Institute, Orangeburg, S. C.
Thompson Biblical Institute, New Orleans, La., 3.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., 1.

INSTITUTIONS NOT CHARTERED.

Bennett Seminary, Greensboro, N. C.
Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.
Dadeville Seminary, Dadeville, Ala.
Haven Normal School, Waynesboro, Ga.
LaGrange Seminary, LaGrange, Ga.
Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss.
Rust Normal School, Huntsville, Ala.
Walden Seminary, Little Rock, Ark.
West Texas Conference Seminary, Austin, Texas.
Orphan's Home, LaTeche, La., 10.

The students in the above institutions during the past year are classified as follows; namely: Biblical, 453; Law, 20; Medical, 60; Collegiate, 74; Academic, 270; Normal, 1,020; Intermediate, 242; Primary, 371; total, 2,510.

1. From the above it would appear that there are 221,504 white and 189,395 colored communicants in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, but it must be remembered that the Russellville and Cleveland districts in Holston, the Missouri district in the St. Louis, and the North Missouri district in the Missouri Conference, with an aggregate of 7,728 members, are colored. Add these, and we have 197,123 colored members, and subtract the same from the white conferences and we have 212,776 white members in the South. There are also some white members in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina, but the above numbers are substantially correct. The gain in two years is 13,892, being over six thousand colored and nearly eight thousand white.

2. The most striking fact in the above tables is the number baptized by our ministers in the South in 1879; namely: 40,406. About one-half of these are adults, and should have given us an increase in membership of about twenty thousand, instead of seven thousand, a year. The unsettled condition of the country, the opposition to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, the proselyting of our members into other Churches, and the removal of thousands, both white and colored, to the North and West, explain the lack of increase which should have occurred. This number of baptisms demonstrates the activity and vitality of the Church in these States, and the actual increase in members is encouraging.

3. Perhaps the most satisfactory gain is in the Sunday-school department, being in the last two years 249 Sunday-schools, 2,410 officers and teachers, and 24,228 scholars, the total increase of persons enrolled is 26,644. This growth is undoubtedly owing, to a large extent, to the labors of the agent in this field, Rev. J. B. Ford. The improvement in the character and spirituality of our Sunday-schools is still more marked.

4. It may be a surprise to some that the increase in members has been greater among the whites than the colored. The latter have had to contend against the M. E. Church, South, and the Bourbons nearly as much as the white people, also against the African, the Zion, and the colored Baptist Churches, besides thousands are annually lost to the Church by being forced by circumstances to remove from plantation to plantation, and from county to county. Probably enough have gone to Kansas and the West to balance this difference, and to make up fully 200,000 members. There is no room to doubt that the Methodist Episcopal Church is the strongest Christian body among the colored people in America and in the world. The General Conference should guard the interests of these people with a watchful eye. Enemies both to them and to the Church are constantly preying upon them, and were they not true, as a people, to the old Church, our work among them would be greatly crippled. May God help our Methodism to be true to itself by caring for these! Before the war, there were 24,000 colored members in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Now there are 198,000, an increase of 174,000 since that event, most of whom have been converted at its altars and under its ministry. Then, those 24,000 were mostly in bonds, without ecclesiastical autonomy or in the enjoyment of the rights belonging to citizens or Christians, without schools or Bibles. Now they have churches, conferences, pastors and presiding elders of their own choice, representation in the General Conference, equal rights with their brethren, schools, books, and the Bible in their homes by scores of thousands. What hath God wrought!

5. In Church houses there has been an increase of 483 in two years, or one hundred and four weeks, which is an average of over four Church houses built in the South each week; and of 77 parsonages [illegible] two parsonages built for every three weeks' time. At [illegible] will all have places of worship and the ministers [illegible] after a few years. The valuation of Church [illegible] amount [illegible] of the general decrease of [illegible]. Though the estimated worth of [illegible] value is greater, because of the additional number of houses. Four new Church houses for each week is a good showing for such times as we have passed through.

6. The benevolent collections in most of the conferences are small, absurdly so in many cases, still they aggregate for Missions, including the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $54,542.88, and nearly six thousand dollars for Church Extension, for all of the benevolent collections for our denomination, $67,655.13. Of this sum, the colored people paid $10,130.49. This is a small amount in comparison with the sums expended in their behalf, but it is no mean thank-offering to God and the Church for the labor among them. If the sums contributed by them to build churches, support the ministry, sustain schools, for the care of the sick and destitute, and the burial of the dead could be given, the amount would surprise the whole world and speak volumes in their behalf.

7. Comparisons are odious. Then those who feel the odium should not provoke comparison. The Methodist Episcopal Church has on what was slave territory in 1860, 410,899 communicants. The M. E. Church, South, claims to have on what was then free territory, including the North, West and the Pacific coast, only 16,481 members and ministers. In the past four years the Methodist Episcopal Church has gained in the South 34,960, and the M. E. Church, South, has gained in the North, West, and on the Pacific coast, during that time, 1,763. The Methodist Episcopal Church now has in the South half as many members, and two-thirds as many Sunday-school scholars as the entire M. E. Church, South. The Methodist Episcopal Church has 1,708,290 communicants and 1,543,386 Sunday-school scholars, the M. E. Church, South, has, all told, only 798,862 communicants and 371,293 Sunday-school scholars, *i. e.:* the Methodist Episcopal Church has about four times as many in Sunday-school as the M. E. Church, South. The former is doing at least ten times as much missionary work as the latter. The Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States is first among the Churches in aggressiveness and missionary work, second in Sunday-schools, and third in numbers, and must be considered not only as having now a secure footing in the South but as holding a front rank among the leading Churches in the Southern States. It has cost a struggle to gain this position, but the day is ours, and the fact will be recognized after a while. It has twice as many white members in the South as the Presbyterians or any other denomination, except the Baptists and Southern Methodists, and its members give more, *per capita*, for benevolence than those of the M. E. Church, South.

8. It is difficult, if not impossible, to determine exactly the number of white members in our church in Maryland and Virginia, and along the border, during the years 1871-2-3, because of the war. The decrease in the church during that time, owing to the war, was sixty-seven thousand, and the loss in this section must have been equal to this number, if not still greater. In 1861 twenty thousand or over seceded from the Baltimore Conference and adjoining territory, with the intention of uniting with the M. E. Church, South, which purpose was consummated in 1866. The seceding body prosecuted as bitter and destructive warfare upon the Methodist Episcopal Church as did the Confederates upon the Government. The Southern Church organized in Washington, Baltimore, throughout Maryland, on the Eastern shore and in Delaware, wherever an opening could be found. The masses who sympathized with the rebellion united with the Baltimore Conference of that church, which now numbers 28,737. The statistics of the annual conferences on the border during those turbulent times cannot be exact, but we will suppose that in addition to the twenty-four thousand colored members mentioned in paragraph 4, there were left in the territory now included in the Baltimore and Wilmington conferences forty thousand whites, which is undoubtedly more than could have been found in 1862-3. The West Virginia Conference had, in 1859, twenty-one thousand, but that ground was also a battle-field of the churches. We will suppose that fifteen thousand adhered to the original body. West of this, including Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, there were less than five thousand members in 1862. But allowing this number, we have an aggregate of sixty thousand white members in the whole South, and they were found in what is now the Wilmington, Baltimore, West Virginia, Kentucky, St. Louis, Missouri and Arkansas Conferences. This is a large estimate, but it shows that since 1862, or since the war, the Methodist Episcopal Church has gained so rapidly as to show at this time an increase of 154,000 white members on Southern soil. And yet we are told that this denomination can never succeed in the South. In our humble opinion it has succeeded grandly in holding or retaking the entire border, including Delaware, Maryland, large portions of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and also in Tennessee. It will yet succeed among the whites as gloriously in the Carolinas and the Gulf States.—*Meth. Advocate.*

The San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR—I have just returned home after spending thirty-four days passing around San Antonio district. Seventeen days were spent in visiting the western part of the the district, commencing with San Antonio. Here I find the church in a thriving condition, with their faithful pastor, P. Gates, in the van. The quarterly conference terminated in a glorious revival. The pastor and people are determined to pay off all indebtedness of the church. The quarterly collection amounted to $20 45. Sixty-eight communed at the altar Sunday night, but not until after a feeling and instructive sermon had been preached from the text, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life," by that gentleman and Christian worker, M. A. Daugherty, presiding elder of the San Antonio district among our white work. He said he was about to leave the city to go North on a financial trip, in quest of means to complete his unfinished but beautiful church edifice. We pray success awaits him up there among our strong, wealthy members. The work lying beyond San Antonio was in no condition to have me visit it, according to information from different pastors who seemed to be earnestly engaged at their posts. At Lavernia I found W. H. Mosby, the pastor, rallying his forces with undoubted skill. I find we have no church in Lavernia, but five or six miles above, at Pollander Settlement, a common looking California hut is in course of building, nearly completed. At Floresville we have about eight members, and no church building. The newly finished building, 18x24 feet, is built on ground paid for by our members. Through the evil influence of a man belonging to the A. M. E. Church, he being trusted to aid our people, took advantage of them and had the entire parcel of land, containing one and one quarter acres, deeded to the free school property of Wilson county, when they had intended to deed only one quarter of an acre for that purpose! The Lord reward him according to this evil transaction. All through this section we need competent teachers who will take an interest in our Sunday-school work in conjunction with our preachers. Bro. J. T. Gibbons is one of our most prominent young men. His chances have been very limited to qualify him for the position he so creditably sustains, giving satisfaction to the entire community he serves. There is employment for ten or twelve able teachers in my district. With all the earnestness of a Macedonian I appeal to our young men and women to "come over and help us." The one school building used in San Antonio to accommodate our scholastic youth is not at all sufficient or centrally located. A teacher who knows how to hoe his or her own row, can, with judicious action and patience, build up a paying school. If teachers of the Congregational persuasion can venture out this far, why do not some of our own try it? And think not to say within yourselves,

"I must be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease."

Not getting any notice from the P. C. at Riddleville, I crossed the country for home, arriving on the third of February, after spending twenty-six hours going forty-five miles on account of the almost impassable condition of the roads. All the night of Feb. 2d was spent in the stage coach and hobbling about in the mud to keep from chilling through. Feb. 7-8th was spent at Sand Hill M. E. Church. Found the work in fine condition. The pastor, R. Deaux, is an earnest minister and the people love him much. Their building has not yet reached completion on account of the contractor absenting himself. The lumber lays on the ground water-soaking. We advised them to go to work and finish it, which they propose to do at the earliest date. From there I had to make a long leap of seventy odd miles to Victoria. Here the pastor is bravely standing at his post; his earnest congregation are well into line of battle and are besieging the strongholds of the enemy. Sunday night eighty-four met us at the festive board and an holy impulse thrilled every heart. Monday night we had a love feast—a grand occasion! The quarterly collection amounted to $20 35. The collection for delegates to General Conference was taken at the love feast, as at San Antonio and other points. The 21st found us at Indianola. Our congregation here is small, but they [illegible] earnest workers. They have [illegible] neatest little chapel in the [illegible] among the colored people. [illegible] owe $65 on the building; [illegible] provisions are being made [illegible] ting $50 from that powerful [illegible] our Church Extension society [illegible] ble society! With good [illegible] on the district our cause [illegible] ceed as never before. We [illegible] eight right away, and with [illegible] to be applied to this purpose, [illegible] lieve we would receive many [illegible] our fold in return. At Cuero I [illegible] Bro. D. Harper doing good [illegible] for the Master. Our society [illegible] small here, and much opp[illegible] We have no church property [illegible] at all, as has been reported [illegible] mer days. However, we took [illegible] to secure a lot before [illegible] With $175 we could build a [illegible] worth $400, and build up a [illegible] society. Until suitable church [illegible] fices shall take the place of [illegible] fortable log cabins and brush [illegible] we need not expect to wield [illegible] great power in the com[illegible] among whom we labor. [illegible] norther blew Saturday [illegible] preventing any meeting until [illegible] day night. A protracted [illegible] prevailed till Thursday night [illegible] good effect. We preached [illegible] night to full audiences. [illegible] per provided conveyance to [illegible] The brethren all seemed [illegible] of their presiding elder's [illegible] in passing over these long, [illegible] some roads through a sparsely [illegible] tled frontier country. Bro. G. [illegible] at Goliad, is one of our best [illegible] and no doubt will accomplish [illegible] great work. He will soon be [illegible] in his Sunday-school work [illegible] R. H. Harbert, who expects to [illegible] to that community as teacher [illegible] welcome such able workers [illegible] self and that noble young [illegible] J. Starnes, of Victoria, who [illegible] took unto himself a better [illegible] The quarterly collection at [illegible] was $13 65. Have heard [illegible] points on the district not [illegible] and this writing closes my [illegible] round.

I do not find as much of the [illegible] triot as I had been led to [illegible] However, we anticipate much [illegible] cess. We find that we will have [illegible] study new tactics to what we [illegible] did before. Our churches [illegible] district are usually and persistently [illegible] opposed by the A. M. E.'s [illegible] Baptists. We can't see [illegible] is to be gained by [illegible] Christian churches fighting [illegible] each other. The A. M. E. [illegible] confuse many of our [illegible] brethren by telling them that [illegible] E. church is a white man's [illegible] and telling them of exalted po[illegible] withheld from them on account [illegible] their connection with this [illegible] E. Church. Now we, as true C[illegible] tians and Methodists, will [illegible] ashamed of a church which [illegible] gathered us to bless us [illegible] unceasingly labors to elevate [illegible] spised and crushed people. [illegible] A. M. E. Church thinks as [illegible] her sable brothers and sisters [illegible] she affects, she would certainly [illegible] thank the Old Mother for [illegible] that among the colored [illegible] which they cannot do now, [illegible] have they at any time previous [illegible] this writing, been able to do [illegible] our race. They brag about having [illegible] a few D.Ds., LL.Ds. and A. [illegible] and exalted positions, etc. Now [illegible] would ask in all candor, who [illegible] the greatest number of M. [illegible] B.Ds., D.Ds., LL.Ds. and A.Ms. [illegible] themselves or the Old Mother? [illegible] they cannot answer these interroga[illegible] tories I am quite sure the reading [illegible] public can! I trust that our [illegible] ters and people may not be [illegible] tracted by the mentioning of those [illegible] glittering honors absurdly [illegible] by agitators as being withheld [illegible] the church of our choice on account [illegible] of our complexion and [illegible] reasons. I trust that our General [illegible] Conference will elect one or [illegible] colored bishops, if that number [illegible] be found anywhere in our [illegible] Methodism of sufficient piety [illegible] Christian culture. I think [illegible] Church possesses as much [illegible] as she does true valor and integ[illegible] and her keen-sighted [illegible] know of her wants about as [illegible] all of those outside factions. [illegible] have every reason to believe [illegible] the General Conference will [illegible] a clean breast of all its [illegible] matters without any outs[illegible] ences. At any rate we have [illegible] to wait. Our native min[illegible] teachers, seminaries, colleges [illegible] universities certainly give [illegible] permanency and prominence [illegible] the hosts of all lands, [illegible] guages and tongues. [illegible] Editor, I close not for [illegible] thing more to write [illegible] fear of being too [illegible] thankful to almighty [illegible] goodness knows [illegible] we belong to a church [illegible] regard any [illegible] disregard him [illegible] but [illegible] swell [illegible]

[S]OUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

[illegible]DAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

[illegible] Orleans and our Southern Work.

[illegible] has come for the Metho[dist] Episcopal Church to fully rec[ognize] the importance of New Or[leans] as a centre from which to [illegible] and carry forward her [illegible] Southern States. This [illegible] a population of over 200,-[illegible] is the largest cotton mar[ket] [illegible] world, and must con[illegible] the great commercial [illegible] the Ohio. It is on [illegible] where the controlling [illegible] nearly all nations are [illegible]. The seaboard is the seat [illegible] power the world [illegible] angel who will declare [illegible] shall be no more will [illegible] on the land and the [illegible]. This is a sym[illegible] of the fact that [illegible] and greatness are [illegible] sea and land, [illegible] is equally true [illegible] their location, [illegible] and the land, rule [illegible] commerce, in govern[illegible]. Inland [illegible], growth [illegible] aggregations [illegible] on the sea[illegible] gives direc[illegible] business move [illegible] town in [illegible] possible, [illegible] commerce of [illegible] Orleans, as to [illegible] the [illegible] in her [illegible] commanding [illegible] of one-third [illegible]

[illegible] jetties by [illegible] world [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

culation is now 4000. Considering our territory, and the comparative small number of our agents, the history of the church does not give a better, if it does as good a success in the newspaper line. This success has been largely due to the fact that the paper is published in a great city, which besides the local patronage assured, gives it metropolitan prestige.

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South is no longer an experiment. All questions of policy as to our occupancy of the South as a church are now settled. The magnitude of the Christian effort needed in these Southern States must now commands the thought and faith of the church. We must plan for mighty effort, and in doing so must plant our forces where they have the most power.

The Exodus.

The colored people of St. Charles, St. John, St. James, Ascension and Assumption parishes, Louisiana, are now disposed to regard the exodus with more favor than heretofore, as a protective measure to their race, against the steady encroachment of the white minority upon the exercise of their manhood rights. A new impulse has been given by the use of the State militia in St. Charles and St. John parishes, in which labor strikes occurred, to compel the colored people to cease their demand for higher wages. They have been impressed with the fact that they are expected to submit to rates of wages fixed by the planters or leave, or if they demonstrate any feeling of resentment be prepared to take such consequences as an unreasonable White League spirit invariably prescribes. They have witnessed the process by which nearly all officials, whom they might fairly elect by large majorities in all these parishes, have been placed beyond the influence of their votes. The Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint police juries, school boards, assessors, and other officials in cases of removal, [illegible] or a vacancy. The new con[illegible] increased the amount of [illegible] required before sheriffs and [illegible] of court could be inducted [illegible] office; and the whites com[illegible] to prevent any one of their [illegible] signing the bond of a [illegible] official. The colored [illegible] always generously and [illegible] fair share of whites [illegible] offices of trust and re[illegible]. The Governor now [illegible] to appoint colored men to [illegible]. In consequence, a small [illegible] of office-hunting whites in [illegible] parishes have been al[illegible] to almost completely nullify [illegible] of the black majorities in [illegible] of their local self-[illegible]. Until the accession [illegible] State govern[illegible] people of these [illegible], peaceable, [illegible] of intelligent and [illegible] men. The leaders are [illegible] disheartened and hope[illegible] possess no influence [illegible].

[illegible] containing between [illegible] have gone from [illegible] and vicinity; and [illegible]. They are com[illegible] intelligent of the [illegible] that will be [illegible] their neighbor[illegible] is still in its [illegible] of the North [illegible] to the indus[illegible] come to [illegible] quarter of the [illegible] colored men re[illegible] the Northwest [illegible] to work fac[illegible] in Iowa and [illegible] her [illegible] 40,000 [illegible] the number [illegible]

teachers and 390 scholars. These churches contribute for benevolent funds nearly $200 annually. This growth and these evidences of present efficiency in church work are very gratifying.

The following memorial to the General Conference explains itself. While we regret to lose these churches from the Louisiana Conference we heartily concur in the transfer, believing it as better for our German brethren:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1st, 1880:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN—At a meeting of the official members of the three German churches of New Orleans held April 12, 1880, after a full discussion of the interests involved in our German work in the State of Louisiana, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we hereby respectfully petition the General Conference to connect at once the German work of Louisiana with the Southern German Conference of the M. E. Church, which now includes the State of Texas.

Resolved, 2. That this change of Conference relation is asked solely on the ground that we think our German work can be supplied with pastors better if we are connected with a conference composed wholly of German ministers. Our relations with the Louisiana Conference since the beginning of our work in New Orleans in 1869, has been most pleasant, and the growth of our work, from a small band of workers to our three present vigorous and successful churches, has been very gratifying.

Resolved, 3. That we do especially desire to express our appreciation of the superintendence of our work by the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., who, for nearly eight years, has been our presiding elder. He has been a faithful and efficient adviser and helper during these years.

Resolved, 4. That these resolutions be signed in our behalf by the Recording Stewards of the First, Second, and Third German churches of New Orleans, and that they be placed in the hands of Dr. Hartzell, to be presented to the General Conference.

J. B. MEYERS,
Recording Steward 1st German church.
A. WUNDENBURG,
Recording Steward 2d German church.
H. UEBER,
Recording Steward 3d German church.

Politics in Photography.

When General Grant was in New Orleans he visited Lillienthal's Art Gallery and had his picture taken. The event was duly advertised by that enterprising artist. We supposed we had seen every possible shade of political toadyism in this city. We have seen it in the church, in both pulpit and pew; in the social life, in business circles and in schools. But photographic politics we had not yet seen a specimen of until we read the following advertisement in a city daily paper:

GRANT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Had General Grant entered Souby's studio on the Rappahannock seventeen years ago, he certainly would have been taken. However, he was taken, seventeen years afterward—on the 10th of April, 1880—in this city, and glory be to the artist who took him.

Which being interpreted means, Mr. Souby seventeen years ago was with the Confederate Army on the Rappahannock, and that he wants his Southern friends to distinctly understand that his studio was not polluted by the presence of General Grant.

Our Visiting Indiana Brethren.

We clip the following from the following from the *Mississippi Methodist* of April 17:

FRATERNITY.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It is to be regretted, and certainly it is unfortunate, that more of the Northern ministry, especially of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have not come South and informed themselves with regard to our social and religious condition before turning loose against the Southern pulpit and Southern morality their anathema maranathas, formulated from the sensational stories and party capital manufactured by politicians in order to inflame and keep alive sectional animosities for the purpose of self-aggrandizement.

On a recent trip down the Mississippi river on a Cincinnati steamer, I had the pleasure to fall in company with several members of the Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church. I had scarcely boarded the boat when, by that instinctive recognition, universal among Methodist preachers, I was approached by one of the party, introduced to the others, and after a general fraternal hand-shaking, felt as comfortable and easy as if in a group of my own brethren. Methodism is alike the world over. They were the Rev. John Poucher, pastor of the Church in Rockport; Rev. E. T. Curnick, pastor of John Street Church, New Albany, and Rev. Mr. Webb, whose appointment I have forgotten.

These gentlemen were making the tour of the South for the double purpose of learning for themselves the religious and social condition of the country and enjoying at this, the most inviting season, the delights of our Southern climate.

I found them genial and cultivated gentlemen, and devoid of many of those prejudices which I had been wont to suppose belonged to so large a majority of the ministry of our sister Methodism. They assert that but a small proportion of the clergy ever indorsed the policy of Bishop Haven; they, themselves [illegible] not indorse Dr. Fowler in toto, and endeavored to explain away his recent attack [illegible] the integrity of Southern people by saying, "He is radical and impulsive, and language often means more than he intends it shall."

We are rejoiced to find that there are a few hearts among the ministers of the great Methodism in the North who do not join with Dr. Fowler in a wholesale slander of the purity of our mothers and sisters.

They are of the opinion, however, that he (Dr. Fowler) will be elected to the episcopacy on the first ballot at Cincinnati in May. [illegible] found them decidedly in favor of a broad [illegible]ty, and even an organic union of the churches, and they report a strong sentiment in its favor throughout the Church.

H. M. DUBOSE.

Fayette, Miss., April 7, 1880.

According to the *Presbyterian Journal*, of Philadelphia, there are [illegible] ministers of that church [illegible] employment. In answering [illegible], "What is the matter?" [illegible] "We are making too many [illegible], such as they are. It [illegible] said of us, (as it has been [illegible]nation,) they [illegible] for a field, nor a [illegible]."

[illegible] received a pamphlet [illegible] Ap-[illegible]

stitutional one, but is given by the General Conference, and may therefore be taken from the bishops by that body.

We have received the first issue of the *Central Tennessee College Record*, a neat eight page little paper, which, as stated in Dr. Braden's salutatory, "will from time to time contain accounts of the progress of the College, its wants and future prospects." We will publish the historical sketch given of the College.

The proposed Educational Convention at Cincinnati May 6 is being arranged for by Prof. Comfort, of Syracuse University. It promises to be an important gathering of educators of the church. Dr. Moore, of Cincinnati, is chairman of the local committee.

The Mexican Mission have petitioned the General Conference to be organized into an Annual Conference. It ought to be done.

Read and carefully study the elaborate and reliable statistics we publish this week from the *Methodist Advocate*.

Personal Mention.

—Amos Shinkle, Esq., of Covington, Ky., is elected the third time a lay delegate to the General Conference.

—Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind preacher, is on a visit to New Orleans. He preached in Ames M. E. Church on Sunday night, April 11th.

—Dr. Daniel Wise's "Our King and Savior," has been translated into the vernacular of India, and is published by our mission press at Lucknow.

—Rev. A. W. Greenman and wife, of Goshen, Indiana, have been appointed missionaries to Mexico and will sail from this city in the steamer City of Mexico, May 9.

—Rev. W. R. Webster, of the New York East Conference, has been appointed agent of the Orphans' Home, located at La Teche, La. He will co-operate with Dr. Godman in the work of raising money for that institution.

—Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent has been recommended by the Board of Managers of the M. E. Sunday-school Union, for re-election as editor of our Sunday-school and Tract publications, and Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society.

Our Southern Work.

LOUISIANA.

H. T. O. Abbott, Shreveport: "Our quarterly meeting, held on the 22d, was a satisfactory one. Elder Davage presided. Sixteen have joined the church, nine on probation. The sisters gave a festival and realized $53. We built a new altar and bought a new carpet. A love of Jesus prevails."

Elijah Clark, Algiers: "The church has been made comfortable by a new set of pews worth $150. Membership is increasing. We were sorry when the Conference took Bro. Moore from us, but Rev. T. Kennedy, his successor, is doing faithful work. A committee of ladies—Mrs. Sidney Haywood, Miss Lucy Cooper, Miss Felician Marks and Mrs. Robert Moore. We are getting up a list of new subscribers for the paper."

Sunday, April 11, was a great day at Union Chapel, New Orleans, Rev. A. E. P. Albert, pastor. At 9 a. m. the congregation went to the Lake, where ten persons were baptized by sprinkling and thirteen by immersion. At night the people could not be seated in the large audience room, and two hundred and forty-two partook of the Lord's Supper. Rev. Emperor Williams preached at 3 p. m., and Rev. Scott Chinn assisted at the evening services.

TEXAS.

W. Wesley, Columbia: "The parsonage is done, and the church is filled with love and peace."

Rev. Dr. Morris is doing his best to secure a bell for the church at Mineola, and will be thankful for any assistance.

John Jackson, Jefferson: "Have received four into the church by letter and one on probation. Rev. W. Wesley held our quarterly meeting."

Rev. A. Campbell, Courtney, has given letters to 18 of his members, bound for Kansas. He has four appointments and 98 members on his circuit. More laborers are needed for its spiritual welfare.

S. Hardwell, Brenham: "The progress of our church has been reasonably good. In three week's protracted meeting 119 persons were added to the church, 56 baptised, and there were 81 conversions."

D. Mucker: "When I left the conference I did so with the intention [illegible] more for the Master [illegible]. I am glad [illegible] four preach-

ing points, and three Sunday-schools organized as missionary societies. So pray for the Winchester work.

J. C. Houston of Lodi, Yazoo City, writes a good letter on the duty of members supporting their preacher, and after quoting the Discipline gives many good reasons why no member of the church can be useful or blameless who does not contribute to the extent of his or her ability to the support of the pastor.

C. W. Ivy, Shuqualak: "My work is in very good condition. I have three Sunday-schools on the circuit doing finely. Miss Jane Murphy, one of the teachers in the public school, is doing good work in our Sunday-school in Shuqualak; Mr. Wesley Stewart, brother of Robt. Stewart, post-master at Macon, is also one of our Sunday-school teachers. Rev. O. Gillespie was with me Friday night, March 19, and preached us an able sermon. A good church has been built on this circuit since the annual conference, at Ballard Settlement, six miles from Shuqualak. It is 24x30 feet and all finished. It is deeded to the trustees of the M. E. Church. Bro. Fred Jordan deeded the one acre of land. He and all of his family are full members of our church. Five of the family were converted to Christ at my protracted meeting in August, 1879. The brothers worked hard to build that church and it is finished. Mrs. Powell, the mother of ex-Governor Powell, promises to dress the pulpit for us. She is a Methodist and has been many years."

MISSISSIPPI.

The work at Marion station, Rev. M. Brown, pastor, is prospering.

Jacob J. Garrett writes favorably of the church and Sabbath-school at Canton. They are well attended.

The Sunday-school at De Kalb has 65 in attendance. Supt. L. S. Bell, says the people are well pleased with their pastor, Rev. B. F. Penny.

H. Cawthorn, Enterprise: "Elder Dunn held our quarterly meeting on the 20th. The Lord's supper was administered to 87. We had a glorious time."

H. Henderson, Clinton: "The presiding elder visited us. The church has been celled. Benevolent collections during the quarter $40 10. We are much pleased with Elder Williams."

L. Bradford, Grenada: "Will D. Moore look on the 48th page of the minutes of the Mississippi Conference and see that Whitfield Circuit is credited with $6.25 for benevolent purposes? The conference steward's report says $49."

ARKANSAS.

The members of Wesley Chapel, Little Rock, are determined to build a new church on Gains street, four blocks from the old church. Brethren have volunteered their services, with their teams and wagons, and are hauling the brick and putting it on their new church lot.

TENNESSEE.

H. W. Key, Murfreesboro: "After five months illness and confinement to my room, I am convalescent and able to be at church, but not to preach. We have been engaged in revival for the last three weeks. Thirteen converts up to date and a great many mourners still at the altar. I have not been able to do anything more than sit in the pulpit and manage; but through the faithfulness of the membership and the kindness of Revs. Phenix, of the A. M. E. Church, and H. Robinson, E. Provine, H. Moody, W. Lillard, E. Manson, Wm. Millard, of the M. E. Church; and R. Dowdas, of the Second Baptist Church, efficient work has been done. Elder B. B. Manson held our quarterly meeting and preached two very acceptable sermons.

Sunday-School Centennial.

I hope every Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school in the South will observe the Robert Raikes Centennial on the 30th of May. Send to 805 Broadway, New York, for particulars and programme of exercises. I desire each pastor to preach at 11 a. m. upon the rise and progress of Sunday-schools, and take a collection for our Sunday-school Union as a thank offering. Sometime during the day at a Sunday-school mass meeting take another collection for same cause. Urge upon all of the children to contribute something, and place it to the credit of the Sunday-school, and so report at next session of your annual conferences. Decorate your churches with evergreen and flowers, and then make them cheerful and bright. Don't be afraid of time, trouble, work or money to make the day a grand success.

J. B. FORD.

A second edition of 40,000 of the book entitled "A Fool's Errand" has been sold.

Notes from Texas.

Palestine is probably one of the best openings of our work in the State. Rev. H. Skewes and wife are hard at work—having secured a whole block very central and valuable, and already erected a parsonage and completed it, worth $1200 or more. The "temporary First M. E. Chapel," occupies a rear corner costing $300 and makes the little society comfortable and respectable until the church proper can be built. We worshipped yesterday (April 11) with a nice and attentive congregation morning and evening, and the Sunday-school at 3 p. m. was well attended and conducted. Bro. S. is a man of energy and good taste, and will succeed beyond a doubt. Palestine is at the junction of the Houston and Great Northern, and International lines, and the general offices and shops are located here, giving the city, now numbering over 4,000, a permanent and thrifty population. These "temporary Chapels," built at $300 to $500, to be used for a year or so and then converted into other uses without loss, works well, and we commend it to any and all who cannot build at once what is needed. A building 24 by 36, merely a shell, with double front doors, 3 or 4 windows on each side, and about 12 feet between joists, with floor, and comfortable, plain seats, with backs, etc., then equipped with song books, Sunday-school requisites, and a live pastor, furnishes, in a new country, a good "outfit" with which to launch a better and larger enterprise. Let our people so do in many places.

At Austin the Central M. E. Church is assuming comeliness and proportion. The walls are nearly up and soon will be ready for the roof. The plan is very fine and will be the best and most tasteful church edifice in the State. It stands only a block from the Capital. Our society is yet small and the work of building up the social surroundings of the society will be even greater than the completion of the building. Dr. Wm. Brush is tirelessly at work at the finances while Rev. H. Webb and family are pulling lustily at the spiritual and local work. This is a heavy but all-important enterprise. Let our people everywhere lend a helping hand quickly and cheerfully.

Wiley University, under the management of Profs. Davis, Lincoln and others, is doing splendid work, and is one star of hope for the colored ministry of our church in northern Texas. A better and more cultured grade of preachers is an immediate necessity. Until colored men have time to get an education and prepare for the work we advise largely the employment of white presiding elders, and in any colored conference at least a half dozen of the best, truest and most cultured and effective men of the ministry for pastors, among the colored congregations. Let these alternate rapidly with the colored brethren—remaining only a year in each place, but endeavor by great wisdom, power and grace to elevate the standard of preaching, of thought, and of every day life in church and family, to an approximation of what it ought to be. Ignorant and uninstructed men are somewhat better than nothing, but they cannot teach and preach the gospel in purity or power. If solid culture, ability and piety can be found among the colored men as now in some cases, all right, if not, select white men to teach and lead the people. In some places ten or fifteen years of freedom and civil life have not yielded the wholesome results expected. Many of the preachers know but little more than the people, and the years roll on, while the masses think, act and live but little, if any better than when first emancipated. Ignorance is not the mother of devotion. Many, if not all the larger congregations in towns and cities would welcome, appreciate and support, such men as above indicated. Will not our Bishops and conferences make a new departure in this matter?

The district conference recently held at Jefferson, North Texas, was well attended, and the heart of the presiding elder, Bro. W. L. Molloy, was much encouraged. We mingled several days with the brethren with personal pleasure and profit. These district conferences can be made of immense benefit to the ministry and people among whom they meet, if well arranged and managed. We think important subjects should first be well written up, and then discussed by the conference, and special attention given to points of doctrine, discipline and Bible study, not omitting manner of reading, preaching, singing, pronunciation, etc. There is no excuse or apology for a preacher of several years standing saying, "Brethering," or "Brethering and sistering," yet these and similar errors we may hear a score of times in certain pulpits every Sabbath. Let our pastors learn at these conventions, if not sooner, that "brethren" is exhaustive, and that the frequent use of the word "sisters" in public addresses is out of place, inasmuch as in the kingdom of heaven there is neither male nor female, and that "Brethering" is a barbarism to be discarded.

The singing among our colored people is excellent, and would, with a little judicious training, be superlative; but the tendency is to sing too slow, thus consuming time and violating correct musical taste. Every congregation needs, and may easily obtain, an organ and chorister who will stand in front and conduct the singing. In many places people living within hearing of the congregation are greatly annoyed by the unwise continuance of the service beyond a proper hour for closing. Will not our people wipe out this reproach by dispatching business with energy, and closing at a proper hour? No evening service should be continued later than nine and a half o'clock, and never after ten.

Several of our pastors expect to be at Cincinnati May 1st, but will not be long absent from their work. At every point, white and colored, our lines are lengthening, and our cords strengthening stronger. The SOUTHWESTERN is an indispensable arm of this Southern service, and its management is on the line of wisdom and success.

L. H. CARHART.

Work for Women.

DEAR EDITOR—Please permit me through our paper, to say a few words to the delegates to the General Conference.

"After the death of my wife the entire care of my children devolved upon me," so reads the heading of a letter from Bro. Gates. To an intelligent woman with a mother's heart, what a volume there is in these few words. Was there no sister willing, nor able, to supply the dear departed one's place?

Alas! for the selfishness of human nature, not one; and why? Not because religion is a failure, but because every day duties are not inculcated, or not received.

The greatest work of the Church, I think, should be to seek to elevate the girls, seek to raise them socially and morally, for religion without these is only a mockery. The great need of the Church is chaste women, with courage and wisdom to instruct and lead in paths of virtue the rising race.

My heart aches when I think of the many young men, who bid fair to be useful members of the Church and active workers therein, who have been drawn aside from the path of rectitude and right through the influence of evil women.

Oh, brethren, plead the cause of your sisters and daughters and save the Church from corruption. Plead for the establishment of such institutions as will gather in and preserve from degradation and disgrace, the little ones that are now around us.

We cannot save them unless we begin in early life to plant good seed in good soil. They are the Savior's lambs and shall we through our neglect, suffer them to be drawn away from Christ into the ranks of the enemy.

May the Lord help us to work while it is day, so prays your sister in Christ and fellow helper.

MRS. ISABELLA HOWELLS.

Washington Co., Texas, April 9, 1880.

Palestine District, Texas Conference.

MARSHALL, Texas, March 18, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—This is a very large district in territory, but churches are few and far between. I have traveled over a large portion of this territory within the last ten weeks; visited over twenty congregations, and preached to each one and to some of them several times. I held nine quarterly meetings, with no complaints except from Jessie Davies (who had withdrawn from the church under charges) at Butler, Texas. I find about four churches on the district that we can call Methodist churches. I have had to hold our quarterly conferences under brush shelter, which they build in summer to keep off the sun, so they use them all the year as places of worship, and these they call their churches. I find four or five hundred members on the entire district. I find that not very many of the members of our church have broken up and gone to Kansas. I have seen entire congregations of other churches leaving for Kansas, taking half price for their lands and stock. I find the district spiritually fair, but temporally not very good. Some places I find it a very hard thing to get them to make any estimation at all for the preacher, though I succeeded in getting them to say something, though some of the estimates are very scant. Some charges say that they will not give anything to the presiding elder, though most of them agree to give him a quarterly collection. As the district is so large, and the people are troubled for a supply, I think it not best to call a district stewards' meeting this year. I think we have everything under headway to build about five new churches this year. We have appointed as building committee for Fairfield: Jackson Jones, Cato Blaine, Halbert Scott, Emmanuel Stark and Sidney Janes. For Jewett: Joseph Hall, Henry Stephen, Robert Monroe, Charles Henderson, Squire Noble and Chas. Thamars. For Crockett: John Bailey, M. James, and Wm. Riley. For Jacksonville: David Jones, Abram Earles and Wm. Jones. I find a call for churches at these places, and I think with a little aid from the Church Extension Board we will be able to have several new churches before the year is ended, for we need a church at each one of these places. The brethren at Butler are at work trying to build a new church, and at about eight miles from Mineola they are building. I supplied Trinity with Bro. L. Callaway; Madison circuit, L. H. Hunter, (P. O. at Leona, Leon Co.;) Tyler, Eli Gray, (P. O. Tyler,) and at Henderson Plato Thompson, (P. O. Henderson.) I found in my travels several young men who see that they have to do something more than just pray to get religion; so they requested me to write to them once a month, and give them all the instruction that I could to help them on in their religious course. This caused me to feel like Mr. Wesley felt when those young men came to him and desired him to help them in their distress. So I agreed to write to them, and give them the best instruction I could. Will you and all true believers pray for them, that they may be one in our number?

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

West Tennessee.

MR. EDITOR—March 27-28 I held my second quarterly conference for Rev. J. D. Hay at Mansfield, Tenn. This work was not in good condition when he went to it after the adjournment of our last annual conference, therefore my first quarter was not very good, spiritually or financially; but he being the right man in the right place he has wonderfully improved his field of labor, and I am happy to say that it stands second to none in my charge. It is better financially and spiritually than ever before since my presiding eldership in the west. My second quarter was surprising to myself. The pastor's report was such as never before of this work. All the leaders and committees were prepared with written reports. They were real encouraging and showed the work to be in good condition, spiritually and financially. They promised me $40 for this conference year's service. They payed $21.75. Rev. J. D. Hay is doing a good work and is much loved by his people. He has much power in the pulpit, and preaches with attractiveness. His sermons are able ones, and if he continues in the way will do much for the great cause of Christ. Rev. J. P. Price, at Mason's is doing a good work: his work is very good, spiritually and financially. Rev. L. M. Moores, at Alamo Circuit, is doing a splendid word. Pray for his success. G. Babers, at Gallway, is pushing onward. The pastor at Memphis is holding the fort. [illegible] W. Dwegans, on the Memphis [illegible] is pushing the great cause, and is doing well. Bro. Summerhill is a faithful young man and is doing a good work. My whole charge is on gaining ground. Mr. Editor, I could say more, but stop. I trust the many readers of your paper will pray for our success.

WM. S. BUTLER.

March Report.

Bible distribution in Texas by colporteurs of the American Bible Society in the month of March.

Days of service	330
Number of families visited	3365
Number of families found destitute of the Bible	550
Destitute families supplied with the Bible	394
Destitute individuals supplied, in addition	366
Number of books sold	1973
Value of the books sold	$690 85
Number of books distributed gratuitously	519
Amount received from churches and individuals for the Bible Cause	$65.00

These colporteurs have endured hardships, rains, northers and long journeys valiantly, but they rejoice in that they have supplied so many poor and destitute with the Word of Truth. Many and interesting are the testimonies received of the Divine blessings which follow the quiet circulation of the Scriptures. "As the rain cometh, and maketh the earth bring forth and bud; so shall my Word be."—Isaiah 55.10.

W. B. RANKIN, Dist. Supt.

Austin, Texas.

The American Book Exchange which advertises extensively in this issue is highly commended by the press of the country. The several volumes of books which [illegible] received are fully equal [illegible] representations made. [illegible] novel and [illegible]

Sunday School.

[illegible] AND CROSS-BEARING.

[illegible] If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me.—Luke [illegible]

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

[illegible]—The ministry of Christ [illegible] is near its close. In our [illegible] he asks the disciples as to [illegible] has been the result of his labors [illegible] upon the people, and [illegible] upon themselves. What [illegible] believed concerning [illegible] of more consequence than [illegible] the multitudes thought; for [illegible] them soon was to come all [illegible] responsibilities of carrying on [illegible] new kingdom, and these they [illegible] meet unless they had full [illegible] him as the Son of God and [illegible] head. The question [illegible] "by the way," and when [illegible] praying with his dis[illegible] do men say that I, [illegible] am I?" Herod An[illegible] hearing of the wonderful [illegible] of Christ, and sorely smitten [illegible] declared that he [illegible] the Baptist, whom he had [illegible]. Others thought that [illegible] the forerunner of the [illegible] that had been prom[illegible] prophet Malachi. There [illegible] belief that more than [illegible] ancient prophets would [illegible] to the coming of [illegible]. In the Jewish [illegible] was placed first [illegible] Testament proph[illegible] that he was more [illegible] man—but the dis[illegible] say that there were [illegible] amount to a number [illegible] who received [illegible] Messiah. His [illegible] refusal to be [illegible] deal to do [illegible] of him as the [illegible] Israel. He [illegible] not Peter [illegible] that I am?" [illegible] "Thou art [illegible] of the living [illegible] expression [illegible] was to be [illegible] Christ [illegible] It was [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

Marriages.

In Canton, Miss., March 19, by Rev. J. W. Parks, Mr. James Frost to Miss Anna Jackson.

Mr. Paul Carr to Miss Kate Sherman at the bride's residence, Enterprise, Miss., March 24; also Mr. J. H. Brown to Miss Leah Gardner, April 4, at the M. E. Church, Rev. H. Cawthorn officiating.

SLEEPLESSNESS almost invariably arises from a disordered state of the Stomach. Stimulate the organs of digestion, regulate the bowels and thereby produce sound and refreshing sleep. Narcotics and sedatives murder sleep, and such forced and unnatural stupor is soon followed by ill effects. But Simmons Liver Regulator will remove the cause of restlessness and sleeplessness by regulating the Stomach; thus, by improved digestion—by a regular habit of body—free alike from laxity or constipation—good health will be established, with its attendant blessing, sound sleep.

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and loss of sleep. As soon as I feel the least nervous, I take a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator, and sleep all night.
"MRS RUTHED BRYANT,
Griswoldsville, Ga."

Deaths.

Died at his residence, at Okolona, Miss., April 3, 1880, Rev. Henry Hardy, pastor of the Tupelo Circuit. He leaves a wife, three daughters and a son to mourn the loss, which we believe is his eternal gain. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

D. MCLACHLAN.

Sister Eliza Armstrong departed this life on Saturday morning, the 20th of March, at 4:30 o'clock. She leaves a husband and two little children to mourn her loss. She was a member of Wesley Chapel at Little Rock, Ark., and also a member of a society in that church known as the United Sisters of Wesley Chapel. Sister Armstrong joined the church some years ago. She was a faithful servant of God.

Eliza Armstrong, wife of J. C. Armstrong, was born in Little Rock, was married to her bereaved husband Nov. 16, 1875 and died April 20, 1880, aged about 20 years. She was converted about a year and [illegible] months ago, and joined Wesley Chapel. She was a faithful but [illegible] Christian, a devoted mother and an affectionate wife. She died in the full triumph of faith.

J. G. THOMPSON, P. C.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing [illegible] Hop Bitters; and only ten days [illegible] his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Harper's Young Folks is a charming [illegible] weekly.

—The numbers of The Living Age [illegible] and 10th contain: The [illegible] of the city Churches [illegible] Century; The Pillar of [illegible]; The Beginning of Greek Sculpture, Fortnightly; The [illegible] of Queen Anne, [illegible] Queensland; and The [illegible] Passage, a narrative of [illegible] of the Vega, Black[illegible]; The Origin of a Written [illegible] and Wordsworth, [illegible] Indo-Anglian Poet, [illegible] Magazine; and in the [illegible] "Crookit Meg," [illegible] Year One; "Vi[illegible] the Russian of Tourgue[illegible] Fontaines Rebel[illegible] amount of [illegible] begins with [illegible] April 3d. The sub[illegible] is $8. Littell & Co., [illegible] the publishers.

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible] PLACE IN NATURE. [illegible] New York: J. [illegible] 15 cents.

[illegible] of the Humboldt [illegible] numerous il[illegible] is attrac[illegible]

[illegible]

"Became Sound and Well."

HATCHER'S STATION, Ga.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

DEAR SIR—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your Favorite Prescription. My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. METHVIN.

"BEST OF ALL."

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5th, 1879.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

DEAR SIR—My family have used your Favorite Prescription and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for women complaints. I recommend it to all families.

G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist.

Fast Time via Louisville.

The 7 a. m. train via Mobile Line leaves daily, with Pullman Palace cars, from Mobile and Montgomery to Louisville without change. The train leaving at 5 p. m., via Mobile, has through sleepers from New Orleans to Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, without change. Train leaving at 2:30 p. m., by the Jackson route, has Pullman Palace cars via Milan to Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, without change. The evening trains over both lines have but one change of sleepers between New Orleans and the principal Eastern cities. Trains leaving in the evening over the Mobile and Jackson lines arrive in New York city at 6:45 a. m., *third morning from New Orleans.* Be sure and secure your tickets by the way of Louisville over the *Louisville and Great Southern Road.* For tickets and information apply to the ticket offices, corner Camp and Common streets, or to GEORGE L. CROSS, Southern Passenger Agent Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Malaria Destroyed.

G. A. J. Gadbois, of Brockville, Canada, certifies that he was prostrated by a malarial disease contracted in Texas, and was quickly and completely cured by the use of Warner's Safe Pills and Safe Bitters. He adds: "I shall never travel in that climate without your Safe Pills and Bitters as a part of my outfit."

We have examined some fourteen pages of signatures,—some of the best in this city, State, and the South,—vouching for the effectiveness of the New Louisiana Remedy, for coughs, colds, etc. We have heard from persons who have used it words of praise. It is a valuable medicine, prepared at home, and not a quack nostrum imported from abroad. Read the advertisement in another column.

Eminent Dr. W. F. Steuart, of Baltimore, writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Colden's Liebeg's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as a most excellent tonic in all cases of weakness, consumption, debility, chlorosis, &c. I have tested it with universal success. Sold by druggists. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans. 15 19

LEMONS,

A Wonderful Medicine!

A RECENT DISCOVERY BY A PROMINENT SOUTHERN PHYSICIAN.

A PLEASANT LEMON DRINK.

REGULATES THE LIVER, BOWELS, STOMACH AND KIDNEYS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL CATHARTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

An interview with a number of St. Louis' most prominent citizens as to the merits of this New Medicine, a few whose names appear below. They have been using Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir personally and in their families for twelve or eighteen months. They pronounce it a most wonderful Medicine, and recommend it to the PUBLIC as the only Pleasant, Thoroughly Reliable and Economical remedy they have ever used for the diseases for which it is recommended:

Judge Alex. —— Davis, Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Judge John P. Hudgens, 102 N. Fourth street.

Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.

T. P. Grastey, Law office, 1107 Clark avenue.

Capt. J. A. K. Stotts, of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.

J. T. Morris, Real Estate Office, Sixth and Chestnut streets.

Dr. L. C. Muntz, 1413 N. 9th street.

Lemon Elixir cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Bilious Malarial, Remittent or Intermittent Fevers, Sallow Complexion, Pimples or Blotches on the skin, Impure Blood, Foul Stomach, Pain in the Back, Kidney Disease, Loss of Appetite, Weakness or Debility, Chills, Colds, and all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver; nine-tenths of all diseases of the South and West are caused by the failure of the liver to do its duty. Show me a sick man or woman and I will show you a torpid or diseased liver. It is an established fact that the fresh juice of lemons when combined with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable result upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such is Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

Fifty cents for one-half pint bottle.

Sold by Druggists generally and, Prepared by H. MOZLEY, M.D., Wholesale and Retail Druggist, St. Louis Mo. 15 [illegible]

GENERAL CONFERENCE VISITORS,

MINISTERS and others attending General Conference who wish accommodations should write to "The Bureau of Entertainment for Conference Visitors." Address, with stamp, J. E. Q. MADDOX, Manager, 130 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O. 17-3t

H. HEATH,

Carpet Warehouse.

[illegible] Assortment and Lowest Prices in the South of

Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths,

New Styles China Mattings, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Mouldings, Engravings, etc., etc.

Upholstery Goods [illegible]

WIRE SCREENS,

For Windows and Doors at Greatly Reduced Prices. Special Attention to Country Orders.

H. HEATH,
97 & 99 Camp Street,
June[illegible] New Orleans.

NORMAL SCHOOL,
[illegible] Texas.

[illegible]

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

has received the greatest number of unquestionably reliable endorsements that any external remedy ever received from physicians, druggists, the press and the public. All praise them as a great improvement on the ordinary porous plasters and all other external remedies.

5000 *Physicians and Druggists of good standing, voluntarily endorse them as a great improvement on all other plasters.*

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York. 18 1m

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emsley Brower, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Bedford, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Fapes, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopez, Cyrus King, Elemal Moore.
jan17'79-tf.

The Mount Zion Christian Benevolent Society.

Pledges to take care of its sick and destitute members and bury the dead with all the courtesy due to the dead. Monthly meeting the fourth Monday in each month. Admission fee $2 50, Monthly dues 25 cents.

Athus Claude, President.
Lemuel Moore, Vice President.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Lee Blakemore, Treasury.
Gabriel Clayton, Chairman of Sick Committee.
Edward Hunter, Grand Marshall.
Emsley Brower, Chaplain.
Mrs. Margaret Buggs, Lady Pres't.
" Sarah Jones, Lady Vice Pres't
" Hagar Lewis, Lady Steward.
" Kaziah Ballard, Lady Chairman of Sick Committee.

Conference Notices.

NOTICE.

I desire that each preacher of the White River District, Little Rock Conference, would notify me by postal card how many brethren are coming to the District Conference from his work, so as to enable me to make my arrangements. 17 G. W. SAMS.

West Tenn. District—Tenn. Conference.

Lawrenceburg Circuit, May 1-2; Linden Circuit, May 5; Waynesboro Circuit, May 8-9; Purdy Circuit, May 12; Henderson Circuit, May 15-16; Mansfield Circuit, May 22-23; Mannersville, May 24; Cypress Circuit, May 29-30; Mason Circuit, June 5-6; Fayette Circuit, June 12-13; Big Creek, June 17; Memphis, Centenary Chapel, June 19-20; Memphis Circuit, June 26-27.
17 W. S. BUTLER, P. E.

Greenwood, Miss., District.

SECOND ROUND.

Deasonville, April 24-25; Benton, May 1-2 at 11 a. m.; Yazoo City, May 2-3 at 7 p. m.; Pickens, May 8-9 at 11 a. m.; Goodman, May 9 at 8 p. m.; Greenwood, at Jones Chapel, May 15-16; Roebuck, at Minter City, May 22-23; Durant, May 29-30; Hernando, June 5-6; Yazoo Circuit, June 12-13; Batesville, June 19-20; Silver Creek, June 26-27; Holly Grove, July 3-4; New Midway, July 10-11. 16 L. BRADFORD, P. E.

NOTICE.

WAYNESBORO, Tenn., March 19, 1880.

We, the members of the M. E. Church, will give a festival for the benefit of the church. The choir of the Literary Society will sing. Rev. Alex Burdett will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Industry and Refinement." The public are invited. Admittance 10 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock p. m., April 23, 1880.

MISS RAPDIE POINTER, Pres.,
MISS BETTIE COUNCE, Sec.,
Committee.

16 2t

ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHARLES SIMON & SONS,

68 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free.

Also to their

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order promptly in superior manner, and in the latest styles at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement and samples of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS, CASH.

All orders amounting to $20, or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of money, and if strangers to us, must remit at least one-third of the amount with the order. 9 1y

Furnished Rooms to Rent

By the Month, Week or Day, at

227 Customhouse Street,

Corner Treme Street, New Orleans, La. 7 ?tf

To be issued April 20, 1880.

Biglow & Main's

NEW

SUNDAY SCHOOL SONG BOOK

GOOD AS GOLD.

By Rev. R. Lowry and W. H. Doane,

EXCELS

In Pleasing and Useful Songs

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THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS

is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam washboilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in perfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration, all of which are accomplished by the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT?

You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the washboard. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to *rub it in* to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No: to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to *force water* through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.

Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothes. With the Washer and Bleacher, washing, baking, and house-work are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the house-wife does her house-work.

It is harder work to operate these *mechanical devices* than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes faster than the rubbing-board, because the friction is so much greater.

All who have tried steam wash-boilers will unite with us in saying; They do not give satisfaction.

WE WILL EXPLAIN WHY.

As stated, *water force* is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth. A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small amount of dirt. Steam wash-boilers *cannot* accomplish the desired result. They do not contain enough water to hold the dirt in solution. While steam will not *remove* dirt, it is a powerful agent to *assist* in cleansing, because it expands the fabric, and causes the discharge of dirt and impurities from the cloth that cannot be forced out in any other way, unless by the *application of heat and force of water* combined.

In order to remove the dirt from *steamed* clothes, they must be washed out in water at a nearly boiling heat, for if you use water at a lower temperature it causes the fabric to contract, which "sets the dirt," thus causing the clothes to turn yellow. An essential thing to be mentioned is the *rolling* of clothes by *steam wash-boilers*, because of the small *quantity of water* used.

Everybody knows that a large quantity of soap dissolved in a small body of water must necessarily form an *exceedingly strong alkali*, which, after the clothes are *packed* in the steam wash-boiler, is converted into steam, every moment becoming more concentrated till the clothes are removed. A few such washings and what is the result? Simply this: Your clothes fall to pieces of their own weight, and you pronounce *steam wash-boilers* (as they are) *a failure*.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid *downward current* or *water force*, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a *large body of water*, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and *not by steam*. This process can not injure fabrics. In cleanses thoroughly, rinsing the clothes being all that is required to complete the operation.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.

There are two sizes: No. 1, the family size; No. 2, suitable for small hotels, restaurants and barber shops, boarding houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and can not get out of order.

The family size weighs about 5 pounds, and is only 8 inches long by 8 inches wide and 1½ inches deep.

The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high over that, and is 1½ inches in diameter. It throws water in a solid, unbroken stream at the rate of 5 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottomed boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, wearing apparel in from 15 to 30 minutes, and will remove streaks without rubbing; requires no previous preparation of the clothes, such as soaking over night. Take the clothes dry, and when the Washer gets *through its work*, fill the boiler as full as it will hold by gently pressing them down with a stick. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water. If the water is hard it may be softened by a small piece of borax, which is harmless.

FOR LACE CURTAINS this Washer is *invaluable*. It cleanses them as no other process can, and without the slightest danger of injury.

No. 2, or small hotel size, is 8½ inches long, 7½ inches wide, 1½ inches deep, and weighs about 8 pounds. It will work in a flat-bottomed boiler holding from 15 to 25 gallons, and wash, of average pieces, from 1500 to 2000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.

For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most *powerful disinfector* known, leaving the fabrics once as when new. By engineers, mechanics, and scientific men generally, it is pronounced one of the most wonderful discoveries in the principle of hydraulics, or water force, ever brought to light. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most powerful method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known. It is the greatest bleacher extant, and for that alone is worth ten times the price.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER & BLEACHER IS THIS:

We have 5 pounds of metal, which attains a greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward, and being held in contact with the hot metal, it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes *through which* the water *must pass* in a rapid *downward current*, thereby obtaining a *water force* which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

THE IMPROVED WASHER

has a perfect-fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler just as bright as new.

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There are few professional bleachers in the United States. The word "bleaching" implies the art of extracting vegetable or animal matter and discoloration from the various fibres which constitute our different fabrics. This is done by a regular chemical process, consisting, first, of [illegible] immersions in solution of chloride of lime; third, a solution of acids. After each process the goods receive a thorough rinsing in clear water, then, last of all processes, to thoroughly extract all injurious matter, comes that of boiling to good soap and water. This leaves the goods pure and white as snow, ready to finish for the market. Now the question arises: Can those fabrics again absorb and fix all their natural discolorations? We answer, No: Impossible. Then why is it (asks the house-wife) my clothes become yellow and discolored? There are many reasons—poor soap, hard water, careless servants, not having strength to rub out the dirt yourselves, and not being able to use water by hand hot enough to keep the fabric expanded to the extent which is absolutely requisite to thoroughly extract the dirt, or "bleach the clothes." Clothes should never be bleached but once, but thoroughly washed, and they will always be white. THE FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER will do it for you every time.

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HYMN.

[illegible] my life a little light,
[illegible] the world to glow;
[illegible] flame that burneth bright
[illegible] I may go.

[illegible] make my life a little flower,
[illegible] giveth joy to all,
[illegible] to bloom in native bower,
[illegible] its place be small.

[illegible] my life a little song,
[illegible] comforteth the sad,
[illegible] others to be strong,
[illegible] the singer glad.

[illegible] life a little staff
[illegible] and strength I have
[illegible] my neighbors best.

[illegible] my life a little hymn
[illegible] and praise,
[illegible] wanath dim,
[illegible] ways.

—*Good Words.*

[illegible] in Want of a King.

A FABLE.

[illegible] were free in each lake, [illegible] stream. They had [illegible] bogs and fens in [illegible] had no chief. Each [illegible] or she thought fit [illegible]

[illegible] it is," said some of [illegible] no king. How [illegible] be if we had a [illegible] could have a [illegible] of us could be [illegible] Let us ask of the [illegible] king."

[illegible] And [illegible] small log to [illegible] "There is a king [illegible]

[illegible] a splash as it [illegible] the frogs [illegible] long [illegible]

---

still living near Taylorsville. If any one knows of a person with such a name, please let it be known through this paper or write to Rev. E. M. Manson, Lebanon, Tenn.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire about a young man by the name of Ephriam McFerahier, who was born in Roberson county, North Carolina. His mother's name is Lucy Ann. Her master's name was McGahle. His father's name was Jack Fershier. From last report he had come out to Texas. Address me, in care of John R. Mills, Berrian Plantation, Columbia, Tex.

EPHRIAM STEWARD.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire information concerning the whereabouts of Druecila King. She left here a few years ago, remained in New Orleans for a while, then left and went to Cass Landing, Bolivar county, Mississippi. Since I heard that she has married there, her mother, Jane King, a member of our church, is anxious to hear from her. Any information of her I will be thankful for. H. J. WRIGHT.

Alexandria, La.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother and sister. We used to belong to John P. Eckles, and lived in Rockbridge county, Va. Mother was sold from sister and myself, for debt, about 40 years ago, and carried to Lynchburg, Va. I have not heard of her since. My mother's name is Sallie, and sister's is Charlotte Greenlee. Sister belonged to William Greenlee, of Rockbridge county, Va., and was sold in the Southern market at Richmond about thirty years ago. Mother had three children to my knowledge, named: Sam, James and Charlotte. Any information that can be given as to their whereabouts will be thankfully received by me. I used to go by the name of James Eckles, but now go by the name of James Brackinridge. Address me in care of Rev. N. Cannon, Moss Point, Jackson county, Miss. JAMES BRACKINRIDGE.

DEAR EDITOR—Please let me inquire about my relatives, whom I left behind when I went to Texas. I came here with a man by the name of John Mattix. My first wife's name was Allie Mason. She [illegible] children with her. The [illegible] of the oldest was Daniel [illegible] Mason, and the others were [illegible] and Levinia. I left [illegible] 1846 in Lawrence county, [illegible] Dublin. My next [illegible] was Sarah Berry. Her [illegible] name was Judge Berry [illegible] in Alabama, but moved [illegible] I left her in 1850. My [illegible] name was Bitha Fasco. [illegible] two children, one named [illegible] the other Jesse Daniel [illegible] I left them in 1852 in Bar[illegible] Alabama. I used to go [illegible] of Daniel Mattix. My [illegible] is Daniel Sherman. Address [illegible] Jefferson, Texas.

DANIEL SHERMAN.

[illegible] wish to inquire [illegible] your valuable paper of [illegible] relatives. My brother [illegible] Jack Reed. I left him [illegible] Texas about sixteen [illegible] He belonged to Willis [illegible] he went to Louisi[illegible] father's name is George [illegible] he was sold to Dr. Boil, [illegible] He was killed by [illegible] mother's name was [illegible] step-mother was Vinia [illegible] wife's name was [illegible] Nancy Reed, our [illegible] children, my[illegible] Jack. We had a [illegible] Laughlin. She [illegible] of Missis[illegible] her since [illegible] old. That was [illegible] Miss., about [illegible]

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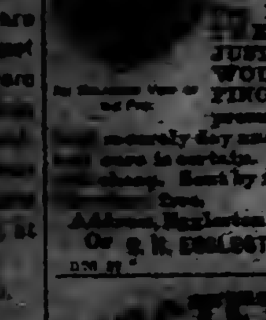

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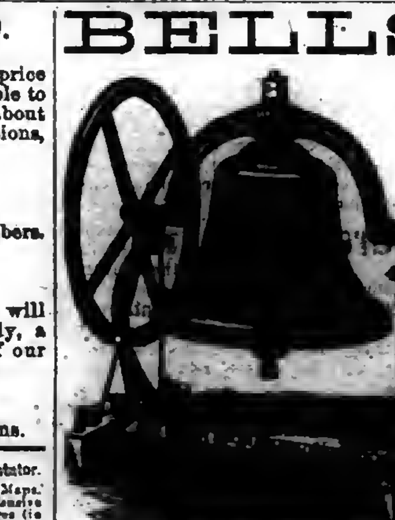

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In the summer of 1875 my friends induced me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Deciat of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men of the profession on the Continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr. B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I soon must die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical men to cope with disordered kidneys had become, to say the least, greatly lessened. At this time, I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, O., and turned the scales at 212½ pounds, 67½ pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67½ pounds, or about 8½ gallons of water.

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OPIUM [illegible]

[illegible]

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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the Board. This was at San Vicente, and now we have begun another at Tulyehualco, and besides the one referred to as begun in Ayapango, Bro. Barker is going to build at Real del Monte. None of these enterprises are receiving aid from the Board. At Apizaco, junction of the Puebla and Vera Cruz railroads, our people are also building, but with aid from home.

The Conference Sabbath was a precious day for all. In the morning Bishop Harris preached before the Union Protestant congregation. All our foreign missionaries, and some of the native preachers who understand English, were present. It was a grand, good sermon. Our love feast at 3 p. m. gave the Bishop an opportunity of seeing how our Mexican people, led out of Romanism, are enjoying experimental religion. At night Bishop Harris, through an interpreter, gave us, abbreviated, his trip around the world. His account of the China mission was not only interesting, but inspiring. Our native brethren were particularly profited by it. Some of them, as they left the meeting, expressed their determination to do and suffer more for Christ than ever before.

On Monday the Standing Committee on the press gave its report, which was followed by some statements and an "exhortation" from our publishing agent. It was seen that our *Abogado Cristiano Ilustrado* (Illustrated Christian Advocate) has an increasing circulation. It goes into every State of the Mexican Republic, into New Mexico, British Honduras, Spain, South America, and other parts of the world.

We now have in Spanish Carvosso's Life, Bishop Peck's "What Must I Do to be Saved?" Hurst's Church History, Alden's Evidences of Christian Evidences, Brimsey's Theological Compend, the Catechism of our church, Ritual, [illegible] Merrill on Salvation, a [illegible] Hymn Book, and many [illegible] books and tracts [illegible] Leaves are published [illegible], and have a circulation of [illegible], 100 of which go into Presbyterian congregations. We [illegible] soon to publish Hester Ann [illegible] Life, Life of Wesley, Connectional Hymn Book and other important works. Thus far this [illegible] has been chiefly carried on by the aid of voluntary contributions. Our press is a powerful [illegible] to our work. The annual [illegible] closed Tuesday evening. [illegible] appointments of our foreign [illegible] are the same as last [illegible], with the exception of Super[illegible] Drees, who moved from Puebla to Mexico City.

* * * * *

Gen. Grant's visit to Mexico has, of course, excited a great deal of [illegible]. Everybody has united [illegible] his honor. The government, [illegible] companies, the American [illegible], the press, the army, [illegible] beautiful house was [illegible] here, at the expense [illegible] government. The [illegible] the American citizens [illegible] reception at the [illegible], given by Minister [illegible], were both very brilliant [illegible]. For two things in [illegible] Gen. Grant's visit [illegible] very grateful. His [illegible] with that of his [illegible] Union Protestant [illegible] morning, was a [illegible] acceptable to our [illegible] residents in [illegible]. The [illegible] thing for [illegible] the fact [illegible] given by [illegible] Consul's glass [illegible] time. He [illegible] wine nor [illegible].

[illegible], or I fear my [illegible] proportions [illegible] correspondence.

[illegible] W. BUTLER.

[illegible] by Sea.

[illegible] I am on [illegible] of Texas, [illegible]

told most injuriously upon my throat and lungs, and to avoid further trouble I abruptly terminated my campaign until a more favorable season. Thinking a trip by water would be of benefit I engaged passage on one of Mallory & Co.'s steamships from New York to Galveston. The indescribable horrors of sea-sickness on Saturday night and Sunday kept this young brother in his berth for 36 hours, but since then his peace has been undisturbed and his pleasures are unalloyed. The sea is peaceful; the sky is cloudless, no dust, no crowded seats, no disturbance from other passengers, no hurrying at, or to meals, and with no change of cars, but with an abundance of time and ample space for eating, reading, writing or sleeping, this mode of travel seems far preferable at this season and during the entire summer, than by rail. It seems good to get the rest and quiet afforded by such a retreat for a few days. Our work at home moves pleasantly forward, all our services being well attended. We have licensed two of our members as local preachers and they, with the efficient aid so kindly afforded by Bro.'s Webb and Clarke, have maintained services during my absence. You would be surprised and delighted to see our property, with its neat parsonage and comfortable surroundings; with its plain tasty chapel, with its nicely constructed sidewalks, ornamented with shade trees, and with its gardens of adornment and usefulness. One corner we have left unenclosed. On it we expect to erect a church. Yours was the first contribution made toward the erection of this "gem of a parsonage," as some have been pleased to term it.

Your donation was last Thanksgiving day, now, I trust Providence may so favor us that you may again be with us on the coming Thanksgiving Day to aid by word and deed in dedicating our new church which we have in contemplation! Hold yourself in readiness this far in advance.

Our Sunday-school is a decided success. Class and prayer-meetings are well attended and, "best of all is, God is with us," several souls having been soundly converted.

General Conferences absorbs the attention of all our brethren in the North. May God direct in all its deliberations. Yours fraternally,

H. SKEWES.

April 7, 1880.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Arkansas Letter.

A month and over has passed, and we are again at work at Jacksonport, where the last session of the Little Rock Conference was held.

Bishop Merrill did our work much good by stopping with one of the families of our church, although Bro. Reynolds, who entertained him, is a colored man. Of course one of our Bishops, as Bishop Merrill said of himself, could not afford to pay any attention to the little narrowness of prejudice between the races." We thank God for such bishops who look deeper than the skin of a man to find him. Well do I remember conversing freely with the Bishop on what he said to the editor of the *Western Methodist* while he was in Little Rock about the organization of the colored Methodists into a seperate ecclesiastical body. We were the more careful on this point because we looked for something in the *Western Methodist* concerning it. The Bishop said he favored all of the colored Methodists uniting in our ecclesiastical organization. The *Western Methodist* brother said yes, "in yours?" "Well," said the Bishop, "we are better able to help them and will do more for them than any body else." The *Western Methodist* has, therefore, misrepresented the Bishop. How Bishop Merrill or any other Christian minister could favor the division of God's people in a way that would even indirectly feed the pride and prejudice of either the old slaveholder or the former slave, and at the same time profess to be faithful and practical preachers of the Gospel I can not understand.

Bro. Emory here is doing well. [illegible] will be the people here when [illegible] editor of the SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] again.

[illegible] the pleasure of walking [illegible] the way out to, and all the [illegible] from, Sand Hill—twelve [illegible] see our society there. [illegible] there came to that [illegible]

the person of Bro. Layton (now in charge of Lonoke circuit), who had not a place to lay his head nor any scrip to buy his meat with. He was met by an elect lady, sister Wright, who took him in, as God's prophet, although she was denounced by some people of both races for receiving and boarding without charge this servant of the Lord. She, as but one out of many would have done, said: "I will not turn him away; he is my pastor, for God hath sent him in answer to my prayers." God blesses her today and will bless all such good and true Marys, for that is her name. What is the result? Within a year a number have been converted, a society of twenty members and probationers organized, with a Sunday-school of more than forty members. The school is one of the best, if not the best, in the county, white or colored, outside of the towns. A good church, one of the best in county, has been built and is out of debt; and last, but not least, which shows the character of the work of Bros. Layton and Emory, there are ten subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN.

I. G. POLLARD.

Newport, Ark., March 30, 1880.

The New Orleans Seamen's Bethel.

The Seamen's Bethel, located on Esplanade street, held its anniversary in Ames Methodist Church, Sunday night, April 4.

A large audience was present. Rev. Drs. Lowery and Matthews delivered the addresses. Dr. Bristor, the pastor, and Rev. James Morrow, of Philadelphia, took part in the services.

Rev. L. H. Pease, the chaplain, gave his annual report, of which the following is an abstract.

"Heartfelt thanks be unto God for sparing me through fifteen years of service among the seamen here, and permitting me to witness this ninth anniversary of the New Orleans Seamen's Friend Society.

"In our Reading Room we have a library of 2800 volumes. I receive regularly about 200 different periodicals, and have publications in 14 or 15 different languages adapted to seamen of different nations. And there, from day to day, we have had a throng, often numbering fifty and upwards, all silently engaged in reading or writing to friends, and thus kept from ruinous indulgences. Over 2000 letters have been written there during the past year to distant friends, and thus many hundreds of anxious mothers have learned 'where is my wandering boy to-night?' who would otherwise have known nothing respecting him.

"On the Sabbath we have five religious services; one in Scandinavian, one in French and two in English in our Bethel, and one on shipboard on the upper docks. The services on the upper docks have been conducted by Judge Fisk, and this is the seventh year in which he has acceptably and successfully co-operated with us without charge. Best of all, the Lord of hosts has been with us in our meetings. Our weekly Thursday evening entertainments, temperance, musical and social, have been so thronged that it has frequently been found difficult to obtain standing room. These are not mere entertainments, but are intended to subordinate to a higher end. The songs and recitations are the bait, and the temperance pledge the hook by which we seek to catch and save men. On our Roll of Honor, as signers of the temperance pledge, we have the names of a grand army of 1900 men. These, and all others who desire it, are furnished with books and papers on their departure, and these constitute the rations and ammunition of the grand army.

"Our Mission Sunday-school is in a prosperous condition, with a self-denying band of teachers. I have engaged a teacher to instruct in navigation, and arrangements are in progress for a Sailor's Home. If any one doubts the utility of bethels, we have only to say to him and to all as Philip said to Nathaniel, 'come and see.'"

A Good Protest.

The lynching of Jake Tucker, a colored man in St. Helena Parish, last week, called out a vigorous protest from the *Picayune*. That paper says;

"Is this State to be forever disgraced by violence and murder perpetrated by assassins who usurp the functions of justice, and the executioner? On Tuesday the *Picayune* contained a short account by telegraph of the murder of a negro by masked men, who broke into the jail where their victim was confined, took him out of the keeping of his legal custodians and hung him. This happened at Greensburg, in St. Helena parish. Greensburg is ten miles from Amite City, a town which became notorious in the annals of crime last year by the assassination of three men confined as prisoners in its jail. A good deal was said about the murders at the time. It was represented that the people of the neighborhood were much excited about them, and were, in fact, "indignant." But their excitement and indignation seem to have no terror for the midnight murderers who break open jails and hang their victims by way of diverting leisure hours. Nobody concerned in the Amite City murder was ever arrested, and, of course, nobody was punished for that detestable and infamous crime. Now we are told that the same band of murderers have repeated their performance at Greensburg, but it is not likely that any of them will be arrested."

More Chain-Gang Horrors.

The horrors of the chain-gang which have come to light in several Southern States where the labor of penitentiary convicts is sold to contractors, are now things of common notoriety. The convict camps established in the different States surpass in barbarity and cruelty any thing which words can describe. The chain gang is found only in the former slave States, and could only be possible where the public sense had been deadened by the barbarities of human slavery.

A dispatch from Burmah, April 12, reports that King Thebaw, being sick, inquired of the astrologers what should be done, and the reply was that 700 persons must be sacrificed, and it was done. The seven hundred men, women, girls, priests and foreigners were burried alive under the towers of the city walls, as a sacrifice for the restoration of the King's health. This same tyranical brute, when he, in 1878, became king of the 3,500,000 people over whom he rules, murdered nearly one hundred of his relatives so that no one would dispute his right to be king. We read of these awful cruelties and are shocked. But we must remember that that king is but the instrument of wicked priests, who, under heathenish superstition, blind and destroy both king and people; and even the priests themselves are to be pitied, because of the perfect subjection of their minds and souls to the false teachings and religious fanaticism which in all ages have justified the most awful crimes. There is one good thing about the barbarities of Thebaw,—he kills his victims.

Judged by the enlightened Christian sentiment of America, the horrors of the Southern chain-gang are worse than the human sacrifices of Burmah. Thousands of persons, convicted mostly for small crimes, are being to-day camped throughout the Southern States in "convict camps," as they are called, who are being subjected to cruelties of the most revolting character. They are poorly fed and clothed and sheltered, they are "guarded" often by men who have no feelings and who have the right to shoot them if they in the least disobey orders.

The following extracts are from *an official* report made by the superintendent of the South Carolina penitentiary, made by order of the Legislature. The superintendent says:

"I found in one end of the stockade nine sick men, chained on what was intended to be a straw bed, but the straw was too thin to do much good. I could not stand the awful stench, and had to direct the guard to unchain them and bring them out in front of the stockade. I found them in a deplorable condition, all of them complaining of swollen limbs, venereal diseases, etc. I then went to the so-called hospital, where I found three sick. They had some straw to lie upon, and were all chained. They were all covered with vermin and fleas—so much so that I was forced to leave the room. I don't see how it was possible for a well man to exist in these places well treated, much less a sick man with no treatment, or so little that I regarded it as none. They had no change of clothing, no shoes, no covering of any description that I could see. They reported that they had no medicine and no medical treatment, except one dose of paregoric, in the three days preceding, and their nourishment was fat bacon and bread. I left the camp and proceeded to where they were at work on the road, about a mile or a mile and a half distant. I found about seventy-five men at work on the road, but it was so late that I could only look at their condition generally, and postpone inspection till the next morning.

"I went next morning to where they were at work, called the roll, and inspected them. I found a great many complaining of venereal diseases and swollen limbs, and almost all with scurvy. They were very dirty in person and clothing—having no change; some of them said they had not washed for weeks. I saw no blankets or bed-clothing for them to lie upon or cover with.

"I heard great and loud complaint against Captain J. J. Cahill and his guard. One of them, W. H. McGarvey, No. 3,125, showed Colonel Butler and myself scars upon his head which he said were caused by blows from a stick in the hands of Captain Cahill, and persons outside gave the same information. Captain Cahill himself, in reporting those that were dead, informed me that the guard had shot one while in shackles and fastened to the gang-chain, claiming that he was in revolt. We heard that Cahill had ordered the guard to shoot him."

Superintendent Lipscomb's report then dwells upon the mortality rate, showing that out of 285 convicts 114 had died up to the first day of last September, by far the greatest death rate that has yet been discovered in any of the chain-gangs of the South. The report of Dr. Trezevant, the surgeon of the South Carolina Penitentiary, upon the condition of this same gang of convicts, verifies in the strongest terms the Superintendent's report, and, in some respects, adds to the horrors of the picture. He says:

"I reached the stockade on Monday afternoon, the 25th, and immediately proceeded to inspection. I found in the log pen, which is called the hospital, three convicts lying on a shelf made of poles and clapboards, and covered about two inches with straw. Two of said convicts were colored and one white. One of the convicts, John Lord, was in the last stages of exhaustion, and had nothing on but his shackles and a pair of pants—the rest of his body being covered with flies. McGarvey, the white convict, was so weak and emaciated that he was unable to leave the shelf, and the straw was so full of vermin that I was unable to make a satisfactory examination of him. The English language does not possess words sufficiently strong to express the stench that arose from that place.

"The quarters in which the laboring convicts are consist of log pens, twenty by thirty feet, separated by an alley-way of eight or ten feet. In this space, in our pen, I found eighteen other convicts lying on the naked earth, their diseases being principally exhaustion and dropsies.

"The same style of sleeping accommodations prevail in these pens as do in the hospital, with the exception that on some of the shelves there is no straw at all, and from the polished appearance of the clapboards there has been none since they were occupied.

"I saw neither trace or covering of any kind. The stench arising from these quarters was sickening to the uttermost extent.

"The cooking is done in six or eight round ovens in the open air, the bread which I examined being burnt on top, and raw throughout the balance.

"From the stockade I went to where the convicts were at work, and inspected each convict separately. With the exception of nine, I found them all more or less infected with scurvy, and with an eruption that was evidently caused by the vermin on their persons. There were two who were so swollen with dropsy of the extremities that I remarked that they should have been in the hospital, and was told that they were there on light work, just to do what they pleased. None of them possessed a change of clothing, and their persons, though evidently having been washed on the preceding Sunday, were offensive on account of the stench from their filthy clothes."

The Story of the Colored Cadet's Maltreatment.

The following is the story of Whitaker, the colored cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He is from South Carolina, and is described 22 years old, with a complexion so light that he could not be identified as a colored man while parading. He has a handsome eye, is retiring in manner and stands No. 1 in deportment. The matter is before Congress and a thorough investigation is announced. The New York *Times* thinks the perpetrators of the deed are from the South, because of the remark: "Let's mark him the way they do hogs down South." One Democratic Congressman objected to the further investigation of the case as he believed it to be "a bogus outrage." The same man would, no doubt, swear that there had never been a ku klux in America, and that every Republican voter killed in the South was purely accidental.

No matter who outraged Whitaker let them be found out and punished. This is the colored cadet's story given April 6:

"Last night, immediately after tattoo, I retired, and apparently had been to sleep some time, when I was awakened, I think, shortly after 2 a. m., by the moving of the latch on the door of my room. The door is never locked. At first I thought the noise might have been occasioned by the wind against the hall window. I listened for a moment, and then fell into a doze, when I was again suddenly awakened by some one jumping right on me. I looked sharp, and there were three men in all. Two of them were attired in dark clothing, and the third had on a light gray suit and all wore black masks. I drew back my arm to strike the man who had jumped on me, and I partially raised in the bed in the struggle, when I was seized by the throat and choked till I was almost suffocated, and I was also struck a heavy blow on the left temple, and also on the nose with something hard, the man who dealt the blow shouting to me, 'If you don't be still you will be a dead man; don't you holler.' I was completely overpowered. One of the men then said, 'Let's mark him like they do hogs down South.' And then, with what I think was a knife, they cut off the lower end of my left ear, and slit the lobe of my right ear once or twice. Next they commenced to tie my feet, and I kicked as hard as I could, when one exclaimed, 'Don't you kick, or I will cut you,' and he did stick my feet twice. At this time the small man, dressed in gray, said to one of the others, 'Look out, don't hurt him; see how he bleeds; take my handkerchief and put it around his wounds;' and the handkerchief was taken and applied as suggested, but afterward taken away. They then tied my feet and my hands with strips of white cross belts, and laid me on the floor with my feet toward the bed in the little alcove you see there, and my head toward the wall. Next they tied my feet to the iron bedstead. I asked them if they wouldn't place a pillow under my head, and they did. Again they told me not to holler, and one said, 'Now let's leave,' and they passed quietly out of the room. After they left, I tried hard to gnaw the straps from my hands with my teeth, without success. I cried, but not very loud, 'Help! Help!' but got no answer. I did not dare to shout loud for fear of more harm from them. I think I must have laid there three hours before reveille, and was in a stupor from blows received. I don't know who could have done this thing. I didn't know that I had an enemy. I think I could recognize at least one of the men by his clothing, I tried to pull his mask off, but he jerked back. About a year ago I got a note on which was written 'Look out,' I don't know where it came from. Last Sunday I found a sealed envelope in my room, and, opening it, found a note inside which read as follows:

"'Look out; keep awake; you will be fixed. A FRIEND.'

"I paid no attention to the first note of a year ago, nor did I pay any attention to the warning of Sunday. I felt bad this morning, but am better now. I guess I will come out all right."

Fleeing from Europe to America.

A Berlin dispatch tells of the tremendous emigration movement from Germany to England and the United States. The Germans are leaving the fatherland by thousands to escape the severity of the new military requirements, and the generally increased and increasing hardships of existence on their native soil. They are bringing their savings and industry to the new world, to assist in making the United States the richest and most powerful of nations.

Judging from foreign advices, the immigration this year will exceed the largest arrivals in past years. The arrivals at New York last month were at the rate of 430,000 a year. In 1872 they were 381,460, which was the largest in our history. At present Great Britain and Ireland and Germany furnish more than one-half of all the emigrants to this country, as the following statement arrivals for March will show:

England	2,780	Switzerland	814
Scotland	775	Italy	368
Wales	36	Holland	500
Ireland	4,007	Belgium	85
Germany	6,508	Russia	195
Austria	681	Poland	259
Swenden	2,183	Hungary	678
Norway	494	Cuba	42
Denmark	391	Other Countries	43
France	306		

It will be seen that Great Britain and Ireland contributed 7,598, or upward of 16 per cent. more than Germany, which comes next in order, Ireland alone sending to our shores more than one-half of the whole number. Sweden comes next in order, with 2,138. The fact that there were about two and two-thirds as many arrivals from little Switzerland as from populous France is indicative of the proverbial attachment of the French people to their country. Strong attachment to their country and disinclination to permanently establish themselves in other lands is characteristic of the Swiss as well as the French people, but the latter seem to be more firmly rooted in the home soil. Frenchmen seldom go abroad with the intention of permanently severing their connection with their native land. It is probable, however, that peasant proprietorship of the soil has quite as much to do with this as the sentiment of patriotism. Be that as it may, we have no occasion to apply the limitation of fifteen in any one ship to them.—ED.

General News Items.

The United States man-of-war Constellation has discharged some of her cargo at Cork for Irish relief.

The Chilians have occupied Moguegua Cuerto, De Los Angeles and Torrate, and command the roads leading to Corequita.

A band of Albanians crossed the Servian frontier and were repulsed by Servian troops. Both sides lost some men killed and wounded.

The Mexican Congress has awarded $30,000 to the daughters of Gen. Donato Guerra in consideration of valuable services rendered the country.

There were two Democratic State conventions held in New York—one the regular and the other the Tammany Democracy. The regular convention was friendly to Tilden.

Urgent instructions have been telegraphed to Gen. Wolseley [illegible] return from South Africa to England with all speed. He is expected to reach England about the eighteenth proximo.

Gen. Vance and Capt. McLoud, of North Carolina, succeeded [illegible] getting Commissioner Raum to [illegible] pend the collection of costs in [illegible] amnesty cases in the Sixth District of North Carolina.

A general order has been issued by Gen. Schofield, expressing [illegible] shaken faith in the West Point cadet corps, and thanking its members for their manly bearing under the grievous wrong and injustice which they have recently sustained.

At a meeting of the Privy Council Lord John Manners, Mr. Ashton Cross and Sir Stafford Northcote were invested with the Order of the Bath, and Lord Cranbrook with the Star of India. Mr. Bothwick was Knighted, and Mr. H. S. Northcote, member elected for Exeter, was created Companion of the Bath.

The suit pending in Chicago in the United States Court concerning an oleomargarine patent has brought out the astounding fact that oleomargarine, which [illegible] never quoted in the market, and which is not kept by any merchant as such, has a sale in this country of 98,000,000 pounds per annum. This amounts to two pounds [illegible] every inhabitant in the United States each year.

Late advices from Texas county, Mo., say the town of Licking was entirely destroyed, with the exception of three houses, by Sunday night's storm. Three hundred persons are homeless; one life was lost and seven persons wounded, five of them seriously. The damage is fully $50,000. The tornado did immense injury to all kinds of property in the country.

A serious disaster occurred at Madison Square Garden, New York. About 800 people were in the building. A fair, in aid of Hahneman Hospital, was in progress. The front of the building gave way, falling outward, and part of the roof adjoining fell in with a crash. It is not known how many were killed or injured. Three dead, and seven wounded were taken out shortly after.

The semi-official *Bereg* publishes the programme of the Russian Revolutionary Executive Committee. The programme declares that the government being regarded [illegible] an enemy, all means which may [illegible] employed to overthrow it are justifiable. All elements of opposition, although not actually allied [illegible] the committee, will have its [illegible] ance and protection. Persons [illegible] social groups knowingly aiding [illegible] government will be treated as [illegible] mies.

On Sunday night, 18th inst., [illegible] cyclone struck Marshfield, county seat of Webster county, Missouri, and blew down all but twenty houses. Eighty-one persons [illegible] known to be dead. Nearly all [illegible] inhabitants were wounded; [illegible] are severely hurt and many of [illegible] will die. A babe was found [illegible] ravine north of town unhurt, where it had remained all night. A [illegible] year old child was found in a [illegible] top, on the afternoon of the [illegible], where it had remained over [illegible] four hours. It was bruised [illegible] recover, and was claimed by [illegible] parents, who lived two and [illegible] miles from the southern portion of the town. The child's aerial [illegible] must have extended over [illegible] miles. It is estimated [illegible] Webster county, of which Marshfield [illegible] the county seat, fully [illegible] were killed and over [illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] is [illegible]

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

The General Conference.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets on the first of May every four years. This body is composed of delegates from all the Annual Conferences of the Church, and therefore represents the whole Church in the United States and foreign lands.

The General Conference meets in [illegible] Opera House, Cincinnati, [illegible] next Saturday, May 1, and will be composed of about four [illegible] members. Fraternal delegates will be present from all [illegible] other Methodist denominations [illegible] world, as well as from several of the other principal denominations in America.

As a matter of interest to our readers we give the dates, places, names of bishops presiding, and the [illegible] of all the General Conferences in America, together with the [illegible] of delegates for the several [illegible]:

[illegible] Baltimore: Bishops Coke [illegible]

[illegible] Baltimore: same Bishops; [illegible] Baltimore: same Bishops; [illegible]

[illegible]: same Bishops; [illegible]

[illegible]: Bishops As[illegible] delegates; John [illegible]

[illegible]: Bishops As[illegible] delegates; W. [illegible]

[illegible] New York: Bishops As[illegible]; 89 delegates; Daniel [illegible]

[illegible] Baltimore: Bishops [illegible]; Lewis R. Fech[illegible]

[illegible]: Bishops [illegible] Roberts; 89 delegates [illegible]

[illegible]: Bishops [illegible] delegates; John [illegible]

[illegible]: Bishops [illegible], Soule and [illegible]

[illegible]: Bishops [illegible] and [illegible] A. Douglass.

[illegible]: Roberts, [illegible] delegates [illegible]

[illegible] Soule, [illegible]

[illegible]

Questions and Answers.

Question 1. When a local preacher's license is not renewed at the fourth quarterly conference, does the local preacher still remain a member of the district conference?

Answer. He does not, if for any reason the quarterly conference refuses to renew his license. If there was nothing against the local preacher, and by an oversight his license was not renewed by the [illegible] quarterly conference, we do not think he should be debarred from sitting in the district conference.

Ques. 2. When a committee is appointed in the district conference to try an accused local preacher, has the accused preacher or defendant any right to challenge members of the committee?

Ans. He has. The Discipline [illegible] traveling preachers, members [illegible] tried before committees, [illegible] the "*challenge for cause.*" [illegible] that if the accused object [illegible] of the committee [illegible] so, and give his reasons [illegible] president of the [illegible] the reasons good, [illegible] must be put on the [illegible]. The Discipline does [illegible] meant by "for [illegible]" following from *Ecclesiastical Law and Rules of Evidence* [illegible] very valuable [illegible] Harris and Judge [illegible] grounds a [illegible] may be [illegible] challenge may [illegible] defendant or [illegible] "challenge [illegible]"

for their conversion, more than 50 professed conversion." Of these 20 had joined the church on probation. Four had been received by letter during the quarter, and one had been dismissed by letter. The pastor stated that "during the past three months I have preached 39 sermons, delivered 6 lectures, attended 2 funerals, married one couple. We have taken no benevolent collections as yet, but have contributed $47.50 to the Seamen's fund on the occasion of their anniversary held in this church, and $30 through Rev. Bro. Morrow to the Irish Famine Sufferers."

The Sunday-school under the superintendence of Rev. A. A. Johnson has an average attendance of about 100, with 16 teachers and officers. The school has in the treasury $88.16. The officers and teachers are faithful and the interest in the school is excellent.

On the payment of the debts a successful year's work has been done and the end of Ames Church debts seems certainly near. First there were some old unsettled claims; one of $1700, held by John Page, Esq., the builder of the church. Of this Mr. Page gave $1350, and the balance of $350, has been paid. Then there was a claim held by the sexton, Mr. Beverly White, of $800, for which he took $200, which removed another annoying debt. $200 of interest was paid on the mortgage, due up to last August, besides $300 of interest paid just before Dr. Bristor came. The principal debt was the mortgage held by the Lafayette Insurance Company of $5000. This Gen. Cyrus Bussey, with his characteristic generosity, has become personally responsible for, with interest due, the whole amounting to $5,218. Of this Gen. Bussey has received a little over half, including $500 donated by himself; so that there is due Gen. Bussey on the mortgage, and last debt, about $2,500. The pastor has subscriptions to cover this, except between four and five hundred dollars. His work now is to get the remaining necessary subscriptions and collect all. Edward Heath, Esq., has subscribed $200. This is a good showing, creditable alike to pastor and people. The ladies of the church have been untiring in their efforts. Ames Church has a splendid future [illegible] in this city. We rejoice [illegible] and in the name of the general church in its success. We [illegible] its pastorate nearly eight years [illegible], but our personal interest in its success has continued.

preacher in charge when a local elder, deacon or preacher is accused of any crime expressly forbidden in the Word of God, to bring him before a committee of three or more local preachers. If that committee find him guilty he is suspended until the next district or quarterly conference, by which he is tried. He is tried by the whole conference. The district or quarterly conference may bring a local preacher to trial without any preliminary examination. Neither a district nor quarterly conference has any right to appoint a committee to try an accused person, as is the case with annual conferences. A committee may be appointed to investigate a case by a district or quarterly conference, but the trial must take place before all the members of the body.

Dr. Talmage's Advertisement.

In the city of Brooklyn, New York, lives a preacher of some eminence, who has attained much of his present notoriety by spasmodic feats in the pulpit. The press has frequently ridiculed his pretentious noisiness, and he but recently emerged from a church trial during which his reputation for veracity was seriously questioned. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage after meeting engagements in nine Southern cities; and after talking, as he claims, "with high and low, Governors and water-carriers," black and white, "old residents of the South and new settlers from the North," returned to the scene of his peculiar theatrical exhibitions. On the subject of "Mistakes about the South Corrected," he told his congregation:

"I found there had been most persistent and outrageous misrepresentations in regard to the South by many of the correspondents of secular and religious journals, and by men who, overbearing and dishonest in their behavior at the South, have had intimation given to them that their company was not desirable. If a man go South and behave well, he will be treated well. There is no more need of rigorous governmental espionage in Atlanta, Augusta or Macon than there is in Boston or New York."

"The whole subject of American slavery is dead and damned. I inquired everywhere, 'How do the colored people work under the new plan?' The answer was, 'Well, very well; we have no trouble.' * * My friends, all that talk about dragging rivers and lakes of the South to haul ashore black people murdered and flung in, though seriously believed by many people at the North, is a falsehood too ridiculous to mention in a religious assembly. * * * I give as my opinion that to-day there is more consideration and sympathy for colored labor at the South than there is consideration and sympathy for employes in some of the stores on Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, or Broadway, New York, etc.

"Another misrepresentation in regard to the South I cure when I say that they are not antagonistic to the settlement of Northern men within their borders. We have been told that Northerners going there are ku-kluxed, crowded out of social circles, unrecognized, and in every way uncomfortable. But the universal sentiment of the South as I found it was, 'Send down your Northern capitalists! Send down your Northern farming machines! Buy plantations! Open stores! Build cotton factories and rice mills! Come! Come right away! Come by tens of thousands and by millions!' Of course they have no more liking for Northern fools or Northern braggarts than we have. * * * Any moral man who will go South and exercise just ordinary common sense, will be welcomed, made at home, and coming from Brooklyn will be treated just as well as if he came from Mobile."

Dr. Talmage, in making these statements, proved himself to be either an ignoramus or a knave. The better class of Southern people, and those who in good faith have accepted some of the decisions of the war, will estimate him at his true worth. His effort reads like those apologies for the conduct of the South just previous to the opening of the war, which came from like pulpits. They weakened the Union cause and strengthened the secession movement. They caused the sentiment of the North to be regarded as weak and pusillanimous, and gave rise to the hope that a little bluster and bravado on the part of the South would give peace to the country. That mistake was corrected after considerable bloodshed. To-day the press, which champions the victories of bulldozers, Ku-Klux and stuffed ballot boxes, gratuitously advertises Dr. Talmage. It speaks of his egotistic assumptions as an "eloquent vindication of the Southern people;" just as if the crimes had been charged against the entire Southern people, instead of their authors in every instance. If Dr. Talmage had bought a farm and resided on it a year or so in the interior of any Southern State, or had attempted to express convictions antagonistic to a white community politically; or had labored as an educator or preacher of the gospel among the freedmen, we would have no hesitancy in saying that it would have been impossible for him to have uttered so many words of comfort to the wrong-doers and authors of all the misdeeds for which the South suffers in general reputation. The exodus is a sufficient reply to [illegible] comments on the labor phase of the discourse. The facts of history [illegible] conspicuous to be successfully [illegible] by Dr. Talmage [illegible]. For a little [illegible] will be an increased demand [illegible] books and lectures [illegible] and the adver[illegible] him pe[illegible] should not [illegible] pulpit [illegible]

Louisiana Educational Bill.

Governor Wiltz has evidently done a wise thing in vetoing the educational bill passed by the Legislature which has just adjourned. The old law will remain in force. The following is the Governor's veto:

After a careful examination of house bill No. 235, I feel constrained to withhold my approval for the following, among other, reasons:

In the matter of text books, section second, the responsibility is so complicated that there appears to be no guarantee for a change of books when such changes are desirable, and no security against frequent changes after the close of the present scholastic year; no time being specified for the use of the new books after those now in use shall have been superceded.

Section 4. The board of school directors for the city of New Orleans is to be composed of fifteen members. We have in this city 56 public schools, 480 teachers, and about 22,000 pupils in actual attendance. The city contains seventeen wards with important schools in each. As the number of directors will be less than the number of wards, and as there is no provision for the appointment of local trustees or ward supervisors, the board will not be large enough for an efficient charge of the schools, nor will there be a proper representation of all the tax paying portion of the city.

Section 8. The legal quorum for the transaction of business, eight members, is too small to represent all the interests of the city schools. As six of these members may be appointees of the State Superintendent, the city government may be virtually excluded from all influence in the administration of the board.

The limitations placed upon the expenses of the board in the salary of its secretary, stationery, etc., $1500, and the allowance for the salary of the city superintendent and the expenses of his office, $2000, and the prohibition against the employment of any assistants who may be required for the successful working of the schools, are unjust to the city schools, and are evidently based upon an imperfect estimate of the requirements, duties and responsibilities of the board and its officers.

Section 16 is seriously objectionable in many features, more especially in so far as it allows the distribution of the school fund to private schools, in the sense of tuition paying schools.

The bill is also silent as to what number of pupils shall constitute a "public school." A multiplication of such schools and the distribution of the fund would shorten the session of public schools throughout the State. The colored people throughout the State would particularly suffer from the operation of section 16, since they have but a limited number of schools aided by "paying patrons."

LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Governor of Louisiana.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, April 1st. The financial statement showed the total receipts for March to have been $72,989.94. Of this amount, $16,206.58 were donations from auxiliary societies, individuals, and churches; $1,009.81 from rents; $13,221.19 from legacies; and $42,552.36 from sale of books.

The payments for the month were $50,243.11.

The total receipts for the year ending March 31st were $608,342.28.

Letters with full reports of the year's work were presented from the Society's Agents in China, Japan, Mexico, Brazil, Rio Plata, and from Turkey, and from various correspondents in foreign countries. The number of volumes issued in March was 95,080. The whole number of copies issued from the Bible House during the year, not including those issued in foreign lands, was 1,180,345.

A Union Meeting.

Several schools were invited to attend LaHarpe's school union meeting, among them were St. James, Union Chapel, Morris Brown, and Third Baptist Church.

Opening hymn—"Near the Cross."
Prayer by Rev. A. M. Green.
Speakers of LaHarpe—Master Raphael Barrow, "Christ's Birth and Kingdom;" Miss Miria Grant, "God's Sovereignty over the World."
Hymn—"He Will Hide Us."
Speakers of Union Chapel—Miss Mary Brown, recitation, "Words to Mothers."
Hymn—"Whiter than Snow."
Speaker of St. James—Miss Eva Green, "Motherless Child."
Hymn—"Beautiful River."
Address by Rev. A. M. Green.

Collections—	LaHarpe	$2 30
"	—Union Chapel	2 25
"	—St. James	2 25

After collections there were two beautiful framed pictures presented to the best speakers of the school—Miss Mary Brown, of Union Chapel; Miss Eva Green, of St. James. The meeting closed with a benediction by Rev. A. M. Green. R. C. Burrow is superintendent of the LaHarpe Sunday-school, and Rev. E. P. Royal is pastor of the church. The affair was heartily enjoyed by all present.

Notice to General Conference Delegates.

DEAR EDITOR—Please announce that the General Conference Entertainment Association will mail to each delegate, this week, a notice of his assignment to a home for the session. Delegates who fail to receive said notice are requested to call for assignment at the Book Concern, 190 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, prior to May 1st, or at the Conference Hall after the session opens.

J. M. WALDEN.

Our University Singers in the White House.

The Philadelphia *Methodist* says:

The original New Orleans University Singers, accompanied by Rev. Drs. and Mrs. Godman, J. Lanahan and W. R. Webster, had a grand reception at the White House on Friday, the 9th inst. Mrs. Hayes, the queenly lady who presides with so much grace and dignity, conducted her visitors through the splendid mansion, and called their attention to the various features of interest, historic relics, engravings, etc. Special escort was furnished through the adjoining buildings of the Secretary of State. The party then returned to the Blue Room, and were severally introduced to President Hayes, Secretary Evarts and other notables. The University Singers then rendered several fine selections, with which the company expressed their high gratification. Some affirmed that Dr. Godman's singers were far superior to the celebrated Fiskes, who sang in the same room a few weeks before. Mrs. Hayes and her family attended the grand matinee at Lincoln Hall, on Saturday afternoon.

Crime in Texas.

We are sometimes accused of publishing too much about crimes in Texas. Read this, from the New Orleans *City Item*:

The Galveston News says that four hundred persons have been tried in Texas for rape and murder during the past twelve months; that fourteen only have been found guilty, and of these fourteen four were pardoned by the Governor. Texas justice is A1. Three hundred and eighty-eight crimes of rape and murder thus go unpunished.

From the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., we have received circular No. 1—1880, of the Bureau of Education, on College Libraries as Aids to Instruction.

A young man has written to us: "I am extremely anxious to go to Africa, and wish to prepare for the ministry by taking a theological course in the college."

Personal Mention.

—Rev. Dr. A. C. George made a fine impression in his addresses on the cause of Missions before late conferences in the West.

—Miss N. C. Hurse writes that a grand picnic was held at Centreville, La., April 10, attended by young ladies and gentlemen from Cypremort and Pattersonville; and it passed off very nicely.

—Dr. Hartzell left for Cincinnati to attend the General Conference, of which he is a member, last Tuesday evening. He will be absent fully a month, during which time his address will be, Cincinnati, Ohio, care of the Methodist General Conference.

—Rev. Emperor Williams, Graham Bell, Esq., and Mr. John Paddy, delegates elect to the General Conference from Louisiana, left for Cincinnati yesterday. Mr. Paddy goes as reserve in place of Mr. W. B. Smith, of Franklin, who cannot leave home on account of sickness of his wife. These brethren were accompanied by Rev. Marcus Dale, who goes to the Conference as a visitor. Several other brethren will go as visitors from this city in a few days.

Our Southern Work.

LOUISIANA.

T. G. Montgomery, Clinton: "I have received 6 converts and 13 probationers; baptized 5. Protracted meeting is going on, and the altar is crowded every night. Elder Robinson, of the M. E. Church South, preached for me, and Presiding Elder Gould also. Rev. Martin was with us one night. The church here is getting along well, but the times are hard."

John Brooks, Allen: "I arrived at my work, Allen circuit, Natchitoches parish, all right. I have four appointments, and am well pleased. I love the people and they love me. All of my appointments have been visited by me, and have built one new church, which we call Union, and have administered the sacrament at all the appointments but one, and will attend to that next Sunday. I will begin the first Sunday in April to preach a series of sermons on temperance, and continue until I preach on that subject to each one of my congregations."

TENNESSEE.

Jesse D. Hay, Mansfield: "After the adjournment of the Tennessee Conference I came to my work and found it not in a good condition. I made up my mind not to look at the bad, but to look at the good, and work with what power I had. By the help of God I have been successful in every particular. Dr. J. B. Ford, while addressing the brethren in our last conference, gave a very good rule how to get money. Within myself I decided to try his plan, and have found it to be a successful one. My work is better financially than ever before. We are determined to improve our church at this place. My members are going forward, and are anxious to see our church finished. My Sunday-school numbers 103—officers and teachers, 10. The Sunday-school is organized into a missionary society. My benevolent collections are as follows: Missions, $3.50; Church Extension, 95 cts.; Freedmen's Aid Society, 25 cts.; Education, 60 cts.; Tract Society, 15 cts.; S. S. Union, $1.05; total, $6.50, only a few cents behind last conference year's benevolent collections at this place. I have paid the elder $21.75; balance due him, $18.25. I have had several converts. The work is growing rapidly. The people say they will pay their pastor this year. They are doing very well in this particular. March 27-28 Rev. M. S. Butler, our esteemed presiding elder, held my quarterly conference. He appeared to be highly cheered by the progress of this part of his field. He preached two able sermons for us, and the congregations were very large; 80 participated in the Lord's Supper. The Savior met us in His temple, and filled our hearts with His love and confidence."

MISSISSIPPI.

H. Cawthorn, Enterprise: "We have three Sunday-schools, with 175 in attendance. I have received 10 full members in the church on probation. Elder J. W. Dunn administered the sacrament to 84 on his visit."

TEXAS.

J. Smith, Huntsville: "Have received in full connection this quarter 18. We are trying to improve our church property."

D. Harper, Cuero: "The people are poor. They have had to replant all of their crops. I am getting along well under the circumstances."

Around the Kerrville Circuit.

Spring Creek is a small tributary of the Pedernalis river, some eight or ten miles in length from its source to its mouth. The face of the country for miles around, in every direction, is mountainous and broken into little, but delightful valleys, by hundreds of hills. These valleys are fast being inclosed in small farms. The hills and mountains of this section of Gillespie county afford abundant pasturage for the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that here abound. Grass is in abundance. Cattle and sheep require no food and horses but little from the hand of man during the winter. "The cattle upon a thousand hills" find here a luxurious plenty, and need no care until ready to be driven northward to market.

Near the source of this delightful little stream Bro. Beal, a member of the Southern German Conference, organized a society in 1873, which has formed a part of Mason circuit until the last session of the Austin Conference, when it was cut off of Mason and placed with Kerrville. Notwithstanding some of the members have died and many have moved off, yet this society lives and has a membership of thirty-five. We have no church house on Spring Creek, but have to worship in a small picket pen covered with clapboards, more suitable for a pig pen than a place of worship; yet in this pen, called a house, we have some old fashioned Methodist meetings. The loud shouts of victory have often been heard there, and this shanty has been the spiritual birth place of scores of souls that have been born into the kingdom of Christ.

At my last appointment I secured five acres of land and the promise of some $200 in money or work to aid in building a church. Now if we can get the Church Extension Society to help us with, say, $100, we will build a church on Spring Creek this year, worth $400. I believe I shall be able, before the close of the year to report that the Spring Creek society has moved from the pen to a nice, comfortable church. Two of our best members at this point have died this year—Rev. M. Taylor and sister Rachel McDonal. They were both humble Christians in life, had a rich experience of the Divine presence in death, and are now doubtless in glory. Peace be to their memories.

The pastoral work at Spring Creek is indeed laborious, having to travel over a large district of country to visit the members at their homes, and preaching four or five times at each appointment, besides assisting in the Sabbath-school, meeting the children and holding class-meeting. I am almost exhausted when ready to leave for other appointments; yet I enjoy the labor and toil, and rejoice that I am counted worthy to labor with this needy people.

S. C. L—T.

Kerrville, Texas, April 6, 1880.

Jefferson District Conference.

MARSHALL, Texas, April 19, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—I read in the ADVOCATE of this week a notice of a card received from Rev. L. H. Carhart, speaking of the district conference of Jefferson district. The conference was opened at 2 o'clock, Thursday, April 1st. We had quite a large attendance of members from every part of the district. All the pastors were on hand, and with but few exceptions, reported their works in good condition. Many of them had more or less revival influence. Enough could be gathered from the reports of several to satisfy all that they had been at their posts doing good work for the Master. Bro. Moore, of Paris, made a report that would do any preacher honor. He had gone there after conference, found the church one hundred dollars in debt, without windows, doors or painting. He had paid the debt, bought windows and doors, and had the church painted, pulpit and gallery made, and a parsonage built, and was in it. We only have a membership of about 50 at Paris.

On the whole, we had a profitable and very pleasant conference. On Sunday we had the pleasure of introducing Bro. L. H. Carhart, presiding elder of the Austin Conference, to the brethren. His visit will not be forgotten soon. He came as a brother in Christ, not to criticise, but to help move this work forward. He expressed himself as having a deep interest in our colored work. He had great sympathy for the men engaged in the work, and thought they were doing grandly. Such words of cheer coming from such men as Bro. C. make us resolved to double our efforts to save this people. He preached on Sunday in the M. E. Church in Jefferson, with great power, to a large congregation. The people will not forget that sermon very soon. We all say, "Come again."

Saturday evening Bros. Davis and Lincoln came over from Wiley University, bringing with them 25 or 30 young men and women—all students. They made a lasting impression on the minds of the brethren and all who saw them. They saw at once what was being done by our church for the education and lifting up of our young people. I think I am not going beyond the truth in saying that Wiley University is as good and as well managed as any school in the State of Texas. The President, Bro. Davis, deserves great credit for his management of this institution for several years. Prof. Lincoln is doing his work grandly. Miss Patton, a teacher in the school, is an educated Christian lady. Her heart is in the work, and she is beloved by all. One hundred young men and women are being daily trained here in heart and head to go out and do work for the Lord. Letters are coming in from every part of the country, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, promising a large increase next year. They need a large boarding house here, and must have it. Who will furnish the money? This is the place for young men who are preparing for the ministry.

Returning to the district conference we had a pleasant time all day Sunday. The presiding elder preached at 11 o'clock, Bro. C. at 3, and Bro. Lincoln at night. It was a great day for Jefferson. The people were delighted with all they said and heard. The conference was well taken care of by the people of Jefferson. We cannot say that the district is in a good condition, but we can say it is improving, and we are looking forward and praying for a revival. Pray for us.

W. L. MOLLOY.

Fasting and Prayer for the General Conference.

In pursuance of the suggestion of Bishop Scott, our senior bishop, (just received), the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are requested to observe Friday, the 30th of April, the day preceding the meeting of the General Conference, as a day of fasting and prayer for the divine blessing on that body, and for the divine guidance in its proceedings.

WM. L. HARRIS, Sec.

Sunday School.

MAY 2, 1880.—THE TRANSFIGURATION.
SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 17: 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"We beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth."—John 1: 14.

TOPIC.—Warning of the Savior's Death.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Preliminary.—It is, at least, a striking, and, perhaps, a significant fact, that so soon after our Lord clearly had made known to his disciples the sufferings, shame, and death that he was to undergo, there should be another supernatural witness to his glory. The voice of his Father from heaven uttered a benediction upon him at the beginning of his ministry, and now it made proclamation: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

A part of the interest in this narrative centers in the choice made of disciples. When he selected the three, did the Savior know of that which was to happen, or did he choose them, as in the garden of Gethsemane, to be with him during a period of despondency, when their sympathy would be to him like a balm? The three appeared to be nearer to him than any others of his little band. They were the ones whom he selected to be with him at the raising of the daughter of Jairus, and whom he chose to be with him in the hour of his agony in Gethsemane. He took them apart for a purpose. Luke tells what that was. It was not to be transfigured, but with them "he went up into a mountain to pray." Such retirements for prayer usually were in the night-time. Luke 6:12; 21:37; 22:39; Matt. 14:23, 24. The apostles were "heavy with sleep," and had to struggle against their drowsiness. Luke 9:32. They came down from the mountain "on the next day."

There can be no way of accounting for the transformation which took place in the appearance of Christ except upon the basis of the supernatural. They "were heavy with sleep, and, when they were awake, they saw his glory." His transfiguration was the outward exhibition of the inward exaltation and ecstasy that he felt in communing with his Father. He needed not the assurance of the voice from the cloud of his acceptance with him. That was given for the benefit of the disciples. All that touched him became luminous from being permeated with his divine glory.

The theme of their conversation was not the glory that he had with the Father before the world was, nor did it concern the mystery of his incarnation, nor the excellence of his teachings, nor the wonderful character of his miracles, nor the glory that awaited him when he should return to the Father, but they "spake of his decease that he should accomplish at Jerusalem." Luke 9: 31. "Then answered Peter, Lord it is good for us to be here. Let us make here three tabernacles." The apostle's foolish suggestion received no answer. God's presence was made audible as well as perceptible. This time Father and Son were together, and Christ not only heard his Father's voice, but was looking upon his Father's face! He was well pleased because he was willing to become the redeemer of the human race. This was a most solemn attestation of the Messiahship of Christ—of his right to teach. A sight so wonderful, so convincing of the fact of the Messiahship of their Master—and not allowed to speak to any one about it! The command, hard as it was to keep, was strictly obeyed. "They kept that saying with themselves, questioning one with another, what the rising from the dead should mean." Mark 9:10. Christ went down from the Mount of Transfiguration with the cross clearly in view. From [illegible] forward a new color is given to his teachings. He emphasizes the thought that was the theme of conversation between himself and Moses and Elias. "Then the disciples understood." At last! They were wonderfully slow to apprehend. But they were pondering divine things, and men now are just as slow of comprehension as were they. And they had, and we have, a teacher whose patience nothing can exhaust, when a disciple really desires to learn.

Results of Vivisection.

From the New York Tribune.

A series of highly interesting experiments with dogs has been lately made by Prof. Mott, and in the *Scientific American* of Feb. 7 a detailed account is given. The disclosures are so unpleasant and startling, coming home, as they do, to every one, that we believe they should be given the greatest publicity. The effort Dr. Mott is making to purify our articles of kitchen use should receive the support of every thinking man and woman. There has been too much indifference on this subject—an indifference that has resulted in Americans earning the title of "a race of dyspeptics." Poison, year after year, is introduced into the stomach with a criminal disregard to consequences that is appalling. If every purveyor of domestic supplies will carefully consider the result of Dr. Mott's experiments, as detailed in the *Scientific American*, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of these evils will be corrected.

Dr. Mott says: "The introduction of alum in flour, for various purposes, has been a trick of the baker for the past 100 years. Fortunately for society, its introduction is limited now to a few unscrupulous bakers. In England, France and Germany it is an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to use alum in any connection with articles of food. It should be so in America."

The Royal Baking Powder Company, of this city, a long-established corporation celebrated for the absolute purity of their goods, [illegible] time ago commenced a vigorous warfare against many of their competitors who were indulging [illegible] hurtful adulteration. The [illegible] excited great interest in scientific circles, in which Prof. Angell, [illegible] Mott, and other leading lights [illegible] a very prominent part. The experiments of Dr. Mott are a [illegible] of this discussion, and go to [illegible] conclusively that the most dangerous adulteration that a community has to guard against is alum baking powder. In his paper, [illegible] Doctor says: "It was with difficulty I found a suitable place to [illegible] the experiments so that the animals would not disturb the neighborhood; but, through the [illegible] of the Commissioners of the [illegible] Department, I secured a shed [illegible] their premises, foot of [illegible] street and East River. This [illegible] I had completely remodeled [illegible] suitable house, having the dimensions of about 16x14x12 [illegible] teen stalls were made [illegible] ing the dimensions of [illegible] The bottom of each [illegible] was covered with [illegible]

... used for the dogs. I then ... 16 dogs from the pound, ... were all carefully examined ... if they were in a perfect state of health. None but the strong, healthy dogs were selected. The breed, age, food, color, and weight of every dog was carefully noted. Each dog was then confined to a stall and securely chained, and they all received a number, from 1 to 16. I commenced my experiments on the ... of September, and finished Dec. 3. My assistant was with the dogs from morning until night, and never left the animals without first securely bolting and locking the dog house. No stranger was allowed to enter the house unaccompanied either by myself or my assistant, and the dogs never received a mouthful of food or anything else from any one except from my assistant or myself. I will now detail the results of my experiments:

Dog No. 1.—Breed of dog, coach. Age, 1 year. Health, perfect. Food, bread and crackers. Color, black and white. Weight, ... pounds.

To this dog, on the morning of the ... of September, was given ... biscuits at 8:10 o'clock. The biscuits were made by myself as follows: One quart sifted flour, 20 ... alum baking powder, 2 ..., 1 tablespoon butter, 22 ... made, weighing 27 ounces; time of baking, 20 minutes.

... just three hours and ... the dog was taken ... vomiting profusely; his ... brightness of eye had de... trembled considera... [illegible]

... were then made ... with biscuits con... 10 teaspoons of alum ... The result indi... animals are more ... the effects of pois... than others are. ... the other hand, three ... fed with biscuits ... cream of tartar ... effects were ... They ate and ate ... day after ... more.

[illegible]

lose all energy, and show weakness in their limbs."

It is a clear and triumphant corroboration of the assertions of the Royal Baking Powder Company, and entitles them to the gratitude and support of the community they are endeavoring to protect. As they claim, and Dr. Mott has shown, bread made of alum is totally unfit for human or animal food. 'Tis true, in the bread of domestic consumption there may not be as large a proportion of baking powders as was in the bread used by Dr. Mott, and that accounts for the fact that the symptoms in the reader are not so well defined as they were in the experiments in question. How many there are of our immediate friends suffering from this evil, scientific investigation will alone reveal; but many a lingering and suffering invalid, with no defined idea of his trouble, can easily trace it to its source by stopping the use of alum powders, substituting some brand like the Royal Baking Powder, whose manufacturers have a competent chemist in their exclusive employ, who rigidly analyzes every ingredient before its incorporation into their powder. The old cry of "honesty is the best policy" may be worn threadbare, but its truth will hold forever, and while adulterations and short weights abound, it is a pleasure to see at least one in the trade strenuously endeavoring to give full weights and pure goods.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good.

Deaths.

Edmund Davidson died at his mother's residence April 9, aged 18 years. He leaves a mother and sister to mourn his loss. He died peacefully and said he was ready to go. C.

Oxford, Miss., April 16, 1880.

Charles Wright, a member for 15 years, and a local preacher of Trinity M. E. Church, Houston, Texas, died April 2, 1880. He died in full triumph in the Lord Jesus Christ. He was 50 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss. P. DOUGLASS.

On the first of April it pleased the Lord to call from our midst our dear brother, Allen Young. He had been a faithful member over 50 years, and passed away in the full triumph of living faith. He was ... years old, and leaves three children. J. SMITH.

...ville, Texas, April 12, 1880.

The Lord has taken to himself our sister Amanda Settlers, aged ... years. She died April 18, in the full triumph of Christian faith, after a lingering illness of four months. Her testimony was: "I am right with my Lord." She leaves to mourn her loss a husband and a host of friends. A. CAMPBELL.

..., Grimes Co., Texas, April 21, 1880.

Sister Priscilla Brown departed this life March 25, 1880. She was an old and faithful member of the M. E. Church. On her death-bed she told her husband she was going to leave this world, and heaven would be her home. She leaves a ... husband and others to mourn her loss. My prayer is that Bro. ... may meet her again. A. D. PAYNE.

..., Miss.

... F. Hardy died April 3d, in ... leaving a wife ... his family ... brought ... on the ... was asked ... and he said ... years. ... J. GARRISON.

[illegible]

degree many of the noblest qualities that adorn our nature. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church 33 years, and also pastor of that church. He earnestly discharged the duties of his responsible position. He was noted far and near among all classes as a man of integrity, piety and reliability, and with the shield of faith he met the grim monster calmly and fearlessly and died praising that God whom he had faithfully served so many years. He is now beyond a doubt in the enjoyment of that glorious rest that awaits the children of God. His death is to be deeply regretted by the M. E. Church. His excellent home was always a home for Methodist preachers.

D. MCLACHLAN.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We are grateful to our Preachers and people who have done so much in pushing the canvass for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880 thus far.

But we feel that the field has not been thoroughly canvassed yet. Will not our Agents everywhere make a special effort at once to send in a list of subscribers for

THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR?

We will send the paper for the remainder of the year for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. The

GENERAL CONFERENCE

is soon at hand, and the SOUTHWESTERN will contain an abstract of the daily proceedings. The coming General Conference will be an important one. It will have much to say about our work in the Southern States. Several Bishops will be elected, and the question of electing Presiding Elders will be discussed; also the matter of admitting laymen into the Annual Conferences will be decided; besides, many other subjects of great importance will receive attention.

Another great event to transpire in 1880 is the election of a

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This will occur next November, and between this time and that our people want the news from a reliable source. This they can get in their own church paper.

We will publish the

WEEKLY MARKETS,

which will be of great value to our people in posting them as to the price of produce and supplies, and thus enable them to keep from being swindled.

In the matter of

CHURCH NEWS

we propose making the SOUTHWESTERN better than ever during 1880.

OUR PREMIUM BOOK.

We give the Premium Book to one dollar and a half subscribers, the same as to yearly subscribers. So $2 cash will pay for the paper the remainder of the year and the Book. It is surprising how popular the Premium Book is. All who see it are delighted with it. It costs but fifty cents to subscribers. No one else can buy it for any price.

Now let our Agents and friends make a thorough canvass at once and send in the names and cash.

"NO CURE, NO PAY."—We authorize our agents to guarantee that our medicine, if taken according to direction, will relieve Constipation and the diseases incident to a Torpid Liver; provided they take the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator, by the directions. Be sure to note it is perfectly safe and reliable, free from any the the objections and dangers connected with the ordinary remedies. It is an active Cathartic, Tonic and Alterative, not unpleasant to the taste, and leaves no lassitude or ill effects after it has operated, and in no event can it injure the most delicate constitution. Children take it without hesitancy.

"I have been selling Simmons Liver Regulator for three or four years and it gives entire satisfaction. Don't know of a single case where it failed to cure. Yours truly,

"C. C. GILLILAND,
"114 Main St., Gallatin, Mo.

NEW BOOKS.

Many years ago the literary world was electrified by the appearance of a remarkable novel called "Rutledge," by an unknown American writer, and now a new novel by the same author, entitled "Missy," will be published by G. W. Carleton & Co., which promises to create as wide a sensation as did the former, which sold over 50,000 copies.

ON SELF-CULTURE. By John Stuart Blackie. Price 10 cts.

RUSKIN'S LETTERS TO WORKMEN AND LABORERS. Fors Clavigera. Complete in two parts. Price 15 cts. each.

KNIGHT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND. A History of Society and Government from the Earliest Period to our Own Times. Complete in eight volumes. Vol. 1. Price 30 cts.

The above numbers of the Standard Series, published by I. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 Dey street, New York, are now on sale at the newsstands. Choice works of first class authors. Their cheapness should secure them thousands of readers.

Lee & Shepherd have in press a book entitled, "*The True Story of the Exodus of Israel*," together with a brief history of Monumental Egypt, compiled from works of Dr. Henry Brugsch-Bey, and edited by Frances H. Underwood. Dr. Brugsch, after thirty years of exploration and study, has been able to fix the residence of the Israelites in Egypt, and the birth-place of Moses. The various proofs he has brought forward on this point are ... He also takes up the ... account, examines the ... and places mentioned in Exodus, and traces the route of the Israelites. He claims that they ... came near the Red Sea until ... after the catastrophe of ... of Pharaoh and his ... Having a thorough knowledge of the geography, ancient and modern, he shows the errors of ... and commentators. ... Brugsch declares ... in accord with Scripture ... is valuable in other ... for the new ... the immense an... and its ... [illegible]

ancient Egypt, reproduced from the original in Dr. Brugsch's "Egypt Under the Pharaohs." Price, $1.50.

THE POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND, by Charles Knight. "Standard Series" edition, in eight volumes. Price, manilla cover, 30 cents per Vol.; $2.40 per set; in cloth, $2.90 per set. I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

This is the cheapest edition ever issued of this great work. The former price was $18 and $25. This edition is not cheapened by printing on second hand plates and thin wood-paper, as are so many other cheap books, to the destruction of the eyes of readers. The type is large. This work contains nearly as much matter as Hume's and Macaulay's histories combined, covering the whole ground of English history down to 1868. It is called "popular" because it is a history of the people, not of the dynasties alone. Said Lord Brougham of this work: "Nothing has ever appeared superior, if anything has been published equal, to the account of the state of commerce, government and society at different periods." Dr. Noah Porter speaks enthusiastically: "The best history of England for the general reader is Knight's 'Popular History.' For a single history, which may serve for constant use and reference in the library, or for frequent reading, it is to be preferred to every other." The London Standard declares: "This work is the very best history of England that we possess." At these marvellously low prices every family should possess a copy of this great work. Few books are better calculated to deal a deadlier blow at pernicious literature. We commend the "Standard Series" edition to all.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, allaying Pulmonary Irritation, and giving relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Troubles to which Singers and Public Speakers are liable.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—All who desire to become acquainted with Robert Raikes and his work should read the *Sunday School Journal* for May. Phillips & Hunt, New York, publishers.

—"United We Stand, Divided We Fall; or the Blue and the Grey," a patriotic song and chorus; words by J. S. Winter. Published by F. W. Helmick, Cincinnati, Ohio.

—*Appleton's Journal* for May has Senior's Conversations, Metternich Henri Regnault, The Philosophy of Drawing Rooms, Monsieur Francois, The Story of the Merchant of Venice, Science and Crime, The Suez Canal History, Editor's Table, Books of the Day, etc.

—The *Fortnightly Review* (George Munro, New York) for April, has Goethe's Farbenlehre, by Prof. Tyndall; The Austrian Counter Revolution in the Balkans; the Fruits of Territorialism; the Marbles of Ægina; Bagehot as an Economist; the Irish Small Farmer; Literature and the Manual Arts.

—Far more bushels of corn are raised in America than of all other grain crops added together. The *American Agriculturist* for May gives instructive results of hundreds of experiments with fertilizers on corn during 1878 and 1879. Price 15 cents, or $1.50 a year. Orange Judd Company, New York, publishers.

—We have received from Geo. L. Cross, Southern Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Great Southern Railway, copies of the Tourist's Manual of Health, Pleasure and Scenic Resorts of the Golden Northwest; and Noted Summer and Pleasure Resorts in Wisconsin and on Lake Superior, Wisconsin Central Railroad.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for April (George Munro, New York) has the Docility of an Imperial Parliament; The Common Sense of Home Rule; The Deep Sea and its Contents; Agnosticism and Women; British Interests in the East; Native Armies of India; Religion, Achaian and Semetic, by Gladstone; Imperialism and Socialism.

—The *International Review* for May has Studies of Primitive Peoples, by Elie Reclus; the English Language in America, by Prof. J. F. Lounsbury; Open Scholarships; Skulls, Brains and Souls, Thomas Dwight; Oliver Wendell Holmes, by Ray Palmer; Victor Emmanuel, by Luigi Monti; The Abuse of the Ballot and its Remedy, by Hon. Geo. W. Julian; Government Machinery, Albert Stickney. A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William street, New York.

—The May number of the *Popular Science Monthly* opens with an interesting study of ethnology under the title of "Climate and Complexion." In the "Carbon Button," an instructive account of the growth of the telephone, and Edison's researches. "The Martyrdom of Science" is freshly illustrated. The scientific miscellany summarizes a great number of subjects. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, 50 cts; price, $5 per year.

—The *Contemporary Review* for April (George Munro, N. Y.) has the American Question; Prof. Max Muller and Mr. Mill on Liberty; The Genealogies between Adam and the Deluge; Personal Property, Debt and Interest; The Relations of Living Beings to One Another; the Society of the Future; A Spring Carol; Metternich; the History of Rent in England; the Outlook in Europe.

—In the *North American Review* for May, ex-Judge Jere. S. Black continues the very interesting series of papers on the Third Term Question begun in the February number. His article is entitled "Gen. Grant and Strong Government," and its purpose is to show, first, that the limitation of tenure of office in the Presidency to two terms is a fundamental principle of our republican form of government; and, secondly, that not only does disregard of that principle threaten the permanency of republican institutions, but that Grant's third candidacy is actually a plot to revolutionize the republic and introduce monarchy. Mr. Leslie Stephen writes of "The Religion of all Sensible Men," and speculates on the prospect of that religion displacing the present creeds of the multitude. George Ticknor Curtis continues his series of articles on "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic." These papers are specially valuable on account of the large number of hitherto unpublished documents which they contain. Mr. Francis H. Underwood contributes an essay on R. W. Emerson and his writings; and an anonymous writer labors to show that the United States Government cannot, consistently with the Monroe Doctrine, permit the construction of an American Isthmian Canal, unless the same shall be controlled solely by cis-Atlantic Governments. The Review is sold by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

The Market Price of Butter is increased 3 to 5 cents a pound by using Gilt-Edge Butter Maker in churning—increases production 6 to 10 per cent. Reduces time of churning one-half. Keeps butter from becoming "strong" or rancid. Gives a rich golden color the year round. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A remarkable proposition is made to our readers this week by Messrs. Marchal & Smith, Organ Manufacturers, of New York City. The terms on which these gentlemen offer their instruments insures complete satisfaction. They not only offer a price at which it seems impossible to furnish such an Organ, *but also send it on trial, and if in every respect it does not please, they remove it without cost.* Such unbounded confidence in their own work argues well for the quality of their Organs. Messrs. Marchal & Smith's last offer met with unprecedented success, every instrument giving entire satisfaction.

Eminent Dr. W. F. Steuart, of Baltimore, writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Colden's Liebeg's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as a most excellent tonic in all cases of weakness, consumption, debility, chlorosis, &c. I have tested it with universal success. Sold by druggists. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans. 15 19

Malaria Destroyed.

G. A. J. Gadbois, of Brockville, Canada, certifies that he was prostrated by a malarial disease contracted in Texas, and was quickly and completely cured by the use of Warner's Safe Pills and Safe Bitters. He adds: "I shall never travel in that climate without your Safe Pills and Bitters as a part of my outfit."

Prevent crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

Conference Notices.

NOTICE.

I desire that each preacher of the White River District, Little Rock Conference, would notify me by postal card how many brethren are coming to the District Conference from his work, so as to enable me to make my arrangements. 17 G. W. SAMS.

West Tenn. District—Tenn. Conference.

Lawrenceburg Circuit, May 1-2; Linden Circuit, May 5; Waynesboro Circuit, May 8-9; Purdy Circuit, May 12; Henderson Circuit, May 15-16; Mansfield Circuit, May 22-23; Mannersville, May 24; Cypress Circuit, May 29-30; Mason Circuit, June 5-6; Fayette Circuit, June 12-13; Big Creek, June 17; Memphis, Centenary Chapel, June 19-20; Memphis Circuit, June 26-27.

17 W. S. BUTLER, P. E.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emsley Brower, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Bedford, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Fapes, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopez, Cyrus King, Ismal Moore.

jan17'79-tf.

The Mount Zion Christian Benevolent Society.

Pledges to take care of its sick and destitute members and bury the dead with all the courtesy due to the dead. Monthly meeting the fourth Monday in each month. Admission fee $2 50, Monthly dues 25 cents.

Athus Claude, President.
Lemuel Moore, Vice President.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Lee Blakemore, Treasury.
Gabrell Clayton, Chairman of Sick Committee.
Edward Hunter, Grand Marshall.
Emsley Brower, Chaplain.
Mrs. Margaret Buggs, Lady Pres't.
" Sarah Jones, Lady Vice Pres't
" Hagar Lewis, Lady Steward.
" Keziah Ballard, Lady Chairman of Sick Committee.

NORMAL SCHOOL,
Marshal, Texas.

The Colored Normal School for the training of the colored teachers of Harrison and surrounding counties will open on Monday, June, 1880, and will continue 15 weeks. Tuition, three dollars ($3) per month, in advance. For further information address

Prof. John F. Anderson, Principal.

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FOR SALE!

Two lots in Springfield, La., on Main street; lots number 5, square ..; one acre of ground, well improved; a nice log house, and many fruit trees; nine apple tree bearing every year, and 5 not bearing; peach and plum trees bearing; 1 pear, 1 walnut and 1 Japan plum tree bearing; a grape vine and a very pleasant spring of water. Price, $... for all. Rev. ... Springfield, La.

Jan. 16, 1880.

10,000 Agents Wanted in the Southern and Western States for the grandest triumph of the age. ... per month and expenses. ... free. Geo. A. ... , Louisville, Ky. 15 tf

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

has received the greatest number of unquestionably reliable endorsements that any external remedy ever received from physicians, druggists, the press and the public. All praise them as a great improvement on the ordinary porous plasters and all other external remedies.

5000 Physicians and Druggists of good standing, voluntarily endorse them as a great improvement on all other plasters.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York. 16 1m

A Valuable Book

Offered to Yearly Subscribers of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880,

AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above-named book, a 12mo, 352 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880, who may send us $2 50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
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Funerals.
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How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health—Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
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The Sick Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Insects.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
Emergencies—How to Meet Them.
Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
Poultices and their Application.
Brief Cures for Various Diseases.
Miscellaneous Health Notes.
Home Economics.
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Birds and Bird-Food.
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This offer we make to our readers to encourage them to push the canvass next year, and to introduce their church paper to thousands of homes which it has never visited before. Remember, on receipt of $2.50 by postoffice money order, registered letter, or express, we send the paper one year, and forward a copy of the book. Address

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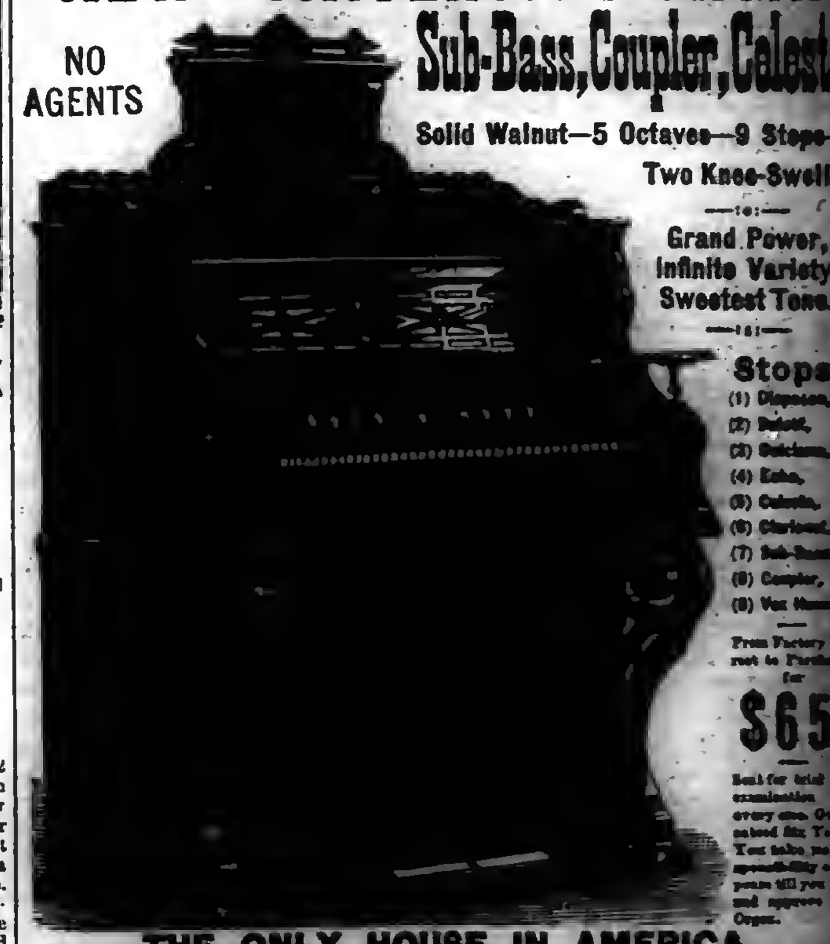

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[illegible] SIGNS OF RAIN.

[illegible] for not accepting an invitation [illegible] to make an excursion with him:

[illegible] winds begin to blow,
[illegible] look black, the grass is low;
[illegible] down, the Spaniels sleep,
[illegible] from their cobwebs peep.
[illegible] the sun went pale to bed,
[illegible] her head;
[illegible] shepherd heaves a sigh,
[illegible] a rainbow spans the sky.
[illegible] damp, the ditches smell,
[illegible] the pink-eyed pimpernel.
[illegible] the chairs and tables crack,
[illegible] are on the rack;
[illegible] the peacocks cry;
[illegible] high.
[illegible] swine;
[illegible] the kine;
[illegible] the swallow wings;
[illegible] sharp he sings;
[illegible] velvet paws,
[illegible] jaws.
[illegible]
[illegible] and bright,
[illegible] last night.
[illegible]
[illegible] the grass;
[illegible] obeys,
[illegible]
[illegible] yellow vest,
[illegible] and still,
[illegible] voice is shrill,
[illegible]
[illegible] grass to feast;
[illegible] their flight,
[illegible]
[illegible] sorrow;
[illegible] to-morrow.
—*Dr. Jenner.*

[illegible] Work.

[illegible] work to be done [illegible] and we who [illegible] exert our influence [illegible] best of our [illegible] the [illegible] and be [illegible] appointed [illegible] teachers be [illegible] follow their [illegible] school, [illegible] of falling [illegible] as lying, [illegible] swearing, and [illegible] Lord in [illegible] is the [illegible] our duties [illegible] then we will [illegible] to us, and win [illegible]

[illegible] H. FORREST.

His sons were Johnnie and Ebenezer. I have not heard from them for six years. His wife died in September, 1872. Address me at Navasota, Grimes county, Texas.

ANDREW J. FLUKER.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to make inquiry for my brother, Jefferson Watkins. I left him in Wilkes Co., Georgia, with a Mr. Peteek. I had another brother, Philip Watkins, with the same people, also a sister, Caroline Watkins. I was seperated from them by Mr. Burrel Aplin, who brought me to Texas. Thomas Watkins was my father. Address me at Luling, Texas.

JOSEPH WATKINS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, Mittie Moore, and my sister, Annie Nesby. I left my mother in Henry county, Tenn., before the war. She belonged to a speculator, Chas. Richards. I heard of her in Austin, Texas, about one year and a half ago. I left my sister in Marshall, Texas, about 1862. Any information of them will be thankfully received. Address me at Lonoke, Ark.

SIMON MOORE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my guardians, George and Salley Hunter. They left the city about thirteen years ago and said they were going to Norfolk, Va., but I have never received any ansyer to my letters. My parent's names were Handy and Sarah Forrest. I am anxious to hear from my guardians. Address me at Simpson Chapel, Valence street near Chestnut street, New Orleans, La.

BENNET H. FORREST.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother whom I left in Harrold, Virginia, with Billy Allen. He name was Rachel Saan, my oldest sister's Erly, the youngest Lucy. I had two brothers, but the youngest died before I left. My name was Susie Scott. I came to Kentucky with my young boss, John Allen, and his wife Caroline. I was sold from there to Louisiana. I have uncles, Rogers, Joe and James Scott (he lives in Richmond). Address me at 294 Laurel street, bet. 7th and 8th streets, New Orleans, La.

SUSAN LOCKET.

DEAR EDITOR—My mother was left in Pickens county, Ala., about [illegible] years ago, at which time she was a resident of the town of Cac[illegible] and when I left her she [illegible] mother of 8 children and [illegible] of them were alive. Sarah, [illegible] and Icom were with her [illegible] I left. The three that [illegible] away went by the [illegible] names, to wit: Bob, [illegible] and Henry. Mother was [illegible] Jane but generally was [illegible] Jenny. I left her with the [illegible] Thomas. Mrs. Thomas had [illegible] one son of her own and his name was Oliver Davidson. I was [illegible] to Texas by Mr. Albert [illegible]wards. Mother was of medium size and dark complexioned. Address [illegible] at Navasota, Texas.

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[illegible]

The [illegible] revival and new [illegible] which has com[illegible] keeping with the in[illegible] and happiness all [illegible] the [illegible] Kid[illegible] "The changes [illegible]," says [illegible] but little [illegible]

[illegible]

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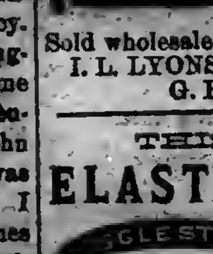

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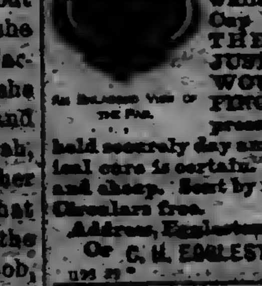

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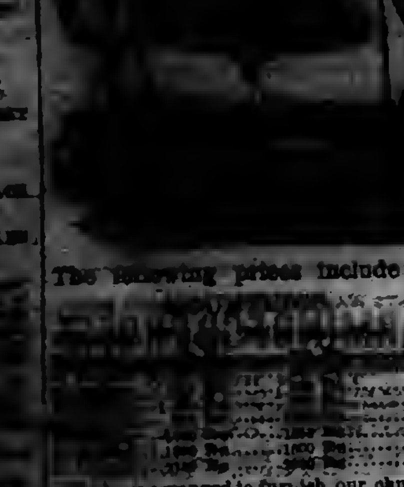

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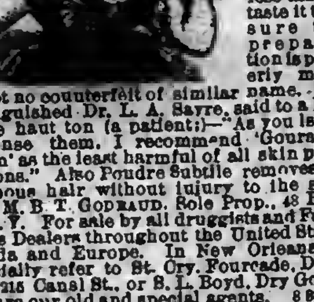

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[illegible] fall, [illegible] summer rain [illegible] perform it all.

[illegible] meadow flows,

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[illegible] James M. Shumpert, John [illegible]; Reserves—Wesley W. Hooper, [illegible] hall. Lay—Larkin C. Dashe[illegible] A. W. Moore; Reserves—James [illegible] Frame.

[illegible] John F. Boyle, William H. [illegible] J. Parrill; Reserves—Z. S. [illegible] James W. Green. Lay—Robert D. [illegible] Ira K. Alderman; Reserves—Geo. [illegible] A. Munk.

[illegible] John Armstrong; Reserve—[illegible] Duncan. Lay—Wm. W. Van Orsdel; [illegible]—Robert W. Noble.

NEBRASKA.—Henry T. Davis, Thomas B. [illegible]; Reserves—Alvin G. White, Steph[illegible] Henderson. Lay—Thomas L. Griffey, [illegible] White; Reserves—James W. Small, [illegible]

[illegible]ADA.—John D. Hammond; Reserve [illegible] Lay—John D. Hammond; [illegible] Washington J. March, Mrs. L. M. [illegible]

[illegible] John F. Hurst, James N. [illegible], David W. Bartine, Solomon [illegible]; Reserves—James S. Faulks, Wil[illegible] Lay—Jacob C. Allen, Theo[illegible]; Reserves—George J. Ferry, [illegible]

[illegible] Wm. Butler, Samuel F. [illegible] Middleton, Chas S. Rogers, [illegible]; Reserves—David M. [illegible] Lay—James P. Magee, [illegible]; Reserves—Alden Spear, [illegible]

[illegible] George J. Judkins, [illegible] Daniel C. Knowles; Re[illegible] W. Norris, Orlando H. Jas[illegible] B. Way, Lerandus [illegible] Horace W. Gilman, [illegible]

[illegible] Jacob B. Gaw, William [illegible] B. Wight, Chas. E. Hill; [illegible] Lewis, David H. [illegible] B. Fisk, Jesse Divar[illegible] B. Yard, John W. New[illegible]

[illegible] Cyrus D. Foss, John P. [illegible] K. Sanford, Milton S. Tur[illegible] Wm. H. Ferris; Re[illegible] G. M'Cabe. [illegible] C. Connelly; [illegible] L. Fletcher, Thomas Dur[illegible]

[illegible] Daniel Cherry, James [illegible] A. Goodwill, George W. [illegible] Grayes, Levi S. Weed; [illegible] Chas. N. Sims, [illegible] George L. Seney; [illegible] George W. [illegible]

[illegible] William W. Morgan; [illegible] Matthew [illegible] E. Fessels.

[illegible] S. Ring, [illegible]

[illegible] Lay—Sam

Gardner; Reserves—H. L. Sibley, H. S. Bundy.

OREGON.—Philip M. Starr; Reserve—Isaac Dillon. Lay—Edward J. Northrup; Reserve—Joseph Pearl.

PHILADELPHIA.—Henry W. Warren, William J. Paxson, William Swindells, Jacob Todd, George Cummings; Reserves—James Cunningham, John F. Chaplain. Lay—John Hunter, Samuel F. Dreher; Reserves—Charles Albright, John Whiteman.

PITTSBURGH.—Thomas N. Boyle, James A. Miller, Henry L. Chapman, John W. Baker; Reserves—Charles W. Smith, Thomas Storer. Lay—James Cooper, Moses A. Ross; Reserves—William H. Kincaid, Jacob H. Walters.

PROVIDENCE.—John W. Willett, Daniel A. Whedon, Micah J. Talbot, Henry D. Robinson; Reserves—William V. Morrison, Dudley P. Leavitt. Lay—George M. Eddy, Smith S. Talcott; Reserves—Zachariah L. Becknell, U. S. Gardner.

ROCK RIVER.—Charles H. Fowler, Luke Hitchcock, Robert M. Hatfield, Samuel A. W. Jewett, Nathan H. Axtell; Reserves—William A. Smith, Hooper Crews. Lay—Oliver H. Horton, Edgar P. Cook; Reserves—Orrington Lunt, William Spencerly.

ST. LOUIS.—Benj. St. James Fry, William Stephens; Reserves—John N. Pierce, J. W. Hughes. Lay—E. O. Stannard, Louis M. Murphy; Reserves—John H. Cameron, Alfred Adams.

ST. LOUIS GERMAN.—John Schlagenhauf, Henry Naumann; Reserves—Wm. Koneneke, Chas. Heidel. Lay.—G. Niedringhaus, G. W. Marquadt.

SAVANNAH.—Chas. O. Fisher; Reserve—Joseph Sams. Lay—Wm. H. Croyman; Reserve—John T. King.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A. Webster, J. E. Wilson; Reserves—Benj. L. Roberts, Edward Cooke. Lay—Mitchell K. Holloway, Wm. Cook; Reserves—Scipio Brisbane, Shadrick Thomas.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.—Louis G. Adkinson, George L. Curtiss; Reserves—F. C. Holliday, J. S. Tevis. Lay—David G. Phillips, John R. Goodwin; Reserves—Will Cumback, John W. Ray.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—Asahel M. Hough; Reserve—P. Y. Cool. Lay—C. H. Bradley.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL.—Wm. G. Matton; Reserve—C. G. Deming. Lay—Thomas W. Smith; Reserve—Chas. W. Woolen.

SOUTH GERMAN.—Charles Urbantke; Reserve—Wm. Pfeiffer. Lay—Frederick Bloomberg; Reserve—Louis Niebuhr.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—John W. Locke, Thomas H. Herdman, Benjamin R. Pierce; Reserves—Robert Allyn, C. H. Clark. Lay—Charles Y. Pace, James A. Locke; Reserves—J. P. Johnson, Calender Bohrbaugh.

SOUTH INDIA.—James N. Thoburn; Reserve—William Taylor. Lay—William F. Oldham.

SOUTH KANSAS.—Bernard Kelly, Daniel P. Mitchell, Samuel E. Pendleton; Reserves—Cyrus R. Rice, James T. Hamna. Lay—Charles W. DeWolf, Francis R. Christman; Reserves—H. C. Meeker, J. M'Adams.

SWEDEN.—Benjamin A. Carlson; Reserve—Jacob M. Erikson. Lay—No delegate elected.

TENNESSEE.—Hillary W. Key; Reserve—Calvin Pickett. Lay—Charles E. Alexander; Reserve—William Martin.

TEXAS.—V. M. Cole, W. W. Pullam; Reserves—W. L. Molloy, Walter Bipetoe. Lay—Gabriel Todd, J. R. Freeman; Reserves—Larkin Clouff, J. R. Price.

TROY.—Wm. H. Hughes, Samuel M'Kean, Homer Eaton, Lorenzo Marshall, John W. Thompson, John M. Webster; Reserves—Samuel Meredith, Durrell W. Dayton. Lay—Henry M. Seeley, Joseph Hillman; Reserves—Charles D. Hammond, John V. Carney.

UPPER IOWA.—Emory Miller, Alfred J. Kynett, Richard Swearingen, Frederick C. Wolfe; Reserves—Emerson K. Young, W. Frank Paxton. Lay—Wm. F. Johnson, Wm. S. Scott; Reserves—Isaac T. Martin, Shephard Wilson.

UTAH.—Thomas C. Iliff; Reserve—Erastus Smith, Jr. Lay—Jacob S. Boreman; Reserve—John Corkish.

VERMONT.—H. A. Spencer, P. N. Granger, J. D. Beeman; Reserves—R. Morgan, J. A. Sherburne. Lay—I. N. Hall, M. O. Heath; Reserves—W. Chase, F. B. Ball.

VIRGINIA.—J. S. Wickline; Reserve—J. S. Beyer. Lay—Elisha D. Phelps; Reserve—Geo. H. Flannagan.

WASHINGTON.—Perry G. Walker, Henry A. Carroll; Reserves—John H. Reddick, Alfred B. Wilson. Lay—Philip F. Gross, Henry Clay; Reserves—A. Turner, Wm. Bell.

WEST TEXAS.—Samuel Gates, Chas. L. Madisoo; Reserves—George W. Richardson, Mack Hanson. Lay—Richard Dukes, Battles Lott; Reserves—George Brothers, Jackson Johns.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Thos. B. Hughes, John R. Thompson, James L. Clark; Reserves—Winfield C. Snodgrass, Samuel E. Steele. Lay—Wakeman T. Wiley, H. C. M'Wharton; Reserves—T. N. Logan, C. F. Scott.

WEST WISCONSIN.—Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Haw, James Lawson; Reserves—Edward D. Huntley, Joseph E. Irish. Lay—Dudley J. Spaulding, John F. Kingston; Reserves—Wm. H. Murry, R. C. French.

WESTERN GERMAN.—John A. Reitz; Reserve—Henry Hegenbaum. Lay—Andrew Gelpecker; Reserve—Conrad Frick.

WISCONSIN.—Lucius C. Matlack, Arthur W. Milby, Chas. Hill; Reserves—John H. Coldwell, Robert W. Todd. Lay—J. T. Matthews, Thos. B. Cenney; Reserves—John F. Dawson, Peter F. Causey.

WISCONSIN.—Lucius N. Wheeler, Wm. P. Stowe, Oliver J. Cowles, John H. Johnson; Reserves—Andrew J. Mead, Henry Colman. Lay—Robert M'Millen, Z. P. Burdick; Reserves—Emery L. Grant, E. P. Elmore.

WYOMING.—William H. Olin, [illegible] Copeland, Young C. Smith, Wm. Bixby, J. G. Eckman; Reserves—W. G. Quesl, A. J. Van Cliff. Lay—W. F. Clements, M. L. Winton; Reserves—L. D. Shbemaker, R. W. Clinton.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Temperance.

DEAR EDITOR—The New Testament teaches temperance. It also teaches that "drunkards shall not enter the kingdom of heaven." And notwithstanding this, there are many who are claiming to be Christians, and who are willing to consecrate themselves and all they have to the cause of Christ because of his having suffered and died for their restitution. They visit the churches in which God's Word is expounded, they sing and pray when requested; and, not only [illegible], but they about and indulge in [illegible] testimonies, and speak vehe[illegible] about persevering in Christian faith when accosted by others, [illegible] that they are having [illegible] continually dwell[illegible]. Sometimes they [illegible] concerts of others [illegible]

drinking of alcoholic liquors; but we are of the impression that all such ministers give an erroneous interpretation of God's sacred Word. The use of alcoholic liquors is prohibited by God's Word: "All Christians are to have within themselves a moral power equal to any emergency; and which they are to bring to bear in an instant with effectual restraint. This power is the united force of a proper Christian's intelligence and a good conscience toward God, which recognizes and enforces all our moral obligations and duties. This is Gospel temperance," when intelligently understood. God's spirit will never consent to fraternize whisky spirits. Christ has gone to prepare a place in which to take his followers, and those who have not given themselves to their inappeasable appetite; those who have not tried to pervert his words so as to palliate their sacrilegious offenses; those who have perseveringly striven against the satanical temptations; those who have denied themselves, their families, and taken up the cross simply for Christ's sake. Heaven is no common place — no barrel-house in which all classes are equally invited. W. S. HAWTHORNE.

HOUMA, La.

Letter from Professor Willis.

The many friends of Prof. J. B. Willis will be pleased to read the following letter from him, although it was not written for publication. We are glad to learn of his great improvement in health. He left his school in Boston, and sailed from New York on his trip because of broken health:

GOLD HILL, Nevada, April 12, 1880.

DEAR FRIEND—Nearly two years have elapsed since I have heard anything directly from you, a fact which I have continually regretted, and it was my purpose to write you immediately on my arrival on the Pacific Coast, but the days have been so full of unexpected and imperative demands that my correspondence has continued in the same neglected state as when I was physically unable to write at all without great suffering. Presume you are more or less familiar with my history since leaving New York Dec. 4, 1878. After three months of ocean life, during the first half of which my sufferings were indescribably great, I arrived on the coast of Peru, South America, much improved in general health, but otherwise little benefited—utterly unable to undertake any mental work. Two months were spent wandering about in Peru and Bolivia, during which I crossed the Andes four times, and enjoyed an experience the uniqueness and value of which you can well estimate. Thence I floated Southward, calling for a little time at every important point on the coast, and making frequent excursions into the interior, until I finally reached Concepcion, in Chili, where I found an old college friend in charge of the "Collegio Ingles," and there I spent about six months, teaching part of the time, and rusticating about the country at my own sweet will. Several desirable and lucrative positions were at my service for the present year, but having been fully convinced that a continuance of that work would very seriously impair the probability of my complete recovery, I made up my mind to give up present chances for future hopes, and so came to California, where I landed Feb. 15, 1880. It was my purpose to remain in San Francisco for two or three months at least, but fortunately (or unfortunately) was taken sick and confined to my room for several days, and the weather proving extremely disagreeable, I became thoroughly discouraged and disgusted, and finally yielded to my brother's imperative summons for me to join him in Carson City, where he has been preaching during the present conference year. On my arrival I learned that the Bishops, anticipating a more speedy return from South America, had appointed me to this work, and that the people had been most anxiously awaiting my return for more than six months, so that instead of the expected rest, I found myself confronted with what seemed a providential call, and after a good deal of hesitation I decided to undertake one sermon per Sabbath, and here I am "botching it" in a very comfortably furnished parsonage. Am the only parson in the place—a roaring mining town of 5,000 inhabitants. Have been here five weeks, and now have good audience, and a large and flourishing Sunday School, with 13 teachers and 125 scholars, and increasing at the rate of about a dozen per Sabbath. Have a very comfortable church, which, with $250 of improvements, will be in splendid condition. My parish is large, and its work exacting—over 100 families to visit, and every one of them living on the slopes of these almost inaccessible hills. So much for my work and surroundings. My brother is only twenty miles [illegible], and we see each other al[illegible] every week. Thus far my [illegible] [illegible]

most beneficial. Am unable to read and study however but little, and hence must do lots of unsatisfactory work. Should I continue to improve, I shall in all probability remain here until conference in September. It was my intention to visit New Orleans as soon as I got East, but just now that time is rather indefinite. We are planning a three weeks' trip to Yosemite Valley overland for the summer vacation. Am exceedingly anxious to hear from you and all my friends in New Orleans, and to see a copy of the SOUTHWESTERN, only two copies of which have greeted my eyes in as many years. Ever faithfully yours, J. B. WILLIS.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Martinsville.

MARTINSVILLE, Miss., April 4, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—I reached here February 1st, circumstances preventing any meeting at the time. Seventeen miles up the river from Yazoo City we have a very good church. I found a large number of people there; about 98 members and a progressive Sunday-school, also a good day school under the charge of Rev. A. S. Johnson, of Georgia. He is a nice young gentleman. His wife acts as an assistant. They are both qualified for the work. I found a very inferior pulpit at Holly Grove church, so I had it taken down and had a better one built. The church is very poorly seated. I have gotten up a subscription of $50, of which $30 has been paid, for the purpose of seating it.

At this place (Wesley Chapel) we have a very commendable church, a good pulpit, and the church is nicely seated, with a membership numbering eighty with many probationers, of whom twenty-three have been received into full membership. We have a wide awake and energetic Sunday-school and also an enthusiastic day school under the principalship of Mr. Geo. C. Granberry, of Tugaloo; Miss I. B. Griffin assisting. The people in general seem to be alive to the best interest of the church. Elder Bradford met us on the 14th ult., and found everything in working condition. The day being one of rain, the Lord's table was not administered until Thursday following, when we had a good time. We raised $10 for the Elder. As both churches were not represented at Holly Grove, the pastor administered the Lord's table here on the 28th ult., and the people received the Holy Ghost with much power. We collected $10 for the Elder on his second round.

My people, as a mass, care so little for an education that I have set apart the fourth Sunday as a day to call them together and lecture upon the importance of being educated. The exercise will be opened by Rev. J. M. Dickson, who will be followed by Geo. C. Granberry with "Who is responsible for the good government of schools?" Music—"The Year of Jubilee is Come;" an essay by Miss Sidney Freeman—"Dress of Children;" an essay by Mrs. M. R. Smith—"The Best Mode of Teaching Sunday-school;" music—"What a Friend We have in Jesus;" lecture by Prof. A. S. Jackson; address by the pastor—"What our Church has Done and is Doing toward Educating the People." As the 30th of May has been set apart for the children's day, we have made the following programme for that day: The exercises will be opened by Rev. James M. Dixon; an address by the pastor on "Duty of the Day;" lecture by Mr. Geo. C. Granberry on "Design of Sunday-school and Christian Training of Children." At 7 o'clock p. m. the people will be addressed from the pulpit by Revs. A. S. Jackson and J. C. Houston on "Temperance," which, we think, will be very appropriate for the occasion. Yours,

I. B. GRIFFIN.

Chinese Talk.

A native Chinese preacher, in a sermon given at a late conference, offered to the preachers the following good counsel, which is well worth the attention of others besides those that dwell in the Flowery land: "Ask the Master for Peter's hook, to bring up the fish; for David's crook, to guide the sheep aright; for Gideon's torch, to light up the dark places; for gospel seed without any tares in it; for Moses' guiding rod; for the brazen serpent, to cure the bites of the world's snakes; for David's sling, to prostrate your giant foe; for the armor inventoried by Paul in the last chapter of Ephesians; but, above all, for the wonderful Holy Spirit to help at all times. If we have all these, it is no matter [illegible] we go."

Central Tennessee College.

This school had its origin in the necessities of the colored people, and the Christian sympathy of their friends, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The thronging of the colored people in the cities at the close of the war gave rise to the opportunity and necessity for establishing this, and other schools for them in this city.

Early in 1865, Rev. A. A. Gee had a school organized for the children of the colored people. Revs. John Seys and O. O. Knight had charge, and were engaged in teaching. The school was opened in the building now known as Clark Chapel. The school increased rapidly in size, until the church became too small, and the next year it was moved into the building on South College Street, now occupied as a furniture factory, and then known as the Gun Factory. In the meantime, the missionary society of the M. E. Church had appropriated ten thousand dollars for the establishment of a school for the youth of the South, in which the preparation of young men for the ministry, and for the missionary work of the church, should be a prominent feature. Bishop D. W. Clark, D.D., under whose special charge this money had been placed, selected Tennessee as the State, and Nashville as the city in which the school should be located. A board of trustees was duly incorporated by the legislature of the State, and the money was placed in their hands. It cost about one thousand dollars to prepare the Gun Factory for school purposes, and at the close of the second year in 1868, the building was returned to its owners by the United States Government. The trustees bought the present site of the College, on Maple Street during the year 1868, and the school was opened in the only building on the ground, about the 1st of November. This building, only a dwelling house, was wholly unfit for the accommodation of the school, and with the aid of the Freedmen's Bureau, the trustees completed two brick buildings, the present boarding hall and Thompson Chapel, which were used the latter part of the school year. These buildings in a few years could not afford accommodations for the number of students who sought the advantages of the school. To aid in raising funds for a new building, the "Tenneseeans," a troupe of singers composed of students of the college, gave concerts in the Northern States in 1874-1876, with great credit to themselves and delight of many thousands of hearers, by which assistance the Freedmen's Aid Society completed another building in 1875, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. About this time it became evident that there was a real necessity for a Medical school in the Mississippi Valley, open to colored persons seeking preparation to practice the profession of medicine among their people. The great demand hitherto for teachers and ministers for this people had turned nearly all the teaching in the college in the direction to meet this pressing demand. But the time seemed fully come when this new need, developed by the advancement of the colored students in education, and in the knowledge of the wants of their people, must be met. By the assistance of Rev. Samuel Meharry, of Shawnee Mound, Ind., a beginning was made in 1877, the first class of one, Dr. J. M. Jamison, now successfully practicing in Nashville, was graduated; three classes have since graduated nineteen others. This department has been steadily growing, and the need of increased accommodations having become a necessity, the Brothers Meharry, by their counsels and generous contributions, have aided Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D., corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, in erecting a beautiful building near the other college buildings, specially for the Meharry Medical Department, from which it is expected hundreds of competent physicians will be sent out to bless their people in this and other lands.

During the fourteen years of the existence of the college over three thousand different students have been enrolled. Hundreds of these have engaged in teaching. Scores of ministers are laboring in the various conferences of the different branches of the Methodist Church, and some are successful workers in other churches. From reports of students who have taught, it is estimated that nearly two hundred thousand children have been taught in day and Sunday-schools in the South by students of this school. Students have passed through all the grades successfully, from the primary class to the complete college course. This has been done on the part of the students, by hard study, self-denial and hard work to procure the means to support themselves while they pass through these several courses of study. They have done this cheerfully, under circumstances calculated to discourage stout hearts. Most of them have been able to pay their entire expenses by their own labor. Their attendance has been irregular in consequence of having to labor for low wages, and in some cases uncertain payment. The students of this college have taught successfully in nearly every Southern, and in some of the Northern States. Their work has given satisfaction, and has been highly commended by school directors and county superintendents. The present school year has been one of the most prosperous. Over three hundred students have been enrolled, and all departments have shown an increased attendance. The prospect for an increased attendance in the future is bright, and an increased usefulness seems to be opening up before the Central Tennessee College.—*Central Tennessee College Record.*

A Negro's Eloquence.

At Waxahachie, during the last term of the Ellis county district court, a colored man was indicted for entering into conspiracy to murder. He was brought to trial, the evidence was strong, and, in spite of the good fight made in his defense by his attorney, he was convicted. A motion for a new trial was made, and the judge, seeing that no error of law was made, and believing the evidence sufficient, promptly overruled the motion. When the prisoners were brought in to be sentenced, this negro was among them. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he said he knew anything he might say would have no weight with the court, as all the forms of law had been complied with, and he must go to the penitentiary, but he had something to say for the benefit of his colored friends, and, with the permission of the court, he would make a few remarks. The court told him that he would listen. The negro started off slowly and deliberately, reviewing the testimony, showing the inconsistencies of witnesses' statements, and then, carried away at the idea of the wrong done him, he burst forth in a strain of eloquence seldom heard. When he sat down the judge said: "Sam, I thought you guilty; I don't believe so now, and will set aside the judgment overruling your motion for a new trial and give you another chance." So eloquently had the negro presented his case, that the county attorney dismissed the case, and the prisoner walked out of the courtroom a free man. This is the first case, in Texas, at least, where a man brought up to be sentenced was ever turned loose. Every person present says that the effort was the finest one ever heard. The negro is uneducated, and is a common field hand.—*Dallas (Texas) Times.*

An Englishman's Opinion.

John Bright has written a letter to a gentleman at Atlanta, which indicates that he has a good knowledge of the current events of the South. He remarks:—

"As for your old slave South, you will have few Englishmen settling there so long as the old temper of your people continues to exist. We hear of the ill-treatment of the negro and of the hostile disposition of many of your white population toward families who come from the North. I know not how much of this is true, but so long as the belief in its truth exists your Southern States will make small progress in comparison with the North and West. You have soil and climate, but you will not easily or speedily shake off the old curse, and men from Europe will prefer a country where slavery has not prevailed, and where the negro is not a considerable portion of your population; they will think that the North and West offer a better field for them—with more real freedom and less of the elements of disorder. I wish all your States a growing prosperity."

General News Items.

The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Natal.

Democrats of the fifth Ohio district nominated B. F. Lefevre for Congress.

Many deaths from starvation are reported, caused by famine, in the Valsk district of Russia.

South Carolina Republicans have instructed their delegates to the national convention to vote as a unit for Gen. Grant.

It is reported that Macao is blockaded and that Chinese cruisers have captured seventeen vessels in Portugese waters.

D. M. Middleton, for more than fifty years clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court, died in Washington on the 28th of April, aged 95 years.

Ohio Republicans instructed their delegates at large to vote for Blaine, and requested the district delegates to do so also. Eight are for Blaine.

The British training ship Atlanta is now regarded as lost with all on board. She had a crew of thirty officers and about three hundred young seamen.

The coroner's inquest at San Francisco resulted in a verdict charging the son of Mayor Kalloch with the murder of Charles de Young, editor of the *Chronicle*.

In the Blackburn district, England, 26,000 weavers have given notice of their intention to strike for higher wages, in a fortnight unless their wages are advanced.

In Blue Rock township, Harrison Co., Indiana, one hundred masked men shot Henry Long, who was undergoing examination on the charge of shooting his neighbor. Long, however, first shot the leader of the lynchers dead.

A cyclone struck Macon, Miss., Sunday night, April 24, about 8, destroying the railroad depot and other buildings. Fifteen were killed and many wounded. The citizens suspended business and promptly relieved the suffering. Appeals for aid were sent out.

Capt. Potter, of the United States frigate Constellation, and his officers, Col. Brookes, and the American consul at Cork, and members of the committee of the New York Herald relief fund, were among the special guests at the luncheon given by the Cork Yacht Club to the Duke of Edinburg.

In consequence of the blockade of Callao the government of Peru has declared ports of entry at minor ports and road steads, Caletas, between Caoma and Pisco. This action of the Peruvian government opens to commerce upwards of forty new ports, situated between 9 degrees 28 minutes and 13 degrees 43 minutes south longitude.

The negro exodus question is still one of importance, not only in a political, but in a politico-economic and humane sense. The figures show that about 5,000 colored people have moved into the State of Indiana alone, while the number arriving in States farther West, and especially in Kansas, is still large.

Phillip Ryan, saloon keeper, at whose house the plot to "fix" Whitaker, the colored cadet at West Point, is believed to have been discussed, was arrested on a charge of perjury, in having sworn before the Court of Inquiry that none of the cadets had been at his house, or were in the habit of coming there in uniform. The professors say that Whitaker was not lazy, but had a prospect of passing his examination. He was at the head of the fifth section, and there were [illegible] white cadets below him. His standing on a scale of 100 was 72.

Soon after the appointment of Gladstone as the British premier the following appointments were sanctioned by the Queen: The Duke of Argyle, lord president of the council; Sir William G. V. Harcourt, secretary of state for home department; Earl of [illegible]ly, secretary of state for the [illegible]al department; Right Hon. John Bright, chancellor of the [illegible] Lancaster; Right Hon. J. [illegible] field, president of the local government board; Lord Granville [illegible] retary of state for the foreign department; Marquis of [illegible] secretary of state for India; C. C. Ch[illegible], secretary of [illegible] the war [illegible] [illegible]

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

[illegible]SDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

[illegible] General Conference.

[illegible] General Conference of the [illegible] Episcopal Church began [illegible] session in Pike's [illegible] Cincinnati, Saturday, [illegible] A very large majority of [illegible] elect answered to [illegible] on roll call. [illegible] bishops were present. [illegible] senior Bishop Scott [illegible] Conference to order. His [illegible] better than it was a few [illegible] but he is still feeble, [illegible] and suffers greatly [illegible] attacks of neuralgia. [illegible] and honored by all. [illegible] beautiful old age, made [illegible] a long life of holy living, [illegible] devotion to the [illegible] Christ. Bishop Simpson [illegible] vigor of body and [illegible] continues to command [illegible] respect of the whole [illegible] Harris, Bowman, [illegible] Wiley, Andrews [illegible] all enjoying their [illegible] and enter with en[illegible] the responsible [illegible]

[illegible] W. Woodruff was [illegible] by a unani[illegible] compliment well [illegible]. He chose, and [illegible] elected as his as[illegible] D. S. Monroe, L. S. [illegible] George [illegible] Hancock and J. P. [illegible]

[illegible] Daily Christian [illegible] on the [illegible] The edi[illegible] A. M., will [illegible] also his [illegible] The [illegible] Revs. A. Mc[illegible] W. D. Bridge [illegible]

[illegible] colored [illegible] work [illegible]

regal title of Queen City. Cincinnati is rich also in its historical relation to the early labors of Methodism in extending itself into the great West and South. The names of many of our early heroes are still fragrant here in the memories of many of our citizens. The names of Finley, Raper, Christie, Morris, Wright, are embalmed in some of our Churches. Here, too, is the birthplace of German Methodism, and its venerable father, William Nast, is still among us, honored and cherished by all. For nearly fifty years this has also been a great center of Methodistic publishing interests, from which has gone forth through the West and South a steady stream of periodicals and books, whose power and influence for good no man can measure.

It is now forty-four years since a General Conference assembled in this city. Few live now who participated in its doings. Roberts, Soule, Hedding, and Andrew presided over its deliberations. Beverly Waugh, of Baltimore, and Thomas A. Morris, of this city, were then elected bishops, and with them Wilbur Fisk, who set the marvelous example which no man has had the courage to imitate, of declining the episcopacy after having been elected to it. These, and nearly all who were associated with them in that Conference, have died in the faith. Great changes have passed upon the city, the State, the country, and the Church since that time. With an unbroken North and South, only twenty-two conferences were represented, and on a ratio of one member for every twenty members of annual conferences, only one hundred and fifty delegates were elected. Before us to-day, assemble two hundred and forty-five ministers elected on a basis of one to every forty-five members of the annual conferences, and one hundred and fifty-two laymen, a body of almost four hundred representatives from ninety-five conferences of one branch of Methodism alone; and these include representatives from nearly all parts of the world, whereas at that time we had no foreign work at all, except the mission in Liberia, which was at that session created the first of our family of foreign conferences. From Africa, from China, from India, and from several States in Europe, we welcome to-day the representatives of a Church whose mission stations girdle the world. The Conference of 1836 represented a membership of the whole of Episcopal Methodism of this country of 650,000. This one repre[illegible] a membership of 1,700,000, in [illegible] branch of the church, while [illegible] church that was here [illegible]ted in 1836, now numbers [illegible] two millions and a half [illegible], an almost four-fold in[illegible] of membership in forty-five [illegible] and more than six-times as [illegible] annual conferences; and [illegible] the triumphant host [illegible] time have gone to their [illegible]

[illegible] session felt the first serious [illegible] the great anti-slavery [illegible] and attempted to crush [illegible] by a series of resolutions [illegible] to read. And [illegible] nothing could more [illegible] the progress of [illegible] and the marvelous change [illegible] has taken place in the coun[illegible] in the church, than the [illegible] of these resolutions, [illegible] that body with a [illegible] and largeness of vote [illegible] almost unanimous. Two [illegible] body had attended [illegible] an anti-slavery [illegible] city. The Confer[illegible] the following condemn[illegible] and resolutions:

[illegible] excitement has prevailed [illegible] the subject of modern [illegible] represented to have [illegible] recently by the [illegible] two members of the [illegible] lecturing upon and [illegible] topic; and, [illegible] on the part of [illegible] calculated to bring [illegible] and distrust [illegible]

behalf of the Conference in a short, but very appropriate speech. We quote in part, as follows:

In thinking of the growth of the Church, while you were speaking, a little incident came to my mind. On my arrival in this city there was placed in my hand a little card, and on it was printed a large list of works on the refutation of Methodism, information designed for members of this body and for the public who may look in upon this body, as to where they might find a refutation of the Methodist Church. We were told thereon that these books were gathered in two or three large institutions in the East. I could not but think: Why all this labor in refuting Methodism? I am not aware that theological schools have undertaken to make a collection of books refuting any other branches of the Church of Christ, but for some reason careful preparation has been made of a library to refute Methodism. I ask why? I suppose it is because it has had this wonderful growth. I am very certain that none of our theological schools have made any collection of books refuting other denominations. We have been willing they should stand by us in a fair field for us all.

But, sir, the growth of the country and the progress of the Church have been alike wonderful. I am reminded this morning of the growth of public improvement, anticipating and providing for the enlarged condition of the Church. It is a very pleasant thought to me that the progress of improvement and invention has provided for the Church, as she needed them, the appliances necessary for her perfect development. Just as we needed more rapid transit, railroads were finished; just when we needed it to communicate with the men who are carrying the work of the Church into heathen lands all over the world, the telegraph laid its electric line under the sea, and when we needed larger buildings for such a great gathering of the Church as this, for which our churches cannot afford sufficient accommodation, the Opera-house is thrown open to us. [Cheers.] It was not so with our fathers; the opera-house was not open to them. The opera houses of that day were not filled with the voice of songs of this nature.

We will try and keep the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN posted on all the chief doings of the Conference.

J. C. H.

The Labor Strikes.

Our amiable contemporary, the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, (M. E. Church South,) in a spirit of *forgetfulness*, admitted these statements into its editorial columns:

The recent labor strikes on the river, between New Orleans and Donaldsonville have been, as might have been expected, a choice morsel to the Republican religious editors. The strikers happened to be negroes, misdirected and infatuated negroes. They were an armed mob, guilty of trespassing upon the property of the planters, and of violently and forcibly preventing the well-disposed from pursuing their accustomed labor. Negroes were whipped and beaten most unmercifully, and the lives and property of the whites placed in peril by these armed bands of colored strikers. The Governor, as in duty bound, sent a few militia men to the scene of the trouble, to protect the people, to preserve the peace, and to arrest the ring-leaders. The position taken by the authorities was the same that was taken by the State and national governments in reference to the railroad strikes and of miners. But the fact that these lawless strikers in Louisiana were negroes, made the difference in the eyes of those who can see nothing but the perfection of beauty and propriety in the character and conduct of the colored race.

The SOUTHWESTERN has conscientiously criticised the unnecessary use of troops against labor strikers. The facts that the strikers were negroes, misguided, trespassing on property, preventing others from pursuing their accustomed labor, and had whipped some of their own race, were duly noted. That the "lives and property of the whites were placed in peril by armed bands of colored strikers" is only partially correct. If any life was endangered, the indiscretion of the whites in firing upon the strikers unlawfully gave rise to that danger. It is an exciting circumstance in the settling of disputes anywhere; and the negroes are good imitators. The purpose of the strikers was to secure higher wages, not to take life or property. The civil authorities made no attempt whatever to suppress lawlessness, and the judge who called for troops could have sent a constable to the rioters, armed with a writ. The Governor, "in duty bound," should have told the civil officers to discharge their duty. Instead, the militia was hastily, if not lawlessly sent, at great cost to the public treasury, to do what in all probability a constable or sheriff [illegible] have done, with a regular [illegible].

[illegible] this case the St. Charles *Her*[illegible] with our view: that [illegible] authorities might have [illegible] to do something before [illegible] was ordered out. Our [illegible] is mistaken when it ma[illegible] action to be [illegible] that of the State [illegible] Governments with [illegible] and miners [illegible] it was [illegible] resistance [illegible] overpower [illegible]

did stop work, and have not yet resumed it. On last Saturday evening affidavits were made against four or five of the leaders, and, having been placed for execution in the hands of Sheriff P. A. Jones (a colored man), he proceeded alone and unaccompanied to the Burnside plantations, situated five or six miles below Donaldsonville, on the opposite side of the river, and, without any difficulty, executed all the warrants and lodged the ringleaders in the parish jail, where they are still.

On Monday morning their friends, to the number of one hundred or one hundred and twenty, believing that they were to be tried on that day, marched up very quietly, without any arms, and without making the least hostile demonstration, to Darrowville, opposite Donaldsonville, and contented themselves with sending over to the court-house a committee of seven from among their number to ascertain what would be done with their friends, the prisoners. Upon being told by the proper authorities that their trial would not take place until to-morrow (Thursday), they returned home very peaceably and have been very quiet since. This I have from one of Mr. Burnside's agents, whom I saw this evening.

We shall cheerfully support the faithful execution of the law, but object to partisans getting the ear of the Governor, and exaggerating an ordinary labor strike into undue proportions to serve partisan ends. We regret that our contemporary cannot take a more charitable view of the strikers, especially when it is known that the wages now received will not feed, clothe and educate them to become better citizens.

Death of Rev. James M. Vance.

Rev. James M. Vance died in this city on Friday last at 12:10. The deceased was born a slave in Tennessee, bought himself before the war, and acquired considerable property. He was sixty-five years old. Forty years were devoted to the ministry. He was one of the first ministers who joined our church in this State, and for six years he served it as a presiding elder. At the last annual conference Bishop Harris assigned him to Thompson Chapel, but he was only able to fill the pulpit once. For nearly three months he was confined to his bed. Rev. A. E. P. Albert, and others who visited him, found him perfectly resigned in spirit. He leaves a wife and two grown sons to mourn his loss. The funeral services were held at Union Chapel, and his remains were followed to their rest by a very large concourse of people. Due honors were paid him by Masonic brethren. It was remarked that his funeral was the largest ever witnessed since that of Hon. O. J. Dunn, some years since.

Judge Billings on Repudiation.

Last week Judge Billings, of the U. S. Circuit Court passed upon the application of Henry Bier, a citizen of France, for an injunction pendente lite, requiring the municipal authorities of New Orleans to show cause why their December budget, levying a tax of fifteen mills in 1880 should not be carried into effect. The Council had subsequently adopted an ordinance reducing the levy to ten mills, a virtual repudiation of obligations to its premium bondholders. From the clear decision of Judge Billings we make the following extract:

Then I am at a loss to see what defense can be successfully made to the demand of the holders of these bonds in a court either of law or of equity jurisdiction. The case presented is this: A municipal corporation undertook and promised that they would make an annual levy to satisfy certain of its debts. They did this under the most solemn of legislative sanctions, and when in the forum of conscience they must admit they owe these debts. Upon these promises and undertakings old obligations were surrendered, and the obligations upon which this suit is brought were received and put into circulation. The city has levied the contract tax, and the question is, shall she be enjoined from recalling that levy? The provision of the new constitution known as article 209, and the act of the general assembly of 1879 known as act No. 79, if they were intended to include the city of New Orleans, can have no effect, for around this contract is thrown the protective power of the federal constitution, which prohibits any State from passing any law which shall impair the obligation of a contract. The Supreme Court of the United States has said again and again that a subsequently passed statute which repeals or restricts the power of taxation as it existed at the time of incurring obligations is, as to such obligations, null and void. Van Hoffman vs. Quincy, 4 Wall., 535, and Butz vs. Muscatine, 8 Wall., 562.

Greatly to the surprise of editor and publishers of *St. Nicholas*, who had not entered it for competition, nor thought of doing so, it was awarded the first prize offered by the Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for the publication which best explains and defends the cause of mercy to animals. Mentioning this, the New York *Evening Post*, says: "What *St. Nicholas* has done for the right in this respect has been done simply in the course of its uniform labors for the building up of sound manly and womanly character among its young readers, and its work is entitled to the prize awarded, rather as a testimony to the uniform character of the magazine than as the reward of special effort."

A band of masked men visited several colored families near Springfield, La., accused them of stealing hogs, and ordered them to leave. Three families, or eleven persons in all, are now in this city. They say they were living in comfortable homes of their own, had [illegible], and lately butchered [illegible] usual summer [illegible] neighbor[illegible]

hood, and they attribute their driving out to the jealousy of poor whites. They regret to leave the homes and the fruits of their honest industry, but know the midnight raider to be superior to the executors of Louisiana law.

Recent English journals seem to note the fact that we are now making better paper in this country than is being manufactured in England. *The Queen* of March 13th, speaking of the effects seen in the engravings of *Scribner's Monthly*, says of the paper on which that magazine is printed, "it is of such a texture and has such a surface that the printer is able to reproduce the most delicate touches. As no similar paper is used in this country, we must be content with merit of a different order in home work."

Moody and Sankey, the celebrated evangelists, spent Sunday, April 18th, in this city. Services were held, at 11 a. m. at Carondelet Street Methodist Church, at five p. m. at Ames Methodist Church, and at 8 p. m. at Coliseum Baptist Church. Also on Monday, at 12 m. in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Immense crowds were at each service. They left this city on Tuesday, the 21st, for Texas.

Communications for the columns of the General Conference Daily can be addressed to the Editor, Rev. W. H. Daniels; proposals for advertisements and other business matters, to Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Local option was voted down in the Ohio Legislature, by a small majority.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. N. Blain, Butler, Texas, writes us: "When you told General Grant that we had nothing to give him but the good will of our hearts, I believe you spoke for us all."

—Rev. P. Jamison, reporting the death of sister Louisa Barker, says that sister Roxanna Williams, her husband and two children were badly wounded by the storm at Macon, Miss.

—F. H. Johnson writes from Alleyton, Texas: "Bro. O. B. Clark requests me to express his joy to you. He has heard from his people, and his wife's people, by advertising in the SOUTHWESTERN. The paper has overpaid the price of it in finding his friends. Some of them were in Mississippi, and some in Tennessee. We are glad to hear from them. Thank you, thank you a thousand times."

—*Zion's Herald*, of April 22, says: "Bishop Foster has just returned to his home, looking fresh, but thoroughly tired out by an extraordinary and unintermitted succession of services. In fifty days he has traveled five thousand miles, delivered twenty-four sermons, lectures and addresses, and thirty days of the time he passed in conference and cabinet sessions. This gives a somewhat vivid idea of the work of our bishops. Surely the office is not a sinecure."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

J. F. R. W. Summerhill, Cedar Grove: "We held our second quarterly meeting at Mt. Union on the 34th ult. Our beloved elder, W. Butler, was unable to be with us on account of sickness in his family. Rev. H. Burton presided. We collected $5.15. Fifty communed with us, the largest number known at that place. We are getting ready for the 30th of May."

E. Provine, Alexandria: "The Murfreesboro district conference was held March 24. Rev. Hiram Robinson preached the opening sermon. Elder Manson called the conference to order, and the writer was elected secretary. Eight pastors, 4 Sunday-school superintendents, 6 class leaders and 5 local preachers were present. It was agreed to pay the elder $240. The spiritual interest on the work is good, but it is financially weak, especially on that part of it where many of our members have gone to Kansas."

MISSISSIPPI.

L. P. Brown, Shubuta: "Elder Dunn held our quarterly conference. The dollar system for missionary collections was adopted. Three converts during the quarter. Churches in favorable condition."

W. H. Gallion, Holly Springs: "For the past three weeks I have been engaged in a protracted meeting. We have received 46 members into the church; 40 are new converts and 20 are students of Shaw University. Bro. W. W. Hooper and teachers took an active part in this great work. The meeting is yet going on. Pray for us."

Geo. Washington, Cypremort: "I am proud to say that the Lord has blessed us so far. Our Sabbath-school is improving much. We have an attendance of about eighty or ninety. We are unable to [illegible] in regular sessions as we wish, owing to our church having been wrecked by storm last September. By the help of the Lord we are going to raise up the walls of Zion again."

ARKANSAS.

C. A. Tabor, Rob Roy: "I have a deed for new church; 1 new Sunday-school; 1 new appointment; have taken in two members, and will hold the fort, by God's help."

B. Crumpton, Little Rock: "We are doing all we can for our church. Rev. J. G. Thompson is the kind of a man we should have had here ten years ago. The sisters of Wesley Chapel will give a festival to aid the building of a house of worship, on Thursday, May 16. Mrs. B. Crumpton is president; Lucy Jackson, vice-president; Miss Mary Howard, secretary; Mrs. O. Hill, treasurer of the society. Our flourishing Sunday-school, R. May, superintendent, gave a festival April 1, to raise money to purchase a library. About $35 was cleared."

TEXAS.

G. Holland, San Marcos: "The presiding elder has held our first quarter. The people are doing well."

G. R. Smith, Alleyton: "I have just returned from the line of Colorado and Fayette county, where I have been teaching public free school. I have a lively Sunday-school and about 40 enrolled."

LOUISIANA.

H. J. Wright, Alexandria: "Our first quarterly conference was held on Saturday, and in the absence of the presiding elder, Rev. J. F. Marshall, our beloved pastor, presided. There was a good attendance. The pastor reported Sabbath-schools 2; pupils, 770; preached to the children twice; received in full membership 1, deceased 1, visits 20, to to sick, 14; classes reported by their leaders 9, in number very favorable. Pastor received this quarter $53.85. One recommended for local preacher's license—Bro. Fulton Norwood, of the M. E. Church."

Sunday-School Centennial Day —May 30, 1880.

In pursuance of the action of the Board of Managers of our Sunday-school Union, indorsed by the bench of Bishops, I hereby respectfully call the attention of the Church, especially of preachers in charge and Sunday-school superintendents, to the plan for celebrating the Robert Raikes Centennial in Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools throughout the world.

I. OBJECT. It is the object of this appointment to call to mind the earnest efforts of Mr. Raikes in founding the modern mission Sunday-school a century ago; to emphasize the distinction between that institution and the true school of the Church, of which Christ himself was the founder and first teacher; to awaken a new interest in philanthropic labor for the needy and neglected; to promote more careful and devout study of the Bible by all members of the Church, and to increase the fund of the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church by which this manifold and blessed work may be extended in all parts of our Zion.

II. PLAN. The last Sabbath in May, 1880, (May 30,) has been selected as the Centennial Day. The following programme is respectfully submitted:

1. Ringing of the CHURCH BELL at 6 o'clock Sabbath morning in honor of Robert Raikes.
2. Teachers' and officers' SERVICE OF PRAYER AND PRAISE at 8:30 o'clock.
3. Regular SUNDAY-SCHOOL SESSION at 9:15 o'clock.
   [Schools that meet usually in the afternoon will undoubtedly change for this day that the afternoon may be given up to the Centennial Service.]
4. PUBLIC SERVICE at 10:30 o'clock.
   [It is hoped that the school will be present to aid in the singing; that the minister will preach on some phase or relation of the Sunday-school work, and that a collection will be taken in behalf of the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.]
5. CENTENNIAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CELEBRATION at 2:30 o'clock.
   [A special "Sunday-school Centennial Service" has been prepared for this occasion. Portions of it may be used in connection with the morning service. Price of the "Centennial Service," $1 per hundred copies. Apply to Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, and Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati and Chicago. It is earnestly hoped that another collection will be taken in behalf of the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this afternoon service.]
6. VESPER SERVICE at 7:30 o'clock.
   [See "Sunday-school Centennial Service."]
7. PUBLIC SERVICE at 8 o'clock.
   [Singing by Sunday-school choir, etc.]
8. NIGHT SONG at close of evening service.

III. The Sabbath selected for this Centennial celebration is the National Decoration Day, but as all loyal Methodists will devote Monday, May 31, to that patriotic service, it will in no wise interfere with it to observe Sabbath as a Memorial of the brave and noble philanthropist who was a soldier in the army of Christ and a friend of humanity.

IV. The plan of the Centennial Day is thus prayerfully submitted to the Church. Shall it have a response worthy of the Church and of the cause?

J. H. VINCENT,
Cor. Sec. S. S. Union M. E. Church.

The Phonetic Sounds.

What a preacher needs to do in the pulpit is to speak distinctly. He should articulate clearly. His enunciation should be smooth and with ease; but, unfortunately, too many of us in the South have never been drilled in the phonetic sounds of our language, and as to a course in elocution, many would not understand what it meant; besides, many who have not had very good advantages in earlier life have, for reasons best known to themselves, since coming before the public as instructors, made pretentions to acquired knowledge such as they too often show they have the greatest need; and thus they excuse themselves from studying and perfecting a better knowledge of the first principles.

Again, many have been more honest, and less proud and pretentious, and have endeavored to lay a foundation like the Father's, for at least a passable knowledge of common branches of our English education—leaving out an effort to master Greek and Latin—and although they do not become so envious as a Baptist divine not long since gave as a reason for the Methodists being jealous of him, went on to say in his sermon: "The reason the Methodists do not like us Baptists is because we preach Greek and Latin and Geography." Yet those less pretentious and more earnest brethren find that the more they learn about the English, the more they have to learn, in order to do anything with its rules and exceptions to rules; in consequence of which many of its masters are heard to stumble and blunder.

Now, what we need is reformation in phonetic writing and spelling. Having examined a number of systems of short hand writing, and I did so in hope of something practical, I failed until I came across the Manuel of Takigraphy, as taught and written by Rev. D. P. Lindsley, of New York. I at once availed myself of the opportunity of studying it under Mr. L. M. Layton, now Rev. L. M. Layton, of the Little Rock Conference, and can say unhesitatingly that the common style, which consists of 42 characters representing the supposed 42 distinct sounds we use in speaking, furnishing a connective vowel scale, is easily learned, easily written, and easily read. There are 16 exercises or lessons in the book, and twenty days of close application would take any average student through. Two years ago to-day I took up the study of this style, and the first three days I took the first four lessons, and from that day to this I have never, so far as I remember, written to Bro. Layton in long hand. Any man, woman or child can easily learn it. Rev. L. M. Layton and myself have the agency for this State, but can teach in any other State, and in order to give Methodist preachers a chance, we propose teaching any one of them so he can write any word in the English language correctly, for the small pittance of $3—in advance. We will take him through a full course. Any other person who may desire to study it may have a full course for $5. These offers except the brethren in our own conference, whom we will teach for nothing. Books always on hand, and can be had by students for $1.25, but we do not care to sell, except to students. We understand that this system of short hand has been introduced into the public schools of Chicago.

Any one wishing further information can address either of us at 1017 Thirteenth St., Little Rock, Ark.

I. G. POLLARD.

April 9, 1880.

Shaw University.

The advertisement in the Conference Minutes states that our present school year closes on the 16th of June. This is a mistake. We close on Tuesday, June 1st. Let the visiting committee and others intending to attend please take notice, and make their arrangements accordingly. The programme of our closing exercises will be furnished to the SOUTHWESTERN next week.

W. W. HOOPER.

Letter from Holly Springs.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., April 12, 1880.

MR. EDITOR — We are in the midst of a gracious outpouring of God's Spirit. For the past ten days Asbury Chapel and Shaw University have been scenes of rejoicing in many respects, unparalleled in the history of either church or school. There have been over forty conversions, about thirty of whom are students of the University, and most of that number are from the upper classes. Every student now in school above the preparatory department is to-day a zealous worker for Christ, and there are few in the lower classes who are not within the folds of the church. The son of one of our ministers, Bro. Brooks, is among those soundly converted to God. Bro. Gallion, our pastor, is laboring faithfully for the cause, and is rejoicing over the great ingathering of souls and workers for the Master.

May the friends of the University continue to pray that those who go out from its walls may be bright and shining lights in the vineyard of the Lord, and that the University may be annually reconsecrated to God by the conversion of many souls among its students.

REP.

Financial Agent's First Report.

DEAR EDITOR—I commenced my financial tour Jan. 2d, by appealing to the conscience of the present State Governor, O. M. Roberts. The old gentleman responded very liberally by endorsing an appeal to the public for aid and giving $10. The Mayor of the city gave $5. The city marshall, Ed. Crany, ex-Congressman John Hancock, and Dr. Walker promised donations on my return to the city.

The 10th and 11th of January found me at Columbus, Rev. Larkin Carper pastor. Here I found a live congregation, laboring under a tremendous strain to remove the Church Extension debt. Here I lectured, represented the interest of the college, and lifted a collection of $11.65, $2 from the Sunday-school and $1 from the pastor. On the Columbus Circuit, Bro. C. Young, on account of a keen norther, the people failed to turn out, so I lectured to 8 persons and received 70 cents.

At Alleyton, Bro. E. E. Cooper's work, this grand brother had used every effort possible to make my visit a success. I met a full house and took $3.25. From this point I went to Eagle Lake, of which Bro. Charles Chase is pastor. I found a live little church of 17 members. The pastor contributed his dollar, so from this little band I raised $6.30. Mrs. Ailsey Thomas made a gift of $1.75. From there I went to Oakland and Brown's Chapel. Bro. Peter Johnson and congregation were watching and waiting for me. Just here I must note that Bro. Johnson wields an extensive influence in his community. At this point I received $11.70.

On the 17th and 18th I was at Halletsville, having notified the pastor, Rev. S. Morgan, nearly three weeks previous to my arrival; but to my utter astonishment when I drove up the citizens informed me that they were not aware of my coming, and their pastor had been been gone more than a month. I met with wonderful success. After lecturing to a large audience I took a neat collection of $18.60. Mrs. Aberhill Morrow gave $1.20, and Miss Mollie Mitchel $1.

The night of Jan. 23 I was on the LaGrange circuit, Bro. P. M. Carmichael, pastor. Inclement weather, scarcity of money and hard times generally, prevented much success. Here I took $1.15, and pushed my boat to LaGrange, of which Rev. G. W. Smith, the big gun of the West Texas Conference, is pastor. After lecturing to quite a large audience I took $14.15. The Sunday-school contributed $3.25. Sister Louisia Phason gave $1. We next visited West Point, Rev. O. Hart, pastor. Here I took $2.75, Bro. Hart giving $1 of it.

On the night of Jan. 27, at Giddings, Rev. James Jarmon, pastor, I found the people had been notified, and were prepared to meet the school claim. I lectured, and took up $7.

At Fiatonia and Schulenburg I found Rev. Thomas Wadkins waiting for me, having notified the people of my coming, but not prepared to receive a lecture on account of having no place to assemble a congregation.

The inclement weather prevented my reaching the Cunningham work, of which the Rev. D. Mucker is pastor.

Feb. 3d and 4th, at Lockhart, the pastor, W. H. Davis, was gone, and I did not know where to find him. I had notified the people through the pastor, of my coming, a month previous, but I was informed that they were not aware of my visit, so I took but $3.70, Bro. Albert Bright contributing $1.

Feb. 7th and 8th I was at Luling. The same complaint was made. Rev. E. Nesbitt had not been there since before the Conference at Victoria. At this charge I took $6.20. From here I went to Gonzales where I found the pastor, Bro. James Henderson, at his post, and the people well notified. Here I lectured to quite an audience and took a neat collection of $11.60. Mr. Alex Mathews gave $1.25.

The 17th and 18th found me at Belmont, Rev. Robert Deaux, pastor. Here I took $6.75, Mr. Joe Brothers contributing $5.

Feb. 21 and 22 I was at Riddleville, Bro. T. August, pastor. I found the people well notified but I could not get out to Riddleville and lectured to a small company at one of the circuit points and took $2.65.

The 25th found me at [illegible]

[illegible] W. H. Mossley's work. Al[illegible] nearly two months [illegible] pastor had never said a [illegible] people concerning my [illegible] at this point I took nothing. On the 26th I was at Seguin [illegible] Bro. Wright's death Rev. E. [illegible] became pastor. The people [illegible] contributed $6.80.

While in San Antonio on the 28th [illegible] the rain came down in [illegible]. The people were well [illegible] but I did not meet the op[illegible] of lecturing on account of [illegible] but managed to raise $6.50.

The 6th and 7th of March I lec[illegible] Georgetown, Rev. E. Cogs[illegible] pastor, to a full house and [illegible] $10.75. Sisters Dauphney [illegible], Pollie Reed and Mrs. Ar[illegible] Williams each contributed a dollar.

At Austin, Rev. D. Gregory, pas[illegible] could be done on ac[illegible] inclement weather. I made [illegible] but failed each time.

Rev. Granville Norman, pastor of [illegible] Tabernacle, told me [illegible] had received both of my [illegible] had not said a word to [illegible] people concerning the matter. [illegible] nothing about the school. The West Texas Conference [illegible] at Austin is doing finely. [illegible] is full and still they [illegible] scholars are under [illegible] subjection to their teachers. [illegible] school; I don't think [illegible] well pleased at [illegible] of pupils in my life. [illegible] is worthy of patronage [illegible] by all means be patron[illegible] own church.

J. W. ROBINSON,
[illegible] Conf. School.
[illegible] 26th, 1880.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

[illegible] THE YOUNG. [illegible] 13-22. [illegible] Suffer lit[illegible] not, to come [illegible] kingdom of [illegible]

[illegible] Commenting Bishop. [illegible] National S. S. Teacher.] [illegible] of the present lesson [illegible] of Judea, by the [illegible] the Jordan." Mark [illegible] surrounded [illegible] The Phari[illegible] as many [illegible] Hillel [illegible]

"commandments." He sent him to the law, that the law might be his school-master to teach him the lesson that salvation could not be earned. Perhaps he was doubtful whether he meant to send him to the law of Moses, or, like some of the rabbis, give to him some new commandments. He points him only to those that were framed with reference to man's relation with man. He says nothing of those that relate to God. "Jesus, beholding him, loved him." Christ admitted the virtue of all that the young man had done. His deeds were good so far as they went. He wanted but the one thing—but that was the one thing that vitally was necessary. He needed to give God the first place in his heart. He had not kept the very first commandment. It is not riches that Christ anywhere condemns, but the love of them. The giving up of his possessions would have secured to him eternal life, only because such a sacrifice would have been proof that he had brought his will into subjection to God's will. He was not so willing to do as he had thought. So long as a man worships riches, he can not worship God. They themselves shared in the same spirit which just had been condemned; for in verse 27 it is apparent that thoughts of earthly reward were not unmixed with the devotion of the apostles to their Master. To them this may appear impossible—the salvation of our race, despite the love for the things of this world, that so characterize it. "But with God all things are possible." The redemption of the world was possible, or he never would have sent his Son here to die for it.

MARRIAGES.

In Shreveport, La., by Rev. T. Jackson, Mr. E. Hutchinson to Miss Sarah Wright.

At State Line, Miss., March 31, 1880, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Nelson to Miss Juno Powe, Rev. J. N. Thomas officiating.

April 12, 1880, Ben Smith was married at his residence to Mrs. Elizabeth Chalmers; March 26, Mr. Frederick Shaw to Miss Lucinda Watt; March 31, Mr. Dan Roberson to Miss Sophia Williamson, at the residence of Mr. Ben Smith. All are members of our church. Rev. W. H. H. Gallion officiated.

What guarantee have you that the substitute offered you may not at one time contain something and at another something [illegible] you can be blindly deceived by [illegible] medicine which is only made to [illegible] something cheap to take the place of [illegible] of high reputation? The genuine [illegible] manufactured for years—a half [illegible] of dollars expended to secure its [illegible] and, too much money is in[illegible] Simmons Liver Regulator by Zeilin [illegible] risk the loss by allowing the [illegible] to fall from its high standard. The best part of a life time has been spent in [illegible] this reputation which will last [illegible] generations. The substitutes having no [illegible] to lose will be made of the cheap[illegible] and poorest materials to enable the [illegible] to buy what is cheap.

DEATHS.

Bro. Reuben Dees was killed [illegible] by the falling of a tree. He [illegible] church member.

H. WYATT.

[illegible], Miss.

[illegible] Joseph Dixon died March [illegible] faith, leaving [illegible] five children to mourn [illegible]

MORTON LOTT.

[illegible] night of April 25th, Ed[illegible] son of Bro. J. W. [illegible] Longstreet, passed [illegible] illness, aged three [illegible] and six days.

P. JEMISON.

[illegible], April 27, 1880.

[illegible] Wilson, member of [illegible], Shreveport, La., [illegible] pastor, died April [illegible] husband and five [illegible] her loss.

[illegible] Holliday joined the [illegible] a Christian [illegible] April 12, 1880. [illegible] and a large [illegible] her loss.

P. BLUE.

after church, she said that as she was getting old, and lived so far, she must go home. That same night she was killed in the storm by the crushing of the house.

P. JEMISON.

Macon, Miss., April 27, 1880.

Sister Emmeline Roberson, a faithful member of the M. E. Church for several years, died in the faith at her residence in Jacksonport, Ark., March 4, 1880.

Bro. Wm. Adams died at this place April 2, 1880, a probationer in the M. E. Church.

Sister Sarah Hamilton died April 15, 1880. She leaves a mother, a husband, and two little children to mourn her loss. Her last words were: "All is well."

W. O. EMORY, Pastor.

Jacksonport, Ark.

By a strange yet wise providence death has once more entered the home of our dear Bro. F. C. Moore, presiding elder of the Navasota district. On Saturday, April 24, at 4 p. m., with bleeding and yet trustful hearts they buried their little Georgie, aged one year and six months.

God plants his flowers at any time
And gathers at any age.

L. P. C.

Houston, Texas.

Our little boy Georgie, aged 1 year 6 months and 12 days, died April 22d. Thus God is preparing heaven for us. He passed away from great suffering to where there is joy and peace without sorrow, health without sickness, peace without temptation, eyes without tears, souls without sin. He will never know doubt or fear, or care, he shall know the 'fullness of joy' which heaven affords.

F. CARSON MOORE.

Austin, Texas.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," like all other *really good* things, are frequently imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article prepared by John I. Brown & Sons.

NEW BOOKS.

IDYLS OF THE KING. By Alfred Tennyson. New York: I. K. Funk & Co. Price 20c.

No. 22 of the Standard Series. A beautiful production from the pen of the great poet laureate of England.

EDUCATION: Intellectual, Moral and Physical. By Herbert Spencer.

This is No. 5 of the Humboldt Library, J. Fitzgerald & Co., 249 Broadway, New York, and is sold for 15 cents. It is a thoughtful and famous essay. Buy it and read it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *Little Folks' Reader* for April (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston,) is an excellent number.

—The *American Journal of Microscopy* (P. O. Box 2852, New York, $1 per year,) is a well edited monthly.

—The *Southern Musical Journal*, (Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga.,) is welcomed by lovers of vocal and instrumental music. Price, $1.25 per year.

—In *Golden Hours* for May is a portrait of the late Bishop Haven, an illustrated chapter of English History, etc. Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati; $1.60 per year.

—G. D. Newhall & Co., of Cincinnati have sent us "Winter Melodies" (waltzes), "The Little Old Log Cabin By De Stream," song and chorus; and "Remember I'm Your Friend," by Will S. Hays.

—The *Library Magazine* for May, (American Book Exchange, N. Y.,) contains Arnold's "Light of Asia," complete; Goethe's "Farbenlehre," by John Tyndall; The Outlook in Europe; The Deep Sea and its Contents, by W. B. Carpenter; Personal Property, Debt and Interest, F. W. Newman. Price, 10 cts.; $1 per year.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for April 17 and 24 contain: Hamerton's "Life of Turner," Edinburgh; Charles Waterton, London Quarterly; Sham Admiration in Literature, and Days in the Woods, Nineteenth Century; The Marbles of Ægina, Fortnightly; Among French Friends in Burgundy, Fraser; The British Peerage, Temple Bar; The Civil Code of the Jews, and Chinese Progress and Russian Diplomacy in Central Asia, Pall Mall; Hindoo Powers of Memory, Athenæum; A Tidal Problem, Nature; with installments of "Adam and Eve," "The Crookit Meg," and "Verena Fontaine's Rebellion. Subscription price, $8 a year. Littell & Co., Boston.

—The May *Wide Awake* is sown as thick with pictures as the spring [illegible] are with dandelions. Mr. [illegible] (Mrs. Partington) in "The [illegible] Guest," tells a capital [illegible] story; Mrs. A. M. Diaz, in [illegible] Diary," provides a bit of [illegible] fun for the little ones. One of the best stories in the number is "Joe's Troubles." Various [illegible] stories, the large print story [illegible] Carnation Mouse," Tan[illegible] and an Exercise Song for use [illegible] by Louis C. Nelson, com[illegible] the number. Only $2 a year. [illegible] editor. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

[illegible] Hours for May is [illegible]

the May number are superb. "Pollie's May-Day," the children's story, breathes the very air of the woods, and will be read by the older members of the family with interest. Andrews' Bazar is published at the exceedingly low price of $1 per annum, and every subscriber is presented free with 50c worth of Paper Patterns. W. R. Andrews, Publisher, Tribune Building, New York.

—In the *National Repository* for May the first article, by Miss M. E. Winslow, gives an account of "A Summer's Rest at Round Lake;" Prof. J. H. Worman writes a paper on "Raphael." Both are illustrated. Rev. W. F. Crafts sketches "Robert Raikes and the Centennial of Sunday-schools." Mrs. M. L. Dickinson contributes an essay on "Erasmus." "Happy Accidents" are recorded by Miss Maria P. Woodbridge; and some "Old Stories about the New World" are told by B. F. DeCosta. A pretty story by S. J. Underwood, "The Squire," and a well-digested estimate of "Phidias and his Art," by Hon. M. J. Cramer, follow, with a poem by George L. Taylor. The Editor's Miscellany is specially full and interesting this month. The National Repository is published monthly at $3 a year, post-paid, by Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis; and Phillips & Hunt, New York.

—*Good Company*, ($3 a year, Springfield, Mass.,) Number Eight, opens with a story by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, which is not lacking in vigorous touches. The other stories are A Tale of the North Shore, and Not in the Curriculum, from new contributors. "Barberry Island" of the last number is followed by "The Schoolmistress on Barberry Island," equally attractive in quaintness. "Archery as It Is" is by Maurice Thompson, the well-known authority on this subject. E. S. Gilbert contributes "Spring Flowers," which gives evidence of familiarity with them. Mr. George M. Towle writes interestingly of Castelar, the Spanish statesman, and Edward Abbott gives some account of Mary Carpenter, the devoted English philanthropist. There are also "Getting Breakfast at Bruges," "The Preacher in Print," "As to Family Newspapers," and other articles.

From Eminent Dr. C. C. Clark, Oswego, N. Y.

I have made sufficient experiment of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, to enable me to say it is by far the best of all the preparations of the kind (FOOD and TONIC) that I have ever used. To the sufferer from chronic diseases, or the convalescent, it is invaluable, being both nourishing and strengthening. I. L. Lyon's, druggist agent, New Orleans.

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We are grateful to our Preachers and people who have done so much in pushing the canvass for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880 thus far.

But we feel that the field has not been thoroughly canvassed yet. Will not our Agents everywhere make a special effort at once to send in a list of subscribers for

THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR?

We will send the paper for the remainder of the year for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF. The

GENERAL CONFERENCE

is soon at hand, and the SOUTHWESTERN will contain an abstract of the daily proceedings. The coming General Conference will be an important one. It will have much to say about our work in the Southern States. Several Bishops will be elected, and the question of electing Presiding Elders will be discussed; also the matter of admitting laymen into the Annual Conferences will be decided; besides, many other subjects of great importance will receive attention.

Another great event to transpire in 1880 is the election of a

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This will occur next November, and between this time and that our people want the news from a reliable source. This they can get in their own church paper.

We will publish the

WEEKLY MARKETS,

which will be of great value to our people in posting them as to the price of produce and supplies, and thus enable them to keep from being swindled.

In the matter of

CHURCH NEWS

we propose making the SOUTHWESTERN better than ever during 1880.

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[illegible] let our Agents and friends make a [illegible]

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Conference Notices.

Nashville District.

THIRD ROUND.

Lewisburg, May 29-30; Spring Hill, June 5-6; Franklin, June 12-13; Mill Creek, June 19-20; Gallatin, June 19-20; Hartsville, June 26-27; Mitchellsville, July 3-4; Springfield, July 10-11; Dickson, July 17-18; Dover, July 24-25; Nashville Circuit, July 30 and Aug. 1; Clark Chapel, Aug. 7-8; Lebanon, Aug. 14-15.

C. PICKETT, P. E.

Murfreesboro District, Tennessee Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Sparta, June 5-6; Alexandria, June 12-13; Murfreesboro Circuit, June 19-20; North Lebanon, June 26-27; Carthage and Caneyfork, July 3-4; Murfreesboro Station, July 10-11; Martins Creek, July 17-18; Woodbury, July 24-25; Stone River, July 31 and Aug. 1; Shelbyville Station and Circuit, Aug. 7-8; McMinnville Station and Circuit, Aug. 14-15; Summerhill Circuit, Aug. 21-22; Cookville Circuit, Aug. 28-29.

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Grace at the Table.
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Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
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Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
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Rev. SCOTT CHINN, Chaplain.

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[illegible] of [illegible] truth abroad.

[illegible] may be the temple
[illegible] dwelling-place—
[illegible] declare the riches
[illegible] abounding grace.

[illegible], though frail and earth-born,
[illegible] of blessedness may be,
[illegible] whispered gently,
[illegible] to come to Me."

[illegible] heavenly kingdom,
[illegible] triumphant throng,
[illegible] may mingle
[illegible] choral song.

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"[illegible] hard, is it?" asked [illegible] had watched her for [illegible]

"[illegible] to learn," replied An[illegible] I am wondering what it [illegible] she read the verse [illegible] hundred and nine[illegible] "Thy word is a lamp [illegible] unto my [illegible] have lamps [illegible] they, mother? I [illegible] were always [illegible] we can see [illegible] feet to walk in [illegible] But I will [illegible] this at bed[illegible]

[illegible]

brothers John, James, Nelson, Jordan, Wilson and Uriah. Master's children were William, Thomas, Flemer, Hannah, Sarah and Nancy Johnson. My name was Malinda Rhode, but I married, am now a widow, the mother of seven children, and all dead but one. Address care St. Paul Church, Shreveport, La.

MALINDA JONES.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister, Phillis Pickett. She belonged to Joe Pickett and he sold her to a man named Keaves, and it was said he was going to Texas, but I do not know what part of Texas. Mother had 12 children, her name was Dinah Pickett. At the time Phillis left us we were living in Clarkecounty, Mississippi. The oldest child was Charley and when Phillis was sold she was sold from Charley. The next Disley, Lewis and Phillis and Green Peggie. We know where all are except Phillis. Address me at Mass Point, Jackson county, Miss. I go by the name of Disley Cannon, wife of Rev. Nathan Cannon.

DISLEY CANNON.

DEAR EDITOR—I was the last one sold out of nine in 1860. My mother and eight children were sold in Clarksville, Tenn., to Clark Cummings, a speculator. Mother was sold to Thomas Hughes, near Clarksville. The youngest one, Evaline, is dead. The next, Major, was sold the same day I was. I can't tell where he was taken to. I heard he went to Alabama. I was sold to a man in Mississippi named James Pollard, and he caused me to be run to Texas. I heard that mother and five children were living in Logan county, Kentucky. The boys are Lewis, Charles and [illegible]; girls Louisa Ann and Shrildar. Mother's name was Letty. Address me at Paris, Texas.

RUFUS ROLLINS.

DEAR EDITOR—My father and mother, Lucy and Ramoeel Napier, lived in Balmor, Miss. In 1869 I [illegible] a letter from them. Since [illegible] heard they were dead, and [illegible] Emily was living in Co[illegible], Miss; her husband was killed [illegible] the war; brother Bill was [illegible] and left three children, Min[illegible] and Joe; brother An[illegible] cooking on a steamboat [illegible] river; sister Isa[illegible] in Memphis, leaving [illegible] all bound out. [illegible] and would [illegible] of sister's or [illegible] take care of. Write [illegible] Texas, care of [illegible] Cooper.

JIM NAPIER.

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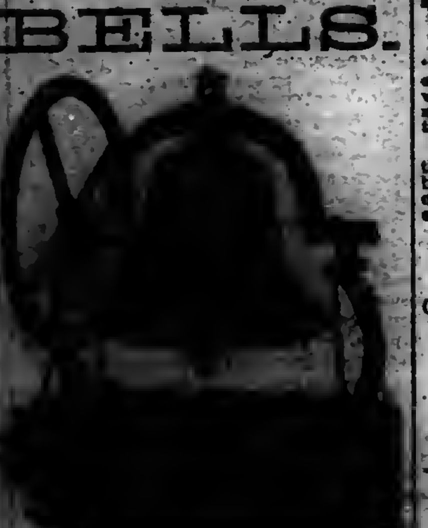

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In the summer of 1873 I was first taken ill, with symptoms which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Mich., and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care, I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggravated. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians in Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of an eminent medical man in New York, and remained under his care six months. Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.

In the summer of 1876 my friends induced me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the superior skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Declat of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men of the profession on the Continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent, the services of Dr. B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months my case baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England, and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I soon must die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants, with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical men to cope with disordered kidneys had become, to say the least, greatly lessened. At this time, I weighed myself in the presence of several friends in the wholesale grocery establishment of Emerson & Co., Toledo, O., and turned the scales at 212¾ pounds, 67¾ pounds more than my ordinary weight when in health; in other words, the tissues of my body were saturated with 67¾ pounds, or about 8½ gallons of water.

Finally, while listlessly lingering in pain and anguish, I was informed by a lady residing on Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y., that one Charles Craig of Charlotte, had discovered a remedy for Bright's Disease, with which he had cured himself and many others. I immediately repaired to his residence by the lake, and, after a treatment of five weeks with the remedy (now called WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE), all my symptoms abated, and I began to feel that I was almost a well man. I returned home, taking with me a quantity of the medicine, and now, although months have elapsed since I took the last dose, I joyfully declare myself absolutely well, both in mind and body.

Should you have occasion in the future to use this letter, you are at liberty to do so, and any one who hesitates to believe the conclusiveness of my statements, is respectfully referred to the following persons, who were aware of the character of my ailment and the apparent hopelessness of my case: Mme. Le Blanc, 20 Rue Drowoot, Paris; Henri DuBois 11 Rue Melesherbs, Paris; Dr. Setelier, Bordeaux, France; Dr. H Chamieux, Rue Algine and Lucas Vichy, France; M. Jean Gleiule, et Quai de la Molka; Bernard Bradshaw, Esq., 3 York Chambers, Adelphi, London; J. W. Long, Esq., London; John H. Wilson, New York; J. O. Beer, Toledo, O.; Thomas Daniels, Toledo, O.; J. Prentice, Toledo, O.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. S. PRENTICE.

WARNER'S SAFE Kidney AND Liver CURE,

The Only Remedy in the World

—FOR—

Bright's Disease, DIABETES,

—AND ALL—

Kidney AND Liver Diseases

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y.

Sold wholesale in New Orleans by

I. L. LYONS.

$1000, REWARD

For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner, Quicker, with Less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the

ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, Pat'd Oct. 3, '71.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS

is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam washboilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in perfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration, all of which are accomplished by the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT?

You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the washboard. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to rub it in to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No: to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to force water through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.

Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothes. With the Washer and Bleacher, washing, baking, and house-work are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the house-wife does her house-work.

It is harder work to operate these mechanical devices than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes faster than the rubbing-board, because the friction is so much greater.

All who have tried steam wash-boilers will unite with us in saying: They do not give satisfaction.

WE WILL EXPLAIN WHY.

As stated, water force is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth. A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small amount of dirt. Steam wash-boilers cannot accomplish the desired result. They do not contain enough water to hold the dirt in solution. While steam will not remove dirt, it is a powerful agent to assist in cleansing, because it expands the fabric, and causes the discharge of dirt and impurities from the cloth that cannot be forced out in any other way, unless by the application of heat and force of water combined.

In order to remove the dirt from steamed clothes, they must be washed out in water at nearly boiling heat, for if you use water at a lower temperature it causes the fabric to contract, which "sets the dirt," thus causing the clothes to turn yellow. An essential thing to be mentioned is the rotting of clothes by steam wash-boilers, because of the small quantity of water used.

Everybody knows that a large quantity of soap dissolved in a small body of water must necessarily form an exceedingly strong alkali, which, after the clothes are packed in the steam wash-boiler, is converted into steam, every moment becoming more concentrated till the clothes are removed. A few such washings and what is the result? Simply this: Your clothes fall to pieces of their own weight, and you pronounce steam wash-boilers (as they are) a failure.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid downward current or water force, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a large body of water, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and not by steam. This process cannot injure fabrics. In cleanses thoroughly, rinsing the clothes being all that is required to complete the operation.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.

There are two sizes: No. 1, the family size; No. 2, suitable for small hotels, restaurants and barber shops, boarding houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.

The family size weighs about 5 pounds, and is only 8 inches long by 5 inches wide and 1¼ inches deep.

The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high over that, and is 1¼ inches in diameter. It throws water in a solid, unbroken stream at the rate of 8 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottomed boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, wearing apparel in from 10 to 30 minutes, and will remove streaks without rubbing; requires no previous preparation of the clothes, such as soaking over night. Take the clothes dry, and when the Washer gets through its work, fill the boiler as full as it will hold by gently pressing them down with a stick. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water. If the water is hard it may be softened by a small piece of borax, which is harmless.

FOR LACE CURTAINS this Washer is invaluable. It cleanses them as no other process can, and without the slightest danger of injury.

No. 2, or small hotel size, is 8½ inches long, 7½ inches wide, 1½ inches deep, and weighs about 8 pounds. It will work in a flat-bottomed boiler holding from 15 to 25 gallons, and wash, of average pieces, from 1500 to 2000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.

For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most powerful disinfector known, leaving the fabrics pure as when new. By engineers, mechanics, and scientific men generally, it is pronounced one of the most wonderful discoveries in the principle of hydraulics, or water force, ever brought to light. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most powerful method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known. It is the greatest bleacher extant, and for that alone is worth ten times the price.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER & BLEACHER IS THIS:

We have 5 pounds of metal, which attains a greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward, and being held in contact with the hot metal, it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes through which the water must pass in a rapid downward current, thereby obtaining a water force which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER, ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

THE IMPROVED WASHER

has a perfect-fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler just as bright as new.

A WORD ABOUT BLEACHING.

There are few professional bleachers in the United States. The word "bleaching" implies the art of extracting vegetable or animal matter and discoloration from the various fibres which constitute our different fabrics. This is done by a regular chemical process, consisting, first, of alkaline boilings; second, immersions in solution of chloride of lime; third, a solution of acids. After each process the goods receive a thorough rinsing in clear water, then, last of all processes, to thoroughly extract all injurious matter, comes that of boiling in good soap and water. This leaves the goods pure and white as snow, ready to finish for the market. Now the question arises: Can those fabrics again absorb and fix all their natural discolorations? We answer, No; impossible. Then why is it (asks the housewife) my clothes become yellow and discolored? There are many reasons—poor soap, hard water, careless servants, not having strength to rub out the dirt yourselves, and not being able to use water by hand hot enough to keep the fabric expanded to the extent which is absolutely requisite to thoroughly extract the dirt, or "bleach the clothes." Clothes should never be bleached but once, but thoroughly washed, and they will always be white. THE FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER will do it for you every time.

THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER.

We want a Local Agent in every town in the United States. We know from experience that reliable, energetic men can make money selling the Washer and Bleacher in any community.

We want first-class men as General Agents; men capable of managing one or more counties.

To each we give a duly executed Certificate of Agency.

We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families. Also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.

The retail price of No. 1 WASHER in New York is $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5.00; No. 1, $24 per dozen; No. 2, $36 per dozen.

SAMPLE, OR SINGLE WASHERS.

In States east of Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, also in Kansas and Nebraska, we will deliver at your nearest railway express office, CHARGES PREPAID, Sample No. 1 WASHER, $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5; we will deliver, PREPAID, west of that line, a No. 1 WASHER as follows, viz.: In Dakota, at Bismarck or Yankton; in Wyoming, at Cheyenne; in Louisiana, at New Orleans; in Arkansas, at Little Rock and Texarkana; in Texas, at Denison or Sherman, for $3.50; in California, at San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville and San Jose; in Colorado, at Denver or Pueblo; and in Utah, at Ogden, for $4; in Idaho, at Franklin City, and in Texas at Corsicana, for $4.50; in New Mexico, at Santa Fe or Las Vegas, for $5. Our reason for so doing is to induce people to investigate this matter, feeling assured that a trial will secure an agent for us.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As to the reliability of this Company, we refer you to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, of this City, or to any Express Company in New York. Also the Publishers of the following named well-known leading journals, viz.: New York—American Agriculturist, Weekly Sun, Weekly Times, Weekly Tribune, Weekly Witness, Weekly World, Christian Advocate, Christian at Work; Boston Youth's Companion, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Farmer's Review, [illegible] Toledo Blade, Springfield Farm & Fireside, all of whom have frequently editorially indorsed us as well as our Washer.

In ordering, write plainly your name, Post Office, county and State. Also the name of the express office to which you wish the Washer forwarded.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

Remit by Post Office Order or Registered Letter, at our risk. We insure the safe delivery of all Washers ordered as above. Money may also be sent by draft on New York.

Send for a sample and secure A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL.

When you order or write, mention this paper. Address

Bissell Manufacturing Co., 50 BARCLAY-STREET, NEW YORK. 17 6t

ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHARLES SIMON & SONS, 63 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md., DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free. Also to their

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order promptly in superior manner, and in the latest styles at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement and samples of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS, CASH.

All orders amounting to $20, or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of money, and if strangers to us, must remit at least one-third of the amount with the order. 9 1y

Furnished Rooms for Rent

By the Month, Week or Day, at

227 Customhouse Street,

Corner Treme Street, New Orleans, La. 7 26t

You Can Learn TO PLAY IN ONE DAY

Correctly, on Piano or Organ, even if you never touched the keys before and have no knowledge of notes. A child ten years old can learn easily. Before you pronounce this a humbug write for full particulars, and we will send, free, such proof as will satisfy the most skeptical. Address at once, A. C. MORTON & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

n12 tf

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS.

[illegible] Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

51 26t eow

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. mar 22 1y

THE GREAT

Jackson Route

Having been re-built with

STEEL RAILS,

Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points

North and East.

IT IS

180 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago.

112 Miles Shorter and 6½ Hours Quicker to St. Louis

THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE,

AND THE

ONLY LINE to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Through without change to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, and but one change to New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other leading Eastern Cities.

No Transfers at any Point. All Connections Strictly First-class. The EATING HOUSES are entirely new, and the BEST IN THE SOUTH.

It pays to travel by the Great Jackson Route.

Express Train leaves New Orleans Daily at 5:15 p. m.

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F. CHANDLER, General Passenger Agent.

Rigollot's THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST. None genuine without the annexed signature [illegible] MUSTARD PAPER.

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The Helping Hand.	Music Made Easy.	The Song Clarion.
—BY— W. T. GIFFE. And Mother Popular Writers. For Sunday Schools. 35c. each; $3.60 per doz.	A New Music Primer. —BY— E. CHALLONER. 50c. each; $5.00 per doz.	—BY— W. T. GIFFE. For Singing Schools, etc. 75c. each; $7.50 per doz.

GEO. D. NEWHALL & CO., Cincinnati, O.

1st 20 HOURS

For BEGINNERS on the PIANO, by E. Challoner. PLAIN AND PRACTICAL. One can learn without a teacher. Price 75 Cents.

COTTON PLANTERS, COTTON FACTORS and COUNTRY MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE, PURCHASE THE CELEBRATED

ARROW TIE!

IMPORTANT SPECIAL NOTICE!

IRON COTTON TIES.

In view of the constantly increasing popularity and demand for the celebrated ARROW TIE, the universally recognized favorite Tie of Planters, Cotton Press men, Shippers of Cotton generally, the American Cotton Tie Supply Company, sole proprietors and manufacturers of said Tie, commanding unequalled facilities, have, in addition to their large stock now on hand, contracted for increased quantities sufficient to meet the largest demand for Cotton Ties to cover the entire crop of the coming season, and now through their Agents generally, offer the popular and irrepressible ARROW TIE at lowest market price, in bundles complete, being less than the market value of plain hoop iron, it being the purpose of the Company to merit the continued patronage of the planting community, and defy all competition that may arise.

Office of the American Cotton Tie Supply Co., 60 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

R. W. RAYNE, President.

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TWO GOLD MEDALS

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THE MECHANICS' & AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS.

Send for "THE CHAMPION RECORD."

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FOR SALE!

Two lots in Springfield, La., on Main street; lots number 5, square 96; one acre of ground, well improved; a nice log house, and many fruit trees; nine apple tree bearing every year, and 5 not bearing; peach and plum trees bearing; 1 pear, 1 walnut and 1 Japanplum tree bearing; a grape vine and a very pleasant spring of water. Price, $250 for all. Rev. REASON ENNIS,

Jan. 16, 1880. Springfield, La.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

n27 52t] I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine

Cancer

Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has treated in Rome, N. Y., nearly [illegible] cases within the last [illegible] years. Doctors, Ministers, and the Poor cured free. Cross eyes straightened. Tumors removed; Fistula and all diseases successfully treated. Send for Dr. Kingsley's Asthma Specific and other remedies. Write for a Circular giving full particulars. Address W. I. F. KINGSLEY, M.D., Rome, N. Y. 19 1y

FITS STOPPED FREE [illegible]

The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop [illegible]

[illegible]

Hop Cough Cure is the [illegible]

One Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. [illegible]

D. I. C. is an absolute and [illegible]

[illegible]

PRIZE OF [illegible] $600 [illegible]

QUINA [illegible]

[illegible]

Recommended for [illegible]

[illegible] New York: [illegible] & Co.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 15—NO. 20. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 406.

THE SOUTHWESTERN,

PUBLISHED BY

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,

[illegible] Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents.

J. C. HARTZELL, D.D., Editor.

Terms: $2 per Year, Cash in Advance.

Entered at the Postoffice at New Orleans, La., as Second-Class Matter.

[illegible] of the Methodist [illegible] are authorized Agents.

[illegible] begin at any time and the [illegible] as long as paid for.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible] line, each insertion.)

[illegible]

has carefully corrected errors in General Minutes. These figures include the preachers, traveling and local, and the probationers, as membership. Of these 410,889 members, 221,504 are "white," and 189,395 are "colored." Of the $8,563,416 of church and parsonage property, $6,560,287 are in what are known as "white" conferences, and $2,003,129 in what are known as "colored" conferences.

The net gain to the Church since 1866 in the whole South may then be seen at a glance:

	Members.	Property.
1879	410,899	$8,563,416
1866	87,804	2,280,693
Gain	318,095	$6,282,723

This is a yearly increase in membership of 24,000 during the past thirteen years in the Southern States.

If it be desired to know how this increase is divided between the white and colored people, we have it indicated with approximate correctness as follows:

	Members.	Property.
White—1879	221,504	$6,560,287
" 1866	68,000	2,330,698
Increase	153,504	$4,229,594
Colored—1879	189,395	$2,003,129
" 1866	20,000	250,000
Increase	169,395	$1,753,129

These figures are not exactly true, because several of the conferences in the South are "mixed," that is, have not divided on the color line, and it is difficult to be exact in such a table; but the above is substantially correct.

I have given the figures of membership and church property only, for sake of brevity. The increase in Sunday-schools, benevolent collections, and every other evidence of commendable church growth are in similar proportions.

How much has this gain of 313,095 members and $6,282,723 in property cost the Church? Space will not allow a detailed reply to this question. But it may safely be stated that if all the missionary, Church extension, and other benevolent moneys used in the support of the ministry and in aiding Sunday-schools and Church work, given in all the Southern States from 1866 to 1879 inclusive, be added together, the amount will not exceed $3,600,000; so that the increase in Church and parsonage property alone since 1866 is more than twice the amount expended in [illegible] and cash in the South since that year. As to men, the Church at large has given but few to the South. The ministry of the old border conferences were to the manor born; and the ministerial increase in these conferences has come almost wholly from the Churches on the ground. As to the white ministry in the new Southern conferences, the great majority are Southern men. There are about 450 white preachers in the new Southern conferences, and not more than seventy-five of these are [illegible]. As to the colored ministry, it has entirely sprung from the people in the South, to whom they preach. Of these there are in round numbers 250 on the old border territory, and 750 in our new [illegible], making, say, 1,000 [illegible]. Not more than 75 of [illegible] were in the Church in [illegible] and the increase has been [illegible] from their own people, and [illegible] to us as we have gone to [illegible].

For [illegible] time, men, and money [illegible] in history of the Church [illegible] such wonderful results as have come to the Methodist Episcopal Church, since 1866, in the results of her work in the Southern States.

[illegible] must be added the [illegible] work in [illegible]

proper question, and an answer will be valuable in several ways.

In 1866 we have seen that the Church had in border territory, which was occupied before the war, 87,804 members and $2,580,693 of church property. On the same territory the Church now has as follows:

Conference.	Members.	Property.
Baltimore	37,351	$2,878,225
Delaware	14,799	245,505
Kentucky	21,201	408,005
Lexington	6,181	133,068
Missouri	19,106	308,325
St. Louis	15,804	305,485
West Virginia	33,071	576,300
Wilmington	31,120	1,286,850
Washington	41,158	557,568
Total 1879	221,797	$6,698,846
" 1866	87,804	2,580,693
Increase	123,993	$4,118,153

This splendid increase in membership and vast addition to Church property on the border, has been no doubt largely brought about by the occupancy of the territory farther South, by which the "picket lines" were extended to the gulf, and our brethren on the border thus relieved of many of the greatest difficulties incident to our Southern work. This fact must be borne in mind in estimating success of our Southern work.

By subtracting the increase in the border conferences since 1866 from the whole increase in the Southern States, we have the net results of our work in the recently organized conferences in the South:

	Members.	Property.
Whole increase	323,095	$6,282,723
Border increase	123,993	4,113,153
New work increase	199,102	$2,169,570

With the summaries already named we may with fair exactness learn how much of the increase in both the border or older conferences and in the new conferences has been among the white people, and how much among the colored people. The Delaware, Lexington and Washington Conferences include the work among the colored people on the border; and the Baltimore, Wilmington, West Virginia, Kentucky, St. Louis and Missouri Conferences contain the work among the white people in the same region.

A careful calculation gives the following approximate results:

INCREASE ON BORDER.	Members.	Property.
"White"	85,000	$3,416,000
"Colored"	38,000	685,000
INCREASE IN NEW CONFERENCES.	Members.	Property.
"White"	56,000	$675,000
"Colored"	153,000	1,633,000

These figures indicate that the greatest growth among the white people has been in the old border conferences, and in the growth of the new conferences, which is our Southern work proper, the growth among the colored people has been nearly three times as great, in membership and property as among the whites.

These several summaries are not exactly correct, and the aggregates may vary a few thousands, but they are sufficiently correct on which to base a judgment of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South as a whole, and in the old and new Territories, and among the different classes of people.

Several suggestions are submitted:

1. Judged by the results of thirteen year's efforts in the Southern States no such results have crowned the efforts of the Methodist Episcopal Church in any other field since its organization.

2. The great success of the Church among the colored people of the South already achieved indicates how surely Providence opened the way from the first for the old mother Methodist Church to go to them, and also how truly we are called to larger effort in their behalf.

3. The success among the white people of the South has been equally marked, considering all the circumstances. The increase of eighty-five thousand in the old border conferences, and of the net gain of fifty-six thousand in the new South, all in fourteen years, is certainly remarkable, and makes promise of yet greater success in the future, because of the removal of many of the [illegible] obstacles met in the past.

4. Educationally our Southern work makes a splendid showing. Thirty institutions established since 1866, with over 4,000 students, and nearly $400,000 worth of school property. So grand a beginning amid the difficulties of the first years of our Southern work indicates how the necessities of this work have commanded recognition, [illegible] prophecy of what that [illegible] and ought to be in the [illegible]

5. [illegible] that nearly one-fourth [illegible]

the necessity of more supervision, through the agency of resident bishops, and of enlarged facilities for the circulation of our publications, through book depositories and otherwise, and increased aid in strengthening the *Advocates* at New Orleans and Atlanta.—*Daily Christian Advocate.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Houston District—Texas Conference.

MR. EDITOR—If the "curse causeless shall not come," most certainly there must be some cause for the insanity of a Christian minister. Perhaps no one can with certainty state the real cause for clerical dementation, and yet most all men are ready with at least one reason for such a disaster. I know of a minister that was once called upon to attend three funerals and one wedding at the same hour, and they were fully six miles apart. Of course that minister was not able to attend to but one of these four calls, and no matter as to which he attended, the three to which he could not possibly go charged him with outrageous neglect. Now, that minister believes in God the Father, Almighty Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son—in the communion of saints and everlasting life after death, and though thus strongly anchored, I heard him ask:

"Why were the clergy made so fine;
And the people made so coarse!"

Upon the Houston district there are no crazy ministers; but men who work well, though poorly paid, and yet they keep pressing on. At the same time there are a few who say that God has called them to the work of saving souls, and still they refuse to go. The Lord Jesus said: "Go preach the Gospel to every creature;" but the commission of these stay-at-home men has no "go" in it. It is practical life that tests a man's character and the real principles of his heart. It is a little out of place for a man to call himself a Christian, and say that the Lord has called him to preach the Gospel, and still refuse to go. We need a living Gospel preached by living men, that can talk of things they know and feel, by men whose commission has a "go" in it. When the Gospel is preached by such men with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, sinners will feel, and we shall hear them cry out: "What must I do to be saved?"

"Let Zion's watchmen all awake,
And take the alarm they give;
Now let them from the mouth of God
Their awful charge receive."

We learn from nearly all parts of the district that the spirit of the Lord is operating in all the churches and refreshing showers are falling on the parched and thirsty ground.

At St. Paul, Galveston, a wonderful season of grace is being enjoyed. Mourners are nightly coming forward and giving themselves to the Lord. Over fifty have professed conversion, and still the work moves on, and both old and young are being swept forward to the current of the river of life.

At Richmond the people have passed by the "I can't" corner, and are living in the region of "I can," and as one of the results, a work much needed but long neglected has been accomplished. Their church has been nicely ceiled, and all paid for. The labors of Bro. Williams have been greatly blessed. The church has been rejuvenated.

At Forest Chapel and Pittsville Bro. Culbreath is doing good work. Over thirty have joined on probation, and three Sabbath-schools have been organized and are now in a flourishing condition. The indications are very hopeful for a sweeping reformation.

Mount Vernon, Houston, is favored with an unusual degree of prosperity. The trustees have added greatly to the sitting capacity of their church in the erection of a gallery. At the same time the church has enjoyed a good revival, witnessing in nearly all of their meetings the conversion of precious souls.

At Columbia a new parsonage has been erected, and from this time forward let it be understood that the pastor of the M. E. Church in this place has a home for himself and family. Our district conference met at this place April 15, at 9 a. m., and all through the various sessions of the conference the brethren felt that they were "with one accord in one place," and the Spirit was given in answer to their prayers and in the fulfillment of the promise. The discussion of the essays read, and the various questions presented, was spirited, kind and profitable, and must result in great good, while earnest sermons and exhortations, prayers powerful in faith, and soul-stirring songs of praise filled the night meetings. The pastor received upward of thirty on probation during the meeting. The people of Columbia entertained the conference grandly. So well did they care for us that some of us were strongly inclined to remain a little longer.

L. P. CUSHMAN.

Houston, Texas, April 26, 1880.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Thibodaux.

DEAR EDITOR—The church is in a prosperous condition, and the choir has been made happy, through Elder Davis, who has bought an organ for them. Mr. Ross, of your city, is now giving the young people lessons. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will ever be remembered in this community for their many good qualities—Mrs. Davis is particularly perseverant. A social circle organized by her here sometime since, besides the good effect it has brought on our society, has given the Odd Fellows two large flags, and is now ready to present them with a large banner and two swords and staves.

The Sunday-school, under the supervision of Rev. F. T. Chinn, could not do otherwise than move on to prosperity. We have an example of Rev. Mr. Chinn's faith in the good Master from the following incident which occurred a few Sundays since at Calvary Church: Rev. Chinn lives at some distance from town, and therefore rides his large bay horse over to church every Sunday just as regularly as it comes. Upon this occasion Rev. Chinn was the occupant of the pulpit; he was going on with his discourse and everybody's attention was taken up with what he would next say, when some one in the audience burst out: "Mr. Chinn, your horse has fallen into the pool!" To see him start at "quick time" out the church with everybody behind him, was what we looked for. But not so. "Let him alone, God will provide another," was the prompt reply, and resuming his subject, he went on as though never interrupted. Certainly some good friends went out and pulled "big hay" out, but Rev. Mr. Chinn never inquired about his horse until church was over.

Death has again laid his icy hands upon a member of Rev. Mr. Grimes' family.

The public schools are still closed as tight as ever, for want of funds. Had the last Legislature considered public schools of any importance, they would have had that long-looked-for new school law all right before now.

A. P.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from LaGrange.

LAGRANGE, Texas, April 23, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—You will please permit me space in your valuable paper to say something about my work. My second quarter was held on Saturday and Sunday, 17th and 18th inst. Presiding Elder S. Gates was with me. The session was pleasant and well attended. On Sabbath afternoon Bro. Gates preached a very effective sermon to a large and appreciative congregation. After the sermon the Lord's Supper was administered to sixty persons. I held a protracted meeting some time ago, which resulted in four probationers and a number of backsliders reclaimed. At the close of the meeting we left a number of serious mourners. The church seems spiritually revived. Bro. P. M. Carmichael, of LaGrange, rendered me valuable assistance during the meeting.

The brethren of the West Texas Conference will remember that I objected to having presiding elders constituted a committee to superintend the printing of the minutes. I believed then, and I presume some of my brethren will concur with me now, that the pressure of other important duties on our presiding elders would prevent them from attending to the publication of our minutes immediately after the adjournment of conference. It is now five months after the adjournment of conference, or nearly so, and no minutes yet. The people are asking for them, and I, too, think it almost time for them to make an appearance. I sought information concerning this matter from one of our beloved elders a few days ago, who told me that the whole matter had been transferred to Bro. G. W. Richardson, who had turned them over to Bro. Grant, of the Austin Conference, for publication. There certainly is neglect somewhere. I would suggest that the brethren be provided with one dollar each at our next annual conference, for publication of minutes. This, I think, would greatly facilitate the matter.

I have read with great interest the various articles in the SOUTHWESTERN headed "Colored Bishop." This question has drawn a great deal of comment from our people, both pro and con. My humble opinion is that this agitation of color is entirely uncalled for, and contrary to the principles of Methodism. It is a question that finds no recognition in the Bible. Then why should we go beyond the foundation of religious truth? In the agitation of this color question it seems to me that we lose sight of the 10th chapter of Acts, and the 19th and 20th verses of the 28th chapter of Matthew. As Methodists we should, it appears to me, first look to the welfare and prosperity of our church, and see to it that all important positions be filled with men of God, who possess adequate qualifications for the duties they may be called upon to perform. Their being Negro, Caucasian, Mongolian, Malay or Indian should certainly be no challenge to their eligibility.

I do trust that our impending General Conference may, in its wisdom, remove the only clause by which a color line may be struck, from our discipline, and I do anxiously look forth to see our colored delegates take the initiative in this direction. Then in future it will not be necessary for Bro. P. S. Brown to accuse us of stumbling, and this, too, very unjustly, as a large number of brethren of West Texas Conference, and I among them, were opposed to separation until the white brethren asked the same for the good of the work. I believed then as I do now, that a separation on the color line was contrary to the principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. W. SMITH.

Those Frontier Churches Again.

Our Board of Church Extension is constantly receiving earnest appeals for help to build churches on the frontier. Here is an example from a newly settled county in Nebraska: "All the members of our class except two came here this spring, and all are depending upon the crops we shall put in for a living the coming year. If the season should prove adverse I shudder to think what the result would be. All except two live in sod houses, many without a chair, and with but scant and rude furniture of any kind. Under these circumstances it seems hopeless to attempt to get anything but labor toward a church, and yet we do so want a house where we can meet together to worship God and have a home for our beloved Methodism in this beautiful valley. We have thought of trying to build, by our own labor, a sod church 30x40 feet. This would stand well for ten years or longer, but we cannot do even this without some money to buy windows, nails, lumber for floor, roof, sides, etc. Lumber here is now worth from $40 to $60 per thousand feet. We are willing to beg or do almost anything that is right to secure a house of worship for ourselves and our children."

In reply to a letter from the Secretary encouraging them to ask in the form provided by the Discipline for such aid as should be imperatively needed, and to try for something better than a sod house, enlisting all the people to do what they could, the following was added in reference to this same case: "We concluded to follow your advice in regard to soliciting subscriptions, which we have done, with much better success than we anticipated. The spirit of the Lord has gone out over our people, filling their hearts with enthusiasm to build a house unto God and to give even in their poverty to that end. The prospect of getting aid from our friends encourages all to do what they can, and we believe that with the aid you encourage us to ask, we shall be able to build something better than the sod house we had contemplated. We intend to try for plan No. 1 or No. 2 of the Annual of 1879. We have secured the promise of an acre of ground in our little town, and our subscriptions, including labor and lot amount to nearly $600. We have three good carpenters, and a mason, who will work on our church and let us go and work on their farms for them to pay them. Our quarterly meeting will be held April 24th and 25th when we expect to appoint our Trustees and send on our application immediately. You can hardly understand how wonderful is the result of a little labor and much prayer, with the encouragement you have given us. One sister, living in a sod house of one room and without any floor, whose husband had just signed $20, said: 'I will live in this way contentedly if we can only build a church.' A man not a member of our church, said: 'I will give you work to the amount of $20. I know I am not what I ought to be, but I want to be better and I want a church here in this country more than I want anything else.'" Should not such people be helped? Let all the pastors take the collections, and the Board of Church Extension will be able to help them.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter From Granada.

DEAR EDITOR—The first quarterly conference for Granada Station M. E. Church was held on the 10th and 11th inst., and it was full of interest. In addition to our presiding elder, Rev. J. G. Johnson, who lectured beautifully to our Sabbath-school, and at 11 o'clock a. m., preached an able sermon, at 3 o'clock p. m. Rev. E. B. Ramsey, pastor of M. E. Church South, in this city, preached a most excellent sermon to a large and appreciative congregation. His sermon was listened to with marked attention. Rev. Mr. Ramsey is a young man of fine ability, and an active worker in the temperance cause. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at night to a large number of communicants. Rev. L. Bradford, presiding elder of Greenwood district, was present, and assisted. The love feast on Monday night was a time long to be remembered, on account of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the congregation.

Our Sabbath-school is doing well under the superintendency of Miss Anna Howard, assisted by other faithful teachers, among whom are Miss Carrie Segar and Mrs. L. Bradford. Mrs. Bradford is our organist for Sunday-school and church services. She has a large singing class, and also quite a number taking music lessons, and they are making rapid progression in that direction, which is so essential to good singing.

On the night of April 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Wm. Tate and Miss Rachel Golden were united in holy wedlock, Rev. J. M. Shumpert officiating. As a testimony of the high esteem in which they were held by all citizens, a grand reception was given them, and it was enjoyed by both white and colored alike. Slowly but surely there is a better feeling beginning to prevail among the races in Mississippi. The Lord speed the day when righteousness and truth shall predominate.

On the 3d of April, at the M. E. Parsonage, Mr. Jasper Powell and Mrs. Rachel Shepherd were married by Rev. J. M. Shumpert; and on the night of the 8th inst., at the M. E. Church, Mr. Augustus Cunningham to Miss Arnata Lake, all of Granada, the pastor performing the ceremony. A very enjoyable reception was given them at the residence of the bride's parents. Miss Arnata Lake is one of our most worthy and highest esteemed members. May peace and happiness attend them all through life.

Fraternally, J. M. S.

Granada, Miss., April 16, 1880.

Bible Measures.

A day's journey was 33½ miles.

A Sabbath-day's journey was about two-thirds of a mile.

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet, nearly.

A cubit is 23 inches, nearly.

A hand's breadth was 3½ inches.

A finger's breadth was 1 inch.

A shekel of silver was 50 cents.

A shekel of gold, $8.09.

A talent of silver $516.32.

A talent of gold was $13,800.

A piece of silver, or a penny, was 13 cents.

A farthing was 3 cents. A gerah was 1 cent.

A mite was 1½ cents.

A homer contained 75 gallons and 5 pints.

A firkin was 7 pints. An omer was 6 pints.

A cab was 3 pints. A log was one-half pint.

The remains of the late Major Gen. Heintzelman were interred with military honors at Buffalo, N. Y., 4th inst.

General News Items.

Tennessee Republicans favor Gen. Grant.

The New Hampshire Democratic delegation favors Tilden.

Charles S. Parnell has announced his intention to sit in Parliament for Cork.

Geo. B. Roberts was [illegible] President of the Pennsylvania [illegible] road Company.

A car-load of ox-yokes was recently made at Newport, Vt., to be shipped to Egypt.

A fire at Palma, near Santiago de Cuba, has destroyed 100 habitations. Many families are in distress.

Quarantine is declared by Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, between the ports of Havana, Vera Cruz and Rio de Janeiro.

By an explosion in the Taxas[illegible] coal mine, near Nagasaki, Japan, about fifty persons were killed and still more injured.

Upwards of seven thousand [illegible] workers are on a strike in the [illegible] of England against a 4 per cent reduction awarded by arbitrators.

The New York Assembly voted in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, and rejected the bill to establish a State board of health.

The President vetoed the [illegible] ciency appropriation bill, because it contained a restriction of [illegible] tive powers with reference to the enforcement of the election laws.

Gen. Grant was formally received at the State House, Springfield, Ill., on the 5th. Over twenty counties have elected solid delegations for Grant to the State convention.

The Prince of Montenegro [illegible] not fight the insurgent Albanians, but if war is necessary he will declare it against the Turkish government, which he claims, is instigating the Albanians.

The Indian government telegraphs the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, that the [illegible] of the Afghan war will probably exceed the estimate by £4,000,000, for which the Military Department is blameable.

The corner stone of Wesley Hall, of Vanderbilt University, was [illegible] on the 5th with imposing ceremonies. Wesley Hall will be the theological department of the University, and is the gift of William Vanderbilt.

The Senate in executive [illegible] confirmed the following nominations: Jos. K. McCammon, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Louis Dupleix, register of [illegible] office, Natchitoches.

Judge Shipman, of the U. S. District Court, New York, [illegible] there was no money on hand [illegible] pay witnesses and jurors, [illegible] cases would be tried until Congress makes the requisite appropriation to carry on the courts.

Two South Carolinians, who [illegible] been at law four years for the possession of a bull, are still at it. [illegible] costs exceed $1,000 exclusive of counsels' fees, and the [illegible] dead. Its hide has been [illegible] and is to be produced in the [illegible]

A letter from the Secretary of War was laid before the Senate [illegible] dorsing the suggestion [illegible] in the report of Gen. H. O. W[illegible] chief of engineers, who recommends that the unexpended balances of the appropriations of 1878 and [illegible] amounting to $155,000, be [illegible] to the improvement of the [illegible] Red River, in Louisiana, by [illegible] ing, etc.

In the United States Senate [illegible] Wallace, from the select committee to inquire into the alleged [illegible] the late election, submitted a report of the result of that committee's investigation on the [illegible] the denial or abridgment of [illegible] in the State of Rhode Island, [illegible] reported a bill to enforce the [illegible] visions of section 2 of article [illegible] the amendments to the [illegible] of the United States.

According to private [illegible] from Shanghai, April 7, [illegible] British source, the treaty [illegible] sia has been entirely rejected. [illegible] rendition of Ili is claimed [illegible] conditions, and Yso is [illegible] and occupy that district. [illegible] tions of war were going [illegible] Prince Li has authorized [illegible] gagement of foreigners [illegible] and navy. The Soochow [illegible] between China and Japan [illegible] amicably arranged and [illegible] view of approaching [illegible] Russia, and it is [illegible] that the Japanese [illegible] China in case of [illegible]

[illegible]THWESTERN.
[illegible] HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.
[illegible]DAY, MAY 13, 1880.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

SECOND DAY.

[illegible] Matlack, of Wilmington Conference, [illegible] the opening religious [illegible].

[illegible] of selecting seats by [illegible] was completed.

[illegible] Matlack, of Wilmington [illegible] offered the following:

[illegible]

[illegible] various amendments and [illegible] discussion, the resolution [illegible] so as to include [illegible]

[illegible] offered by J. S. [illegible] was as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] discussed by [illegible] G. Haven, [illegible] laid on [illegible]

[illegible] of the forenoon [illegible]

[illegible]

Geo. E. Palmer presented the following:

Whereas, We have received the sad intelligence of the death of Dr. John R. Goodwin at Brookville, Ind., a lay member of this General Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That we appoint four lay members of this body to attend the funeral of our honored co-delegate.

Geo. L. Curtiss, of South-east Indiana Conference, asked the privilege of presenting the names of the members constituting the committee to attend the funeral, and his nominations were approved as follows: D. G. Phillips, South-east Conference; Chas. O. Binkley, North Indiana Conference; Lucius B. Sims, North-west Indiana Conference; James F. Lindley, Indiana Conference.

W. S. Prentiss, of the Illinois Conference, asked leave of absence for Dr. W. R. Goodwin, of the Illinois Conference, in order to attend the funeral of his brother, John R. Goodwin, and his request was granted.

Bishop Foster said: The address of the bishops will now be read by Bishop Simpson.

THE BISHOPS' ADDRESS.

The Bishops' Address.—Memorials.—Interesting Statistics.—A New Church Every Day; and Three New Parsonages Every Week.—Important Recommendations.—Local Department in Conference Centres.—Mission Work.—William Taylor's Mission in South America.—Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.—More Money Needed.—Church Extension.—Eighty Millions in the First Hundred Years, and only Ten Per Cent. of Debt.—Our Schools in the South.—Literary Institutions.—Board of Education.—A Centennial in 1884.—Lay Representation in Annual Conferences.—Sunday-schools.—352,908 Reported Conversions Therein.—Too Little Doctrinal Teaching.—Schools for the Poor Whites in the South.—Shall Women be Licensed to Preach?—A Protest against Heresy in Ministers.—A Longer Probation for Ministers Advised.—No Money-making or Politics wanted in the Ministry.—Methodism in the Cities.—Lay Representation a Success.—Methodism One and Inseparable.

To the Delegates of the several Annual and Electoral Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in General Conference assembled:

DEAR BRETHREN,—With gratitude to Almighty God, who has permitted us to witness the assembling of this General Conference, we extend to you, as the representatives of the ministry and laity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, our cordial and fraternal greetings. We most earnestly pray that the presence of the great Head of the Church may be constantly felt in your midst, and that the divine benediction may rest upon you personally, and upon all your deliberations.

The work you have to perform is one of vast responsibility. You are to supervise the interests of a Church which covers not only the wide-spread territories of our own country, but which extends into distant parts of the globe; which numbers its communicants by the hundreds of thousands, [illegible]

[illegible]

the various places occupied by our work, and acquired much valuable information as to the condition of the interior.

In 1877, Bishop Wiley, after holding conferences on the Pacific coast, sailed for Japan and China, where he held the annual meeting in Pekin and Ku-Kiang, and organized in December, 1877, under the direction of the last General Conference, the annual conference of Foochow. After extensive explorations in both China and Japan, he returned in the spring of 1878.

In the summer of 1878, Bishop Bowman presided over the conferences of Germany and Switzerland, of Sweden and Norway, and held the annual meeting of the missionaries in Denmark. He also presided over the South India conference in December, 1878, and over the North India conference in January, 1879. Returning, he held the annual meeting of our missionaries in Italy, where the sad intelligence reached him that during his absence his wife had been summoned to her heavenly home. In 1879 Bishop Wiley presided in the conferences of Germany and Switzerland, of Sweden and of Norway, and held the annual meeting in Denmark.

The missions in Mexico were visited by Bishop Merrill in 1878, and by Bishop Harris in 1880. During these visits the annual meetings were held, and the different parts of the work were examined. The mission fields in New Mexico were visited by Bishop Bowman in 1877, by Bishop Simpson in 1878, and by Bishop Merrill in 1879. An inspection of the missions in South America had been contemplated, and also a second visit to China and Japan; but owing to the death of our colleagues and other causes they were deferred. Should information be desired from any of the bishops in reference to their work in the foreign fields, it will be their pleasure to await the order of the General Conference.

In addition to the work performed in annual conferences and in the mission fields, we have presided over judicial conferences held in Waterloo and Davenport, Iowa; in Richmond, Indiana; Mansfield, Ohio; Wheeling, West Virginia; in the city of Philadelphia, and in Wilmington, Delaware, to hear appeal cases from the California, Nevada, Nebraska, North-west Iowa, Des Moines, Wisconsin, Indiana, Cincinnati, Ohio, Erie, West Virginia, Philadelphia and New Jersey Conferences. We have also presided over district conferences, whenever we could do so consistently with other duties. According to the direction of the last General Conference, Bishop Bowman was deputed by us to visit, as fraternal delegate, the British Wesleyan Conference, and in this office Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., was associated with him. They were cordially received, and no doubt their mission has added to the links which bind so closely the two bodies together. Delegates were also appointed to the various Conferences with which your body is in fraternal correspondence.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

By the authority of the last General Conference the Swedish work embraced in the Central Illinois and Minnesota Conferences was organized, in 1876, into the Northwest Swedish Conference. The Rocky Mountain Conference was divided into two parts, the one known as the Utah, and the other as the Montana Conference. And in 1878 the Southwest German Conference divided its territory into the St. Louis German and Western German Conferences. Under a general provision, made as to the division of conferences, there have been organized the Central Tennessee, the Little Rock, Austin, and the Southern Central Conferences. At their first session after the General Conference the Western New York Conference, which met at Leroy, and the East Genesee Conference, which sat in Rochester, at the same time, unanimously passed resolutions proposing to obliterate the line of division between them, and to be united in one body. While there was no express warrant of the Discipline for this action, yet, as there had been, for several years, discussions and controversies in reference to the boundaries, as the conferences were authorized to change their lines indefinitely near to a union, as the action was without a dissenting voice, and as it would not affect other annual conferences, Bishop Ames, who presided at the Western New York Conference, and Bishop Simpson, who presided at the East Genesee Conference, believing that it would not be wise for them to interpose any obstacle to the proposed union, gave to it their concurrence and approval. The two bodies were merged into one, known as the Genesee Conference, which by a formal vote ratified the proceedings. With the new conferences organized the annual conferences now number ninety-five.

The bishops would respectfully submit to the General Conference whether it might not be wise to organize the Rocky Mountain region now occupied by the Utah, Montana, and a part of the Nevada Conferences, into mission districts, to be administered as foreign missions. The small number of pastors employed, and the immense distances from each other at which they are located, render a large conference almost impracticable, and yet any division leaves too few pastors to properly constitute an annual conference, or to be entitled to elect a delegate.

COMMITTEES.

The bishops were directed by the last General Conference to appoint several committees, which should pursue their labors after the close of its session. Of these the first in order was the committee to prepare a new hymn book. This committee consisted of fifteen brethren, selected from different sections of the church. They devoted a large portion of their time for nearly one year to this work, without pecuniary compensation, and performed it both faithfully and skillfully. They are justly entitled to the thanks of the entire church. The work has everywhere met with approval, and is unquestionably one of the best collections which has ever been published. A committee was also appointed on the subject of an ecumenical council. A circular letter was issued and addressed to the various Methodist bodies in different parts of the world. Kind and favorable responses have been received from nearly all of these, and a meeting of the committee, as well as a joint meeting of committees from the various Methodist bodies, will be held in this city, after which a full report will be made to the General Conference. The measure thus inaugurated it is hoped will be consummated, and will add to the strength, influence and unity of the Methodist family of Churches. Committees were also appointed on fraternity and union; on lay delegation in the annual conferences, and on the preparation of a judicial code.

GENERAL CONDITION.

The financial depression which marked the earlier part of the quadrennium now closing affected the interest of the church in common with the general condition of the country. To some extent the benevolent contributions were diminished, and many churches suffered from embarrassment on account of debts contracted during the period of high prices. It is to us a matter of thankfulness that notwithstanding that condition of the country, the interests of the Church have been generally maintained. Our literary institutions and our benevolent [illegible] have been kept in active operation, scarcely a church has been lost, and the general indebtedness of the Church has been considerably diminished. We have [illegible] and harmony in all our borders [illegible] the progress has not been [illegible] some periods, it has nevertheless been [illegible] and constant. The general [illegible] may be seen from a brief review [illegible] and of the reports of [illegible] institutions.

[illegible] 1876 show 10,923 traveling [illegible] local preachers and [illegible] members including probationers. [illegible] for 1879 show 11,930 traveling [illegible] local preachers and 1,700,[illegible] and probationers. This exhibits an increase in the four years of [illegible] preachers, and 119,7[illegible] members [illegible] increase, though not so [illegible] the preceding quadrennium. [illegible] gratifying and encouraging [illegible] We must also take into [illegible] during that time there [illegible] preachers and 78[illegible] must be added to the [illegible] to show the actual [illegible]

there were 15,633 church edifices and 5,017 parsonages, valued at $81,091,862. In 1879 there were 16,955 churches and 5,689 parsonages, valued at $70,965,509. This shows an increase in the number of churches of 1,322, or more than one church for every working day in the four years; and an increase of 672 parsonages, or more than one for every two working days in the same period. The estimated value, however, instead of being increased has been diminished. This results from a change in the price of real estate throughout the land. The number of new churches and parsonages will not show the full work of the Church, for during that period many churches have been remodeled, enlarged and rebuilt.

BOOK CONCERN.

The publishing interests of the Church, the earliest organized among its institutions, continue to be of great value and power. After the death of Dr. Nelson, the Book Committee met, and on the 3d of March, 1879, in conjunction with the bishops elected Sanford Hunt, D.D., of the Genesee Conference, to serve until the General Conference. During the quadrennium $95,000 of the bonded debt on the New York publishing-house have been paid, and the interest on the remaining $400,000 has been reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. per annum. New and valuable books have been added to the extensive list heretofore published, and the various periodicals are generally sustained, the circulation of several of them having largely increased. They are doing much to promote the connectional interests of the Church, as well as to furnish suitable and profitable reading for our families. The sales of books and periodicals during the last four years in New York amounted to $3,415,016, and in the Western Book Concern to $2,675,125, aggregating $6,090,141. We think the General Conference should consider whether some plan might be devised whereby a greater impetus may be given to the sale of our publications. It seems to us that with the large capital employed, with the excellent character of the publications, and with the increasing number of communicants in the Church, the sales ought to be larger than they now are. The experiments which have been made in establishing depositories under the control of the annual conferences, and by associations in various cities, have shown that without loss to the Book Concern, the publications can be kept on sale in the leading centers. It may be well worth considering how far these conference and associated effort may be more extensively employed in the circulation of our literature.

MISSIONS.

The mission cause continues to occupy its position of prominence among the movements of the Church. No new mission field has been opened during the last quadrennium, but nearly every field has been enlarged, either in its boundaries, the number of its missionaries, or in its resources. The South India Conference, which was organized in 1876, has enlarged its field by extending not only into large districts in South India, but also into Rangoon, Burmah. It now embraces three districts, with thirty-seven traveling ministers, forty-five local preachers, and 2,169 members and probationers. The mission in Japan, which was opened in 1873, gives promise of great success. In no part of the world is the outlook more cheering. In China, the Foochow Conference was organized in 1877, and now consists of six districts and fifty-seven ministers, of whom fifty-two are native preachers. There are also twenty-eight others employed as supplies, making eighty native laborers. Some of these fields are self-sustaining; and in all the spirit of heroic Christianity is evinced by many of its native ministers. In addition to the conference of Foochow, the mission fields of North China and of Central China are also manifesting indications of hopefulness and success. Our brethren in the North India Conference are steadily prosecuting their labors, and the schools and orphanages are taking firm hold of the hearts of the people. In Bulgaria, the conflict between Russia and Turkey rendered missionary labor for a time impracticable. Since peace has been restored there are hopeful indications, but the work is limited. In Italy decided progress has been made. Sixteen ministers are employed, all of whom, except Dr. Vernon, the superintendent, are native Italians. In Denmark, also, recent manifestations favor the enlargement of the work. In Germany, Sweden and Norway new conferences are in operation, papers are published, and books are printed and circulated. The membership is increasing, but the good accomplished far exceeds the increase in the membership of the Church. Wherever our missions are prosperous the State Churches are putting forth greater efforts. Sunday-schools are established, and more evangelistic work is done.

In Africa an effort has been made to reach the interior, and we trust that the territorial acquisitions made by Liberia may open a wider door to our missionaries.

In Mexico, in the face of many difficulties produced by the long and degrading influence of the Church of Rome, considerable progress has been made. A paper has been established, and books have been printed by the aid of a fund procured by its former superintendent. This work is still carried on through the present missionaries, who are laboring faithfully. A theological school and orphanage add to their instrumentalities. In South America there has been some enlargement, and an urgent call is made for more missionaries and for more means.

The western coast of South America was visited a few years since by Rev. William Taylor; and under his influence several young men and women have gone to that region, chiefly as teachers, risking their support among the people, and also endeavoring, when there is opportunity, to preach the Gospel of Christ. This work, though not under the control nor at the expense of our missionary society, has yet been so far sanctioned, that the mission field has been extended to embrace all South America, and a few preachers have been appointed by the bishops to that work. Our mission fields thus encircle the globe, and occupy centres which promise future development. Our missionaries are preaching in some twenty languages and dialects, into some of which many of our hymns have been translated, and in all of which efforts have been made for the distribution of our religious literature.

In these mission fields the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of our Church has also been an earnest co-laborer. We owe much to the devoted women who have organized societies, collected funds, and sent young women as missionaries to India, China, Japan, Mexico and South America, and more recently to Africa. We have great confidence in the wisdom and devotion of the Christian women who manage this interest, and we trust there will ever be a perfect and cordial co-operation between the societies.

After the death of Dr. Nelson, Mr. J. M. Phillips, book agent at New York, was appointed as missionary treasurer to fill the vacancy until the General Conference. We are gratified at the statement that the debt, which in 1876 was $252,356, was reduced in November last to $62,067. In addition the proportion of debt owing by the Missionary Society, and which had remained on the building, has been paid, and a permanent fund of some $80,000 has accumulated through the benevolence of friends, on which annuities are yet paid, but which will soon fall into the treasury. Such is now the credit of the society, that bills are sent to some of the mission fields by the treasurer, and are sold at as favorable prices as those of leading bankers, thus saving to the society the expense of commissions. The receipts of the last four years, as compared with the previous period, show a diminution of $250,600, or about 13 per cent., a part of which, as to the support of our missions, may be balanced by the difference in the value of money, and of saving in the rate of exchange. In the last quadrennium the receipts of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have considerably increased.

While we rejoice in what has been accomplished, we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that the annual contributions of the Church are far below what we believe is demanded of the Church, and far below the pressing demands of the mission fields. We hope the General Conference may be able, by some action, to reach the heart and conscience of the Church, and to secure contributions from every person in our Churches and congregations. A severe loss was sustained by the society in the sickness and death of Dr. Dashiell, but it was not deemed necessary by the bishops, in view of the near approach of General Conference, to fill his place.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The Board of Church Extension has performed a grand work in building and assisting churches among the sparse population on the Western frontier and through the South. It has also been instrumental both by donations and loans in saving many embarrassed churches, which, so far as we can judge, would otherwise have been lost. The calls for aid by loans are less numerous than they once were, and many leading Churches which were heavily embarrassed have paid their entire indebtedness. A spirit of greater carefulness prevails in the churches, and will leave them hereafter less heavily burdened. The annual collections for donations amounted last year to $75,731.77, and for the quadrennium to $266,047.95 In the same time the loan fund has increased from $303,411.23 to $329,920.73, upon $171,-535 50, of which there were several annuities to be paid. This Board has rapidly extended its influence and is acquiring a strong hold upon the heart of the Church. In the improved financial condition of the country it seems to us it would be wise to make a general and simultaneous effort to liquidate the entire indebtedness upon Church property. The organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church dates from the beginning of 1785, and its one hundredth anniversary is rapidly approaching. We believe that if proper effort was made all the debts existing at the beginning of 1880 might be paid by the beginning of 1885.

Though there will never be a time when a growing church can be entirely free from debt, yet its liabilities should not be large nor of long standing. It would be a grand record if the Church could show to the world its accumulated property free from past indebtedness during its first one hundred years of toil. We believe this to be possible. Though the returns are not perfect, yet the reports made to Conference show an indebtedness on the average of 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the property, or about $7,000,000 of indebtedness on $70,000,000 of property. The statistics also show that during the past year nearly $2,400,000 were paid on Church improvements or on Church indebtedness. A less amount than this annually would free the Church property from debt in the time mentioned. If a Church, beginning without wealth and without influence, could accumulate in the first century a property in churches and parsonages, literary and educational institutions, and funds for benevolent purposes of at least $80,000,000, how much more might it do when commencing a new era on such a basis?

We also ask your attention to the necessity of some effective provision to prevent the accumulation of indebtedness upon Church property for current expenses. The last General Conference enacted a law that no mortgage or lien should be placed on Church property for current expenses, but notwithstanding the enactment several cases have occurred in which Church property has been so mortgaged. We think this has resulted chiefly from a departure from primitive principles. Mr. Wesley displayed his foresight in creating two separate boards: Trustees to care for and preserve the property, and stewards to attend to the current expenses. Under this arrangement the stewards endeavor at the close of each year to meet the current liabilities, but when the current expenses are assumed by the trustees, if the board be either careless or reckless the debt accumulates and becomes a lien upon the Church. Were this a matter affecting only a few churches it would be of little moment, but in our connection its tendency is to destroy confidence in the management of the churches, and to prevent liberal contributions for embarrassed churches. Our friends have heretofore contributed to relieve churches under the conviction that they would remain as permanent church property, and they would not have so given had they thought their contributions would be used to pay current expenses. For trustees to permit this is a breach of faith to the public. If persisted in, it will destroy our power to appeal to the public, and will interfere with our whole plan of church extension.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

In the Sunday-school department considerable progress has been made. The number of schools is reported at 20,340, the officers and teachers 226,367, and scholars 1,538,311, being an increase in four years of 1,234 schools, 19,754 teachers, and 139,580 scholars, the increase in scholars being larger than the membership of the Church. One of the most gratifying features is the report of 352,908 conversions in the four years, and it reminds the Church it must look largely to its scholars for its future growth. Its list of publications has been increased by several valuable works, and many new and important helps have been furnished to aid the Sunday-school teacher. The public mind has been stirred by assemblies held at Chautauqua and other important points where Sunday-school workers have met to promote their own improvement and the interests of their department. We rejoice in all the helps that can be afforded and in the habits of reading and study which are being promoted. We approve also of the adoption of the international series, because the public attention has been turned to the same great facts in Bible history and to the same great lessons at the same time among different denominations and in different parts of the world. In our judgment it will prove to be one of the great steps toward promoting unity of thought and feeling among nations far distant from each other. While, however, we rejoice in these international lessons, and in the Berean series, and in the increased appliances and helps which have been provided, we fear that close and catechetical instruction has been either neglected or but partially imparted in many of our schools. While a broad catholicity of spirit should be cultivated, and a narrow sectarianism avoided, it is yet the duty of the Church to educate its children carefully in the doctrines of the Gospel as it sees and understands them. For the performance of this work the pastors are chiefly responsible, and they should see that such instruction is given in their Sunday-schools. To neglect accurate doctrinal teaching encourages a latitudinarianism, which must weaken the future power of the Church. The same remarks will apply to Church polity; the general outlines of our Church economy should be so taught in our Sunday-schools that our young people may have an intelligent view of our Church organization, as well as of our general benevolent enterprises.

TRACTS.

We have little to report in reference to our Tract Society. Its publishing office is in connection with the Sunday-school Union. Several new and valuable tracts have been published during the last quadrennium, and of different sizes, more especially for the young. The Tract Board has also assisted in the publication of tracts for our foreign missions. We regret, however, that there is not a more systematic effort made for the distribution of these tracts, or that there is not some agency by which they may more readily reach the entire population. Might not the services of many of the women of the Church be more actively enlisted in their circulation?

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Freedmen's Aid Society, the last in organization among the great benevolent boards, has been performing in its field a noble work. Through its secretary its revenue has been largely increased during the last four years. Its chief effort is now directed to the education of young ministers, and to the training of young men and women as teachers for the colored population. Several institutions, especially those at Nashville, Atlanta, Orangeburg, and Baltimore, have erected, or are erecting, large and commodious buildings, and are preparing to give more thorough instruction. A medical department has also been established in connection with the university at Nashville, where colored young men are being trained for professional life.

We deem it also of great importance that a similar work should be done among the white members and friends in the South. Possibly the sphere of the Freedmen's Aid Society might be enlarged so that it would work in the same lines in this field also. At all events, the educational work among the poorer white people of the South should be in some way developed through the general benevolence of the Church.

Though the work performed by the Freedmen's Aid Society may not be needed when the race among which it labors shall enjoy full and equal privileges with others, yet for years to come the fostering care of such a society will be imperatively required.

COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES.

The general cause of education, embracing our colleges, seminaries, and universities, is very dear to the Church, and has long received its attention. While mistakes have doubtless been made in attempting to found too many colleges and seminaries, yet we are glad to note the general improved conditions of our literary institutions. Many of our friends have contributed to their endowment, and a few large donations have been made, which we trust are but the precursors of many others. Most of the literary institutions are enjoying prosperity, and are accumulating means to provide facilities for superior education; yet in a few cases, as in reference to our Churches, we are obliged to report that the trustees have mortgaged the property for current expenses. We believe this to be a flagrant violation of trust, as the contributors, to purchase ground and erect buildings, gave the money with the conviction that it would not be consumed for current expenses.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

The Church has a deep interest in the theological schools, and should ever give them a careful supervision. These institutions are either under the watch-care of the General Conference or of the annual conference where they are located, and the professors are either chosen on the nomination of the bishops or confirmed on their approval. The object of this is to secure the most perfect harmony with our doctrines and economy. The three principal institutions, the Boston Theological School, the Garrett Biblical Institute, and the Drew Seminary, are in active operation, and their halls are well filled with students. We regret to say that they have suffered considerable loss through accidents, or the change of times, but we are gratified to add that our friends are coming to the rescue, replacing their endowment by generous gifts, and showing how deep an interest the Church feels in the education of its young ministers.

The Martin Theological School at Frankfort, Germany, the theological school in India, and the smaller biblical and theological schools, are also accomplishing a good work.

The Board of Education has received some additions to its funds from the contributions on Children's Day, and has also received a few donations from benevolent individuals. The fund is carefully invested, and the income has been distributed to aid students preparing for the ministry, and especially for the mission field. Large additions ought to be made to this fund in view of the objects to be promoted.

LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION.

No action was taken by the last General Conference on the report of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union. The Board appointed at the previous Conference continue to act and will report to your body. Though without funds and without any Church appointed officers, this association has accomplished, in many localities, a good work in visiting the sick and poor, and stimulating Christian women to increased activity.

SUGGESTIONS.

As the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church will occur within less than a year after the next General Conference, it will be appropriate for this body to consider what measures should be adopted to arrange for a suitable observance of so important an occasion and what objects should be selected for the generous offerings of our people.

According to the order of the last General Conference, we submitted its action on the alteration of the second Restrictive Rule concerning a change in the ratio of representation in the General Conference. It did not receive the constitutional approval of the annual conferences, the vote being 3,144 for and 2,753 against. We also submitted its action touching the alteration of the third Restrictive Rule, but this did not meet their concurrence, the vote being 1,338 for and 4,445 against.

Several of the lay electoral conferences passed resolutions favoring the introduction of lay representation in the annual conference, and this action was also endorsed by some of the annual conferences. The question will doubtless come before you on the report of the committee appointed at your last session, and will be worthy of your most careful consideration. We do not see how such a measure can be properly consummated without an alteration of the second Restrictive Rule, as it must affect the composition of the annual conference and the basis for the election of ministerial delegates.

Appeals were taken from episcopal decisions in annual conferences as to the right, under our Discipline, of licensing women to preach, and as to their election and ordination to the office of deacons. These appeals will bring the subject fully before you. As it is a question affecting the administration and the uniformity of Church action, it should have your careful deliberation and determination.

It has been the honor of Methodism to have maintained from the commencement of its history the doctrines of the Church in their purity and efficiency. The controversies which have arisen have had reference to questions of Church polity, but not as to questions of doctrine. Its ministers fully accepted the teachings, and were almost universally faithful to their vows. We regret to say that in some quarters a spirit of latitudinarian speculation has been introduced into the Church, and occasionally ministers have claimed the right to preach doctrines which are not in harmony with our articles and standards. We are in full sympathy with freedom of thought and freedom of speech. Every one should follow the dictates of his own judgment and conscience, and should so select his Church affiliations. But when a minister has been admitted into official position in the Church, professing to believe its doctrines, and pledging himself to maintain and defend them, and when he is sent forth on that profession to minister to its congregations, he is under sacred obligations to be faithful to his vows. He is not at liberty to occupy the pulpits of the Church for the purpose of disseminating sentiments contrary to the faith of the Church. If he should change his convictions he can honorably retire from his position and give utterance to his views in some other sphere.

We would earnestly recommend to your consideration the propriety of so amending the Discipline as to extend the period of probation for membership in annual conferences to four years. In so short a time as two years, especially where the candidate may have been changed at the end of one year from one part of the conference to another, the Church has not full opportunity to ascertain his qualifications or his fitness for the itinerant ministry; hence, some persons are admitted who are not clear in their doctrinal views or who are not apt to teach or to labor effectively for the edification of the Church; but when once received into full connection they can not very easily be displaced. The presence of such preachers, even though few in numbers, works an injury to the reputation of the conference, and seriously affects the progress of the Church. As early as 1748 Mr. Wesley found it necessary to extend the period of probation to four years, and such has remained the rule of Wesleyan Methodism in Great Britain. In the United States, the demands for laborers in frontier fields was so great that the period of two years was thought to be for the interest of the Church. As the work increased, the necessity of the extension of the period was so greatly felt that the bishops, in their address in 1844, recommended the extension of probation to four years. The recommendation was not then adopted, as it was alleged it would interfere with properly supplying some of the Western conferences. With the present supply of ministers, however, we think the Church might safely extend the period, allowing the candidate to be ordained as deacon at the close of the two years, and to the office of elder when he is admitted into full connection. The only change would be that the Church would have a longer time in which to become acquainted with the qualifications of the candidate before his admission into full membership.

Closely allied to this subject is the question of members of annual conferences engaging in secular pursuits. In some instances ministers have taken a supernumerary or superannuated relation to engage in business. If successful, they have so remained for years; but if unsuccessful, they have returned to the conference and demanded appointments at the hands of the bishops. This return has given rise to a crowded state of the conference, and has prevented the introduction of active and promising young men whose hearts are in the work of the ministry. Not unfrequently these secular occupations give occasion by failure in business, or by other circumstances, to cast discredit upon the Church and its ministers.

The same remarks apply to members of annual conferences becoming candidates for political offices. Ministers are indeed citizens, and have all the rights of citizenship, but the work of the ministry is so momentous, it demands all the energies and all the time of the strongest minds and hearts.

In this connection we regret to say that in some parts of the Church sufficient provision has not been made for the support of the ministry. We fear that the membership of the Church has been in many instances derelict in their duties, and have thus caused the ministers to turn temporarily aside. We think the whole subject demands your wise consideration. There seems to us to be an urgent demand for some simpler method of locating ministers who are not, for various reasons, acceptable to the Church, or useful in the itinerancy.

It is our conviction that the Methodist Episcopal Church was never in a more promising condition than it is to-day, and we see no cause for the adverse criticism or for the predictions of disaster which have sometimes been made. The condition of Methodism in our large cities has been a subject of discussion, and its small relative advance has been contrasted with its more rapid growth in rural populations.

It is your duty to look carefully into this matter and into all other matters that affect the prosperity and progress of the Church.

For ourselves we are free to say that so far from being discouraged or being despondent, we are rather surprised at the progress of the church in our great centers. The growth of those cities has been very largely from foreign immigration. In the city of New York nearly four-fifths of all the inhabitants, as shown by the census of 1870, are either foreign born or the children of foreign parentage. In Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and some other cities the persons who are foreign born or of foreign parentage compose more than two-thirds of the entire population. Of these foreign families very few were educated as Methodists. The Wesleyan family in England do not compose more than one in twenty of the population. In Ireland not more than one in eighty or ninety. Beyond these countries, until within a very few years, there has been no appreciative per centage of Methodism. To-day there is a slight sprinkling in Germany and Scandinavia, but so slight as to scarcely enter into the calculation. This entire foreign population has been brought up, not only without Methodist influence, but generally in hostility to it. A large proportion of the immigration from Europe is Roman Catholic. The greater part of the Protestant immigration from England, Scotland, and parts of Ireland, is either of the Church of England or Presbyterians. The Protestant element on the Continent is divided between the Episcopal Churches of Scandinavia and the Lutheran or the Reformed Churches on the Continent, the latter of which always affiliates with Presbyterian bodies. Thus the Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal Churches have received large additions, both in number and means, from the immigration to our cities, while Methodism has received but a few, and those as a general rule of the working classes of the community. Another consideration is, that the other leading Protestant Churches were in the older cities a century or so in advance of the commencement of our Church. They had secured sites for churches, their friends had possession of large portions of the real estate of the country; they had the control of the colleges, of the press, and of the social influences of the land. When we think of the amount of means necessary to purchase real estate in cities, and to erect suitable buildings, we shall see how greatly other Protestant denominations were in advance of us, and what strong agencies of financial literary and social influence they possessed. That under such circumstances the Methodist Episcopal Church should now stand in almost every city as either first or second among the Protestant Churches, in point of numbers and church accommodations, must be a matter of surprise and a proof of the energy and efficiency of its movements. When we survey the whole country we find the membership is annually enlarging; its edifices are not only increasing in number but in taste and commodiousness. Its literary institutions are placed on broader foundations. The number of students in its seminaries, colleges and universities are increasing from year to year; its periodicals are obtaining a wider circulation, and the issues of its press are more extensively diffused. The benevolence of the Church is shown not only in the mission fields, which are annually extending, but in the enlargement of the funds of the Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, and Educational Boards. In several of our cities also, chiefly by the labor and self-sacrifice of Christian women, homes for the aged of the Church have been established, and commencements have been made for orphanages among both the American and German population.

Not only are there these external evidences of progress, but we believe there is as much piety, purity and devotion in the membership as at any former period. Class-meetings, though not so generally attended as we could desire, are, we believe, better attended within the past few years, while prayer-meetings, love-feasts, watch-nights, special revival services, protracted and camp meetings, show the same spirit of energetic devotion which influenced our fathers. We think there is also an intelligent and earnest appreciation of the general polity of the Church. It cannot be expected that in a communion so large as ours there should be perfect unanimity of opinion, and especially so where a large proportion of the membership was in early life educated under the influence of Churches with a different economy, yet a careful examination has led us to believe that the Church is as much devoted as ever to its itinerancy and its connectional unity.

There is some difference of opinion as to the proper period of limitation as to ministerial service, but with few exceptions, there is unfaltering devotion to the system of itinerancy. It is not claimed that there is any divine authority for any definite term of years. It is simply a question of expediency, to be determined by the judgment of the Church. So far as we can judge, both the ministry and membership are well satisfied with our present rules, and there is little demand for any change. There is a need felt for some measure of flexibility in cases of great exigency. How this exigency shall be determined, or how this need can best be met in harmony with the principles of our itinerancy, we submit to your wise and godly judgment.

In maintaining and working our system of itinerancy, in addition to the limitation of service, an umpire is needed, which from its constitution shall be as impartial as may be possible in our imperfect humanity. This umpire in our Church is the episcopacy, selected by the highest assembly of the Church, and removed as far as possible from all questions of locality and partizanship. The bishops should be men of pure personal life, deep piety, earnest devotion to the doctrines and economy of the Church, of self-sacrificing and sympathetic spirit, of comprehensive views, of fair culture, and willing to be in labors "more abundant." Such men we hope may be selected by you for such additions as you may see fit to make to the number of bishops at this General Conference. As to the number that should be selected, we express the opinion that it is best to select only the number sufficient for the proper performance of the work, and to make additions at subsequent conferences as necessity may demand. Such a policy, we believe, would give greater regularity and uniformity to our work, than to select a larger number and to make no additions for several conferences.

As the policy of our Church, as it came to us from the fathers, has been to place the superintendency in the hands of a few bishops, they have had the assistance of presiding elders, who in their official sphere are also umpires between the pastors and the Churches. As the administration of these presiding elders is through the bishops under the control of the General Conference; as these elders visit every Church and preside in the quarterly conferences, the administration is everywhere in harmony with the directions of the General Conference and the connectional unity and efficiency are preserved. It has been our aim to select for this office men of executive ability, of deep piety, and of sound judgment and discretion. It has also been our conviction that the judgment of the Church favors, as a general rule, the change of the presiding elder from district work to the pastorate at the end of four years, unless special circumstances shall demand a reappointment. It has also been our judgment that in general it is not wise to change an elder from one district to another during a four years' term. The action of the last General Conference, which relieved the presiding elder from the absolute necessity of attending four quarterly conferences for each charge, enabled us in many parts of the work to enlarge the districts, without, as we think, seriously impairing the efficiency of the office. We desire, however, to express our firm and deliberate judgment, that the presiding eldership is essential in a Church constituted as ours, to the efficiency of the itinerancy, and to the uniformity of the administration.

We believe, also, that the connectional unity of the Church commands both the judgment and the affection of our people. There may be a few who, from the prejudice of education, or from being members of strong and wealthy congregations, may not so deeply consider the value of connectional ties. There may be a few who would prefer a temporary benefit to their own Church to the general good of the whole Churches. But such, we think, are few in number. Our intelligent and active laymen are devotedly attached to the Church, and are seeking its growth in all departments. Some of them are contributing to its general institutions liberally and munificently. Others are spending large sums on plans of city evangelization; and others are aiding quietly and unostentatiously our poorer ministers who occupy hard fields of labor. Some of these laymen we know have spent weeks of careful study that they might be better prepared at this Conference to understand and sustain the general principles of our economy.

This connectional unity is seen in every part of our organization. The class is but a part of the society, the society of the circuit, or station, the circuit of the district, the district of the annual conference, and the annual conference of the General Conference. This supervising body turns its eyes to every part of the Church, and extend its arms of affection to different parts of the globe.

To preserve this unity and efficiency in this unity, its superintendency is connectional, and not diocesan. It sends its bishops to hold conferences throughout its wide territory, and to bring back tidings of victory from every field. Thus its Churches and its missions become part of one great body, the Churches sympathizing with the missions, and the missions, though small and feeble, feeling they are parts of a great body which nourishes and protects them. What may be in the future we know not, but thus far in our history the noble spirit of a Wesley, who said, "the world is my parish," inspires his followers. Far distant be the day when a spirit of congregationalism shall make our Churches independent, shall separate our annual conferences from each other, or shall cast off a single mission field that clings to us with fond affection. Let our itinerant hosts ever listen to the voice of the Captain of our salvation as he commands: "Go ye into the world."

Ready as we are to follow in our administration the direction of this body as the supreme council of the Church we place, before you our administration, with the hope that it may meet your approval.

Again invoking the divine blessing upon you, and praying that you may ever abide under the shadow of the Almighty, we are, dear brethren, fellow-laborers in the Gospel of Christ.

The Bishops' address was greeted with frequent and hearty applause. Several resolutions were introduced directing its publication, as follows: S. A. W. Jewett, of Rock River Conference, offered the following:

Resolved, By the General Conference that we have listened with interest to the able address of our honored bishops, now read to us by Bishop Simpson, and we hereby order the publication of five thousand copies of the address for distribution among the pastors and people of the Church.

Brother Jewett said: "I have fixed that number. It is small, compared with the number of pastors, but perhaps that number will be sufficient."

I. S. Bingham, of Northern New York Conference, presented the following:

Resolved, That that part of the Bishops' Address which treats the question of extending the term of probation in annual conferences, and the locating of members of conferences who have become unacceptable in the regular work, be referred to the Committee on Itinerancy, with instructions to report at an early day to this body.

J. M. Walden, of Cincinnati Conference, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Bishops' address be published in the daily [illegible], and all of the official weekly [illegible] the direction of the General Conference.

Resolved, That the several portions and recommendations of the Bishops' Address be referred to the appropriate committees for consideration.

After an extended discussion, participated in by several, on motion of J. Lanahan the resolutions were all referred to a committee consisting of I. S. Bingham and W. McK. Hester, to report on matters of reference and publication.

J. C. Hartzell, of Louisiana, said: "There is one point in connection with the publication of the Bishops' Address, which we have entirely omitted, and which seems to me to be very wise for us to consider. That is the suggestion of Ram Chundra Bose and Brother Nippert, of Germany, that the address ought to be translated into some of the foreign languages at least, and sent broadcast to our missions. The suggestion was made by those brethren, and I will read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Address of the Bishops be translated into such foreign languages as the agents and Board of Managers of the Missionary Society may deem wise, and published in such languages for distribution, the expense of such translation and distribution to be borne by the Missionary Society.

On motion of J. Lanahan the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Bishops' Address.

J. M. Walden, of Cincinnati, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one minister and one layman from each General Conference district be appointed to report to this Conference a plan for the appropriate commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that so much of the Bishops's Address as refers to this matter be referred to said committee.

Which was adopted.

S. Hunt, of New York, presented the report of the Methodist Book Concern, of New York, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern. The report shows four years of prosperity.

G. G. Reynolds, of New York East, presented the following:

Resolved, That the election of bishops and other officers of the Church, deriving their powers from the election by the General Conference be made the special order of the day for Wednesday, May 12, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time the election shall begin, and shall continue from day to day according to [illegible]

[illegible] of the General Conference, until [illegible] have been elected.

[illegible] discussion and several attempts to amend the resolution was adopted, the order being that the bishops shall be elected.

The action directing the Committee on Ecclesiastical Code to report to the Conference was reconsidered and a special committee was appointed to consider the matter and report, viz: James M. Buckley, of New York East; William Lawrence, of Central Ohio; William H. [illegible], of Wyoming; Oliver H. Horton, of Rock River; Daniel A. [illegible], of Providence; John [illegible], of Colorado; William S. Prentice, of Illinois; Alonzo Webster, of South Carolina; Bishop William L. Harris, Bishop Stephen M. Merrill, Bishop Edward G. Andrews.

In the afternoon session, Bishop [illegible] presided, the purpose of the session being to organize the standing Committees. One or two committees at a time retired and as [illegible] consisted of 95 members the afternoon session was occupied in [illegible] of organization. The officers of the Committees were reported as follows:

[illegible] ON LAY REPRESENTATION. [illegible] Bernard, of St. Louis. Secretary, [illegible] Edwards, of Baltimore.

[illegible] ON ITINERANCY. [illegible] D. A. Whedon, of Providence. Secretary, I. W. Joyce, of N. W. Indiana.

[illegible] ON MISSIONS. Chairman, [illegible] Payne, of Cincinnati. Secretary, [illegible] Thoburn, of India.

[illegible] ON EPISCOPACY. [illegible] Trimble, of Ohio. Secretary, [illegible] James Fry, of St. Louis.

[illegible] ON BOOK CONCERN. [illegible], of Kentucky. [illegible] Stratton, of California.

[illegible] ON EDUCATION. [illegible] Haven, of Central New [illegible] F. D. Hemenway, of [illegible]

[illegible] ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACTS. [illegible], of East Ohio. Secretary, [illegible], of New England.

[illegible] AND OUR [illegible]

[illegible] of New York. [illegible] of Louisiana.

[illegible] EXTENSION. [illegible] of Chicago. Secretary, [illegible] of Philadelphia.

[illegible] of New York. [illegible] of Genesee.

[illegible] CHURCH. [illegible] Ohio.

[illegible] Secretary, J. [illegible]

"God is Love."

[illegible]

of sin can wholly obliterate. In view, then, of the nature of God and the nature of man, and the endearing relations between the two, there is strong presumptive evidence that God loves sinners.

3. But any lingering doubt on the subject should be forever dispelled by the teaching of the Scriptures. God's Word and His acts, upon which that Word is based, plainly declare that he loves sinners. The Word is: "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us." That declaration and many others to the same effect, are sufficient proof of the divine love for sinners to every believer of revelation. But God's acts confirm what His Word teaches, and "actions speak louder than words." The strongest evidence of love is acts of sacrifice and suffering for being loved. This conclusive evidence of His love for sinners God has given us: "God commendeth His love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us."

The next question is, Does persistent sinning alienate or destroy the divine love for sinners? If we may interpret God by what is best and noblest in men, we should say that it does not. The wisest and best human parents never cease to love their children, however vicious and protracted their sins. The parable of the Prodigal Son teaches this truth and is given to prove the undyingness (if we may coin a word) of God's love. The fact that when the prodigal "was yet a great way off, the father saw him" and ran to greet and welcome him, proves that all the days of the son's rebellion, his father had continued to love him with a yearning, tender love, which only a father's heart can know. And so of every true human parent. But God teaches us that His love for sinners is infinitely greater and more enduring than that of earthly parents. "Can a woman forget her sucking child that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? Yet the teaching is that what is barely possible with unnatural parents, is simply impossible with God.

> Every human tie may perish,
> Friend to friend unfaithful prove;
> Mothers cease their own to cherish,
> Heaven and earth at last remove,
> But no changes
> Can attend Jehovah's love."

God's love for sinners can never [illegible]. It is as enduring as His eternal essence. When this [illegible] says, "God is love," it means [illegible] that is His nature; that love [illegible] essential attribute of His [illegible]. And God's character is unchangeable. He is "the same [illegible], to-day and forever." [illegible] there is neither variableness nor shadow of turning," and therefore, since he loves sinners now, he will love them forever.

But how shall we reconcile the eternal punishment of the sinner with the goodness and love of God? We answer: In the same way that we reconcile the present existence of sin and suffering with His goodness and love. For the punishment of sinners hereafter takes place on condition that they are incorrigible, and that punishment is no more in conflict with divine love than the punishment of the [illegible] in this life, which we [illegible] seen, is not only consistent [illegible] the dictate of God's love. [illegible] the fact that there [illegible] forever does not [illegible] God from a Being of infinite [love] to a demon, who ceases to [illegible] his offspring and looks with [illegible] their eternal woe, [illegible] persist in sin. In addition [illegible] both from [illegible] of Scripture and the [illegible] of the case) the doctrine [illegible] punishment, for endless [illegible] deny the goodness [illegible], but still hold, and [illegible] that "God is love," [illegible] he loves forever.

[illegible] P. Geddis, Sr., of [illegible], and [illegible] of an Itinerant [illegible] "Conversion of a [illegible]

[illegible]

ence among them. Noble John McDougall kindly and firmly informed them that the colored man, intelligent and respectable in appearance, should remain. In this he meets the hearty approval of all lovers of justice and fair play. This is the correct way to remove colorphobia where it offensively exhibits itself.

A Note from Rev. John Poucher, D.D.

We cheerfully give place to the following:

MR. EDITOR—In your issue of April 22d, I notice an extract from the *Mississippi Methodist*, containing a report of an interview between Rev. H. M. DuBose and some preachers of the M. E. Church from Indiana. I request space for so much of an explanation as relates to our deceased Bishop Haven and the live editor, Dr. Fowler. If Bro. DuBose means by the "policy" of Bishop Haven, the operations of the M. E. Church in founding schools and planting churches in the South, and if he received the impression that but a small portion of the clergy endorsed the plan, he certainly was very far mislead; for in our pleasant interview I think there was a mutual acknowledgment of the necessity of just such work as our church is doing. As to Dr. Fowler's endorsers, he is abundantly able to answer for himself, while the bare suggestion of the probability of his being elected a bishop on the first ballot, is a sufficient indication of the estimate in which he is held by the Church. If any one should infer that, as a result of our interview, any doubt arose as to the propriety and efficiency of our church work among whites and colored in the South, I sincerely hope that such an impression will be at once corrected. I returned with the deeply settled conviction that, while the Church, South, was doing good service for the Master among certain persons, the M. E. Church was directly and indirectly accomplishing a glorious mission for all classes of Southern society—a work from which it would be a folly and a sin to desist.

JOHN POUCHER.

Rockport, Ind., April 29, 1880.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Jno. J. Dement is now the sole publisher of the *Mississippi Methodist.*

—Rev. Morris Dyer, in charge at New Iberia, called this week and reported fair progress at his appointment.

—Gov. Wiltz summoned Lieut. Gov. McEnery to the executive chair, and will take a trip to Texas and Colorado for the benefit of his health.

—Dr. Samuel Choppin, an eminent physician and surgeon, died on Sunday, May 2. He was born in Baton Rouge La., in 1812, and practiced his profession in New Orleans for thirty years. For several years he was president of the State Board of Health.

—Judge Taylor Beattie, in a letter addressed to W. B. Gray, of the Morgan City *Free Press*, declines to be considered as a candidate for Congress, Third district, in the ordinary sense. If the nomination be tendered as the popular expression of Republicans, he will accept. He is opposed to corrupt men and measures in control of party politics. The letter is a manly and sincere one.

—Rev. A. W. Greenman and lady arrived in this city last week, en route to Puebla, Mexico. Rev. Greenman is a son of Rev. Almon Greenman, presiding elder of North Indiana Conference, and graduated this year from the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois. He received a missionary appointment from Bishop Merrill, and leaves on the first steamer for Vera Cruz. He goes hopefully to a field where energetic young men are greatly needed in missionary work.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

R. Anderson, Centreville: "Our little church is moving on nicely here. Work has begun in Pattersonville, where I preach the first Sunday in every month. We hold a grand fair here on the first Saturday in June. You and your friends are invited. We shall look for you."

Rev. A. Jackson, Rosedale: "I have visited all my churches and have found them in very good condition. Received five converts at Shiloh Church and organized a Sabbath-school there with twenty-five members. I have also organized a Sabbath-school at Macon Station, with thirty members. Had several conversions at that place. At Rosedale our success has been hindered by high water."

TEXAS.

Wade Hamilton, Cook's Point: "[illegible] Moore was with us on the [illegible] and 5th, and gave us excellent [illegible]."

[illegible] McLemore [illegible]: "Protracted [illegible]. I have received [illegible]. Dr. Carhart, of [illegible], was with us. Rev. T. W. [illegible] for us."

[illegible]: "The [illegible] among [illegible] Pelham [illegible]

labored hard to point sinners to the way of repentance. There were many conversions and backsliders reclaimed."

J. Sloan, Luling: "Rev. J. W. Richardson has opened our eyes; some thirteen old people joined the Sunday-school. Three of them could not read, but they did pretty well the first day."

E. Henderson, Chambers Creek: "I have four points on my work. Number of full members, 24; probationers, 11; Sunday-schools, 2; pupils, 55. I am doing all I can for the conversion of souls."

Louis Lane, San Felipe: "The work here is in a prosperous condition; 17 have been converted and baptized; 51 added to the church; 8 infants baptized, and the church in every way revived and strengthened."

MISSISSIPPI.

L. J. Terrell, Aberdeen: "The presiding elder met us on Tuesday night, and administered the Lord's Supper to 56. We pray for his early return."

A. Handy, Canton: "I have made my second round on the circuit. When I reached one of the churches (Shady Grove) all the members of the church and school had left but two. I was successful in reorganizing it again with 50."

R. Anderson, Ricks Circuit: "On account of the high water and overflow of Bean and Panther creeks, I have just closed my first round on this circuit. I found two very good churches—one with 60 members and the other with 52. The other two churches have a very small membership, two Sunday-schools are doing a good work with 75 pupils each."

D. Moore, Columbus: "Our first quarterly conference was held March 8. Elder McLachlan was true to his appointment, and all business satisfactory. He preached at a point seven miles from Columbus."

J. N. Thomas, State Line: "On my circuit the appointments are very far apart, with few people, but in the labor have courage and go forward. Souls are being converted to God. We have four Sabbath-schools in a prosperous condition."

J. M. Nevils, Kosciusko: "Our first quarterly conference was held April 3. Elder Johnson, delayed by rain and storm, reached us Saturday night. He met the Sunday-school, and as usual made the children glad. He preached two good sermons. We held our love feast Monday night."

TENNESSEE.

B. Anderson, Brentwood: "Our second quarterly meeting was held March 19 and 20 by Rev. H. Primm. He preached acceptable sermons."

L. M. Moore, Cypress Circuit; "We had 107 converts last year, and we want as many more this. The presiding elder has visited us. We paid him $25."

Letter from Holly Springs.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., April 6, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—Doubtless your readers would be pleased to hear occasionally from Holly Springs, touching her progress religiously, domestically and politically. Religiously, I expect Bro. Gallion (the pastor in charge of Asbury Chapel) can boast of one of the most successful and joyful times that we have ever experienced. We have had a protracted effort going on for about three weeks, and up to the time of my writing we have had forty-four conversions, and are proud to add that the Spirit of God seemed to have moved towards Shaw University and the normal schools. Our efficient and beloved Prof. Hooper, principal of Shaw University, has labored indefatigably with us. Bro. Gallion is an untiring worker, always at his post and ready for duty; he has endeared himself not only to the members of his church, but to the public generally. Our Sabbath-school is simply grand, with an excellent corps of teachers and an average of about 115 pupils.

Domestically we are doing tolerably well, if I am permitted to use that term. Our schools are in splendid condition. Colored tramps are few and far between, so we would infer that there is meat on the board and meal in the bag.

Politically we are like the colored people are over the entire South, so it is unnecessary for me to dwell on this subject, yet the prospects are propitious that we will have an early dawn, when all will be well.

G. C. SELBY.

Letter from Macon.

MACON, Miss., March 30th, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—It having been some time since I have written to you valuable paper I avail myself of the present opportunity of informing you of the working of both our church and Sunday-school, under the pastoral charge of our beloved pastor, the Rev. P. Jamison.

Bro. Jamison arrived here on the 31st of January last, and immediately entered upon his pastoral work, and taking up the work from where our former pastor, the Rev. Geo. W. Barney, left off has continued to build up.

The Church and Sabbath-school are both in a prosperous condition. Pastor, officers and teachers work in harmony. Bro. Jemison is loved by his Church and the community at large. All express a desire to work for the Lord, and do all they can to advance his cause.

Our parsonage was situated at the back of the church: he showed us that it was badly situated, and told us that we ought to have it moved, and said that "where there was a will there was a way." And we went to work and had it moved, and placed by the side of the church, fronting on Green street, by which, as it is now situated, we have the view of the town. Our property is now worth about $500 and when completed will be worth about $1,000.

The sisters have worked nobly in the great movement, having had a dining-room and a kitchen buil , and also purchased a nice No. 7 stove for the parsonage.

We believe that the Lord has been with us in our movement. We also have a fine music teacher from Nashville, Tenn., Miss America W. Robinson by name.

We were owing forty odd dollars on our parsonage, and on last Sunday we raised twenty-five dollars of it. The cause of Christ is still growing. Fraternally,

J. W. LONGSTREET.

To Pastors and Sunday-school Superintendents.

DEAR BRETHREN — Sabbath, May 30, will be the Sunday-school Centennial Day throughout our Methodism. A Centennial Service is ready with provisions for readings, songs, etc., morning, afternoon and evening. I am sure that your congregation and school will be deeply interested in the service. Will you not send for it? Price, one dollar per hundred copies. Will you not hold the service and take the two collections for the Sunday-school Union? Yours sincerely,

J. H. VINCENT,

Cor. Sec. S. S. Union, 805 Broadway, New York.

To the Preachers in Columbus District—West Texas Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—I wish to call your attention to the Bishops' Address, published in the SOUTHWESTERN. It is a valuable paper for all parts of the country; but especially so for us in Texas. Don't fail to read it through carefully, and preserve the paper that has it in.

I find the General Conference in full sympathy with our work in the South, and I think they will devise liberal things for us.

I hope you will push forward your protracted meetings and camp meetings during the camp meeting season, and may the Lord give you abundant success.

G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 7, 1880.

Closing Exercises of the New Orleans University.

We call the attention of the friends of the New Orleans University to the closing exercises for the present school year.

The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached at First Street M. E. Church, Sunday May 16, at 3 o'clock, p. m., by Prof. Johnson. The annual lecture to the theological class will be delivered on Tuesday night, May 18, at First Street M. E. Church, by Rev. W. S. Alexander; subject, "The Divine Call." The Literary Society will give their annual exhibition at Wesley Chapel, Liberty St., near Poydras, on Wednesday, May 19, commencing at 7:30 p. m. The graduating exercises will be held at Wesley Chapel, May 20, commencing at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

May 16, 1880. THE MARRIAGE FEAST.

SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 22: 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"As many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage."

TOPIC.—Warning in regard to the danger of refusing the Gospel.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

The Connection.—After Christ had spoken the parable of the wicked husbandmen, the rulers, for whom it specially was intended, "left him, and went their way." That in Luke was spoken in the house of a Pharisee, at a much earlier period in his ministry—this in the temple. That was a great supper—this a marriage feast, and a dinner. That was given by a man of wealth—this by a king. A favor from him meant something—a slight to him had more significance than one given to an ordinary man. Those who insulted him did so at their peril. The only natural interpretation of the marriage feast is the marriage of Christ with his chosen people, who, in their collective capacity of the church, are called the Bride—"the Lamb's wife."

John the Baptist was the first to announce that the kingdom of heaven was at hand—that the marriage feast was ready. The "servants" informed the invited guests of no new fact, but of the arrival of an event which they had been long expecting. Christ simply was the fulfillment of the law. The invitations to the marriage feast were not repudiated—but their summons to attend it met with no response. The king graciously assumes that their not coming is the result of some misunderstanding. He makes no threats—such as a slighted earthly king freely would have used. He indulges in no reproaches. The second deputation of servants met with a different reception than was accorded to the first. They turned their backs upon the messengers, or slew them. It was only the small coterie of scribes and Pharisees that were actively engaged in the persecution of Christ and his ministers. "The common people heard him gladly." To insult an ambassador is to insult the king who sends him. When their king was upon the cross the Jews had taunted him with his impotency. When they were clamoring for the blood of Christ they cried out: "His blood be upon us and upon our children." Most terribly was that invocation answered. More than a million Jews, it is estimated, perished in the siege of Jerusalem. The Jerusalem of today is but a testimony of how fearfully God can take vengeance upon those who despise his gracious message and maltreat his messengers. They proved themselves unworthy by rejecting the summons to the feast.

Peter went to the house of Cornelius, the Roman centurion, and baptized him and all his house. Paul and Barnabas traveled through Asia Minor, and declared even in the streets of Athens, that city of intellectual feasts, how much better a banquet God had spread for them. The disciples now are trying to make every land a mission field. The plan of salvation will be no failure. The fate of the murderers and of the man who had not on the wedding garment shows what a great difference there is between being called and being chosen—between receiving an invitation and accepting it—between the beginning and the end of rebellion and of hypocrisy.

Timely Caution.

Genuine Hop Bitters are put up in square paneled, amber-colored bottles, with white label on one side, printed in black letters, and green hop cluster, and on the other side yellow paper with red letters; revenue stamp over the cork. This is the only form in which genuine Hop Bitters are put up, and the sole right to make, sell and use them is granted to the Hop Bitters M'f'g Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont., by patents, copyright and trade mark. All others put up in any other way or by any one else, claiming to be like it or pretending to contain hops, by whatever names they may be called are bogus and unfit for use, and only put up to sell and cheat the people on the credit and popularity of Hop Bitters.

MARRIAGES.

At Mt. Pisgah M. E. Church, April 30, Mr. Archer Payne to Miss Sarah Poplin, Rev. R. Anderson officiating.

Centreville, La.

At the Trinity M. E. Church, Houston, Texas, April 28th, 1880, Mr. Samuel Pratt to Miss Sarah Lee, P. Douglas officiating.

At their residence on Baronne street, New Orleans, Thursday, May 6th, 1880, by Rev. Prince King, Mr. Toney Jackson to Mrs. Odele Lair.

At Macon, Miss., May 3, by Rev. P. Jamison, Mr. Nathanial McDory to Miss Eliza Timmons. The ceremony was performed at the M. E. Church, and the couple left on the evening train for Mobile, on a bridal tour.

DEATHS.

At Alleyton, Texas, April 28th, 1880, Miss Matilda Banks, daughter of John Banks. We believe she is now amid pleasure and joy.

G. R. SMITH.

Sister Tempie Turner departed this life April 18th, 1880. She was a faithful member of the M. E. Church. Sister Tempie was burned to death by an explosion of coal oil. She leaves a husband and two daughters to mourn her loss.

A. LOCKHART.

Pilot Point, Texas.

On the 5th inst. at 3:30 o'clock, little Mary Cricket, daughter of Mr. Henry and Sister Roxana Williams, passed over the river. Died from the effects of a wound received in the storm on April 25th. Age 13 months. Its mother and father were both wounded but are improving.

P. JAMISON.

Macon, Miss., May 8th, 1880.

Sister Cora Ann Stanley died Nov. 25, 1879, aged 63. She was for 34 years a faithful member of the Church. A husband and nine children mourn her loss.

Brother Jacob Randall, a local preacher, and member of the church for forty-five years, passed away at the age of seventy, leaving a wife and several children.

W. ALLEN.

San Augustine, Texas.

CHRONIC Looseness of the Bowels results from imperfect digestion, and this again from stomachic irregularities and interruptions. The cause lies in the torpidity of the Liver, and the cure is, take Simmons Liver Regulator to aid digestion, to stimulate the dull and sluggish Liver and to regulate the bowels.

"For twenty months I was afflicted with Diarrhœa. Numbers of physicians prescribing for me missed my case—their medicine, mostly astringent, aggravating my condition. I was advised to use the Simmons Liver Regulator. This medicine soon indicated the proper diagnosis—an impure matter, secreted from a disordered Liver, and, coursing the passage of the bowels, irritated and inflamed to a diseased condition. In a few weeks the medicine corrected it. I was restored to perfect health and have remained so over two years, no symptoms having returned. I use it in my family as a specific for all disorders originating in disordered Liver. JAMES G. TISON, Bagdad, Texas.

NEW BOOKS.

ROWLAND HILL: His Life, Anecdotes and Pulpit Sayings. By Rev. Vernon J. Charlesworth, with introduction by Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon. Price 15 cents. New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

This is the first American reprint of this interesting book. The book has proved very popular in England, having run through a number of editions. It is No. 23 of the Standard Series.

KNIGHT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Vol. 2 No. 12, Standard Series. New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

This celebrated history will occupy eight numbers of the Standard Series, price each but 30 cents. Every page is set up anew and new plates made.

BRONCHITIS.—Throat Diseases often commence with a Cold, Cough, or unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by the use of *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* which if neglected often result in a chronic disease of the throat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The Boston *Musical Herald* for May has an illustrated biographical sketch of Mozart and several pieces of music. Price 50 cents per year.

—The *Louisiana Journal of Education* for May opens with "The Educational Outlook," giving a clear view of the legal and financial status of the school system. Each number contains a record of facts suitable for attorneys, legislators, school-boards and teachers. The editors deserve a large subscription list. Send $1 for one year to the Journal, Box 1609, New Orleans.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for May 1st and 8th contain: The Deep Sea and its Contents, and Agnosticism and Women, Nineteenth Century; Metternich, Contemporary; a continuation of "Bush-Life in Queensland," Blackwood; Backsheesh, and Adam Sedgwick, Macmillan; The Regicides of this Century, Cornhill; A Swiss Novelist, Fraser; Artificial Diamonds, Popular Science Review; Civil Code of the Jews, Pall Mall; The Jesuits and the Civil Power, and Out of it, Saturday Review; Temperature of the Soil During Winter, and Musical Pitch, Nature; instalments of Mrs. Oliphant's story. Subscription price, $8. Littell & Co., Boston, publishers.

From Eminent Dr. C. C. Clark, Oswego, N. Y.

I have made sufficient experiment of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, to enable me to say it is by far the best of all the preparations of the kind (FOOD and TONIC) that I have ever used. To the sufferer from chronic diseases, or the convalescent, it is invaluable, being both nourishing and strengthening. I. L. Lyon's, druggist agent, New Orleans.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country. A large order was received lately from Richmond, Va., where the Remedy had been tried, and thus commended itself.

A Great Discovery by a Great Man.

This, primarily, is what Warner's Safe Nervine is. The great man is one of the most famous living physicians. He found a harmless remedy for all kinds of pain, others improved it, and the final result is the Safe Nervine now manufactured only by H. H. Warner & Co.

Walking made very easy with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they keep your boots and shoes straight.

The Negro Exodus.

—BY—

Rev. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D.,

Editor SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Reprinted from Methodist Quarterly Review for October, 1879.

For sale at this office.

PRICE..........................[illegible] CENTS.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

has received the greatest number of unquestionably reliable endorsements that any external remedy ever received from physicians, druggists, the press and the public. All praise them as a great improvement on the ordinary porous plasters and all other external remedies.

5000 Physicians and Druggists of good standing, voluntarily endorse them as a great improvement on all other plasters.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York. 14 1m

Conference Notices.

Nashville District.

THIRD ROUND.

Lewisburg, May 29-30; Spring Hill, June 5-6; Franklin, June 12-13; Mill Creek, June 19-20; Gallatin, June 19-20; Hartsville, June 26-27; Mitchellsville, July 3-4; Springfield, July 10-11; Dickson, July 17-18; Dover, July 24-25; Nashville Circuit, July 30 and Aug. 1; Clark Chapel, Aug. 7-8; Lebanon, Aug. 14-15.

C. PICKETT, P. E.

Murfreesboro District, Tennessee Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Sparta, June 5-6; Alexandria, June 12-13; Murfreesboro Circuit, June 19-20; North Lebanon, June 26-27; Carthage and Caneyfork, July 3-4; Murfreesboro Station, July 10-11; Martins Creek, July 17-18; Woodbury, July 24-25; Stone River, July 31 and Aug. 1; Shelbyville Station and Circuit, Aug. 7-8; McMinnville Station and Circuit, Aug. 14-15; Summerhill Circuit, Aug. 21-22; Cookville Circuit, Aug. 28-29.

B. B. MANSON, P. E.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emsley Brown, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Rediford, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Fapes, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $5.00.

Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.

Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopes, Cyrus King, Elemal Moore.

jan17'79-tf.

The Mount Zion Christian Benevolent Society.

Pledges to take care of its sick and destitute members and bury the dead with all the courtesy due to the dead. Monthly meeting the fourth Monday in each month. Admission fee $2 50, Monthly dues 25 cents.

Athus Clauds, President.
Lemuel Moore, Vice President.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Lee Blakemore, Treasury.
Gabrell Clayton, Chairman of Sick Committee.
Edward Hunter, Grand Marshall.
Emsley Brower, Chaplain.
Mrs. Margaret Buggs, Lady Pres't.
" Sarah Jones, Lady Vice Pres't.
" Hagar Lewis, Lady Steward.
" Kaziah Ballard, Lady Chairman of Sick Committee.

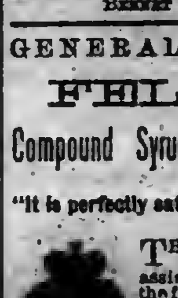
NOTICE.

A grand picnic and reunion of Simpson's Sunday-school will take place at the New Orleans Park, on Monday, May 24th. All the members of the various Sabbath-schools are invited to participate with us. By order of the committee.

BENNETT H. FORREST, Chairman.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

"It is perfectly safe, and the taste pleasant."



THE first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. Its effect on the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced, not only are the air passages easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the Syrup, of itself indicates that no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efficacious in all depression of spirits, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.

FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action. It acts with vigor, gentleness, and subtlety owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant, and its effects permanent.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle. 12 1m

Music Below Cost.

Having secured control of a bankrupt stock of about 100,000 pieces of new sheet music—the lot will be closed out at prices one-twentieth what such music retails at.—For 25 cents we will mail a roll of pieces, vocal or instrumental, that your dealer can not duplicate for less than $5 to $7. Five rolls for one dollar; twelve for $2. Order at once. A. O. MORTON & CO. n12 tf Atlanta, Ga.

NORMAL SCHOOL, Marshal, Texas.

The Colored Normal School for the training of the colored teachers of Harrison and surrounding counties will open on [illegible] June, 1880, and will continue [illegible] Tuition, three dollars ($3) per month, in advance. For further information address Prof. John F. Anderson, Principal. td

FOR SALE!

Two lots in Springfield, La., on Main street, lots number [illegible], square [illegible]; one acre of ground, well improved; a nice log house, and fruit trees; nine apple tree bearing year, and [illegible] not bearing; peach trees bearing; 1 pear, 1 walnut and plum tree bearing; a grape vine and pleasant spring of water. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Jan. 16, 1880.

Make Hens Lay.

An English Veterinary Surgeon [illegible] ist, now traveling in [illegible] most of the H[illegible] here are worthless [illegible] dan's Condition [illegible] and immensely [illegible] will make hens [illegible] Powders. Dose [illegible] food. Sold [illegible] eight letter [illegible] t 1y [illegible]

52

Young Folks' Corner.

... JOHN.

[illegible] John Tompkins ... badger and ... was poor, did not want to be ... wishes to him were pre... of being contented. ... the weather, or dear was ... was found in a murmuring mood; ... constantly heard to declare, ... prevent he would cheer...

... grumble and murmur? ... and get meat, I'll be thankful for ... fretting may make my calamities ... bread and cheese to be ... with sickness or pain, ... better, but did not com... in despondence and ... he hoped to be better to-morrow. ... wronged him or treated him ill. ... good-natured and sociable ... revenging the injury done ... wrongs where there ...

... John, though his station ... and world without even a ... who were greater ... the badger and [illegible]

... mother. Shall we who have many to love, and to love us, refuse to be comforted, to see any value and use in life, any work for our hands to do, because one of our treasures may be removed from our sight, from our home and care, to a better? And, oh! shall we let any of these little ones go hungering for affection—go up even unto God's land, before they find "somebody to love them?"

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my kin folks. My first master was Mr. Johnston, of Petersburg, Virginia. When I left my folks I was eleven years old. Sister's name was Lucy White; brother's, Frank Ralston Johnston. Please address me at China Grove, Miss.

JAMES J. RAPIED.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for January and Becky Grimbie, my step-children. I have not seen them for thirty-nine years. I then went by the name of Toby Grimbie, but since freedom I have gone by my own name, Emmanuel Toby. Should they see this they will please write to me at Houston, Harris Co., Texas.

EMMANUEL TOBY.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for three friends, David Smith, Dallas Dammuls and Waite Thomson, who lived in Jefferson. David Smith has a mother, Marinda Smith; his father is Joshua Smith; two brothers, Henry and Green ... The last time I heard of ... he was in Dallas, Texas. Address me at Sulphur Springs, Texas.

ALBERT A. SLOAN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother and three brothers. ...'s name was Molly; she ... to Soloman Crabtree. Sister's name was Lucy; she was sold when four days old. My name is ... I left Virginia with Nancy ...—brother Peter and I both ... I now go by the name of ... Rodgers. I had two brothers ... Frank, when I left ... Address me at Murfreesboro, Tenn, in care of H. Robinson.

EDITH ROBINSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for ... Andy Maury, and ... and Ann Maury. ... name is Mary Maury. ... Louis Alston—... Alston, of ..., Ala. We all lived ... Calhoun county, ... I heard from them ... the dead; brother ... living. My mother, ... and myself be... Maury, of ..., Ala. At ... Maury I was sold ... by Mr. Berks, ... to Mississippi ... and I have not ... Address me ... Chickasaw Co., Miss.

... MAURY.

[illegible] at Aberdeen ... United States for ... or heads of ... will sell ... instant.

... Remedy.

[illegible]

A Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates.

Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c.

DR HARTER'S IRON TONIC

W. P. HILL, Crockett Station, Tenn., writes: "DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC has done wonders here. A lady who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of Debility and General Prostration by the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, which raised her from her bed where she had been lying for many months."

Dr. Harter:—Mr. James Brown of our county, has requested us to tender you his grateful acknowledgments for the great benefits his wife received from the use of your IRON TONIC. He tells us that, after having paid two or four hundred dollars doctors' bills, two bottles of your IRON TONIC did her more good than all other medicines she ever used. She was troubled with Derangement of the Womb, Whites, etc., from which she is much relieved.

F. A. PATRICK & CO. Centerville, Texas.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS. 13 1y

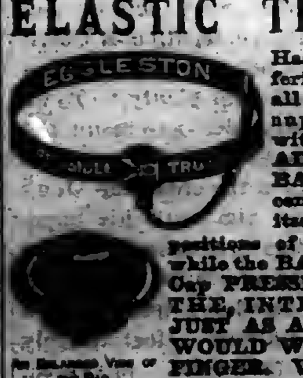
COMPOUND OXYGEN NOT A DRUG

A NEW TREATMENT for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. **ACTS DIRECTLY** upon the great nervous and organic centres, and cures by a natural process of revitalization. **HAS EFFECTED REMARKABLE CURES**, which are attracting wide attention. **HAS BEEN USED BY** Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, Va., Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, T. S. Arthur, and others who have been largely benefited, and to whom we refer by permission. **IS STRONGLY ENDORSED.** "We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative power from many persons of high character and intelligence."—Lutheran Observer. "The cures which have been obtained by this new treatment seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing."—Arthur's Home Magazine. "There is no doubt as to the genuineness and positive results of this treatment."—Boston Journal of Commerce. **THE OXYGEN HOME TREATMENT** contains two months' supply, with inhaling apparatus and full directions for use. **SENT FREE**—A Treatise on Compound Oxygen, giving the history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures. Write for it. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ADMINISTERED BY INHALATION.

THIS NEW

ELASTIC TRUSS



Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shaped, with SELF-ADJUSTING BALL in the center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the Cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure is certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, postage paid. Circulars free.

Address, Eggleston Truss Co., Manfrs. Or C. H. EGGLESTON CO., Chicago, Ill.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes and ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

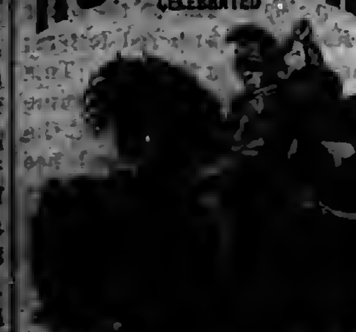
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y.

Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

Sold wholesale in New Orleans by I. L. LYONS, and G. R. FINLAY & CO.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

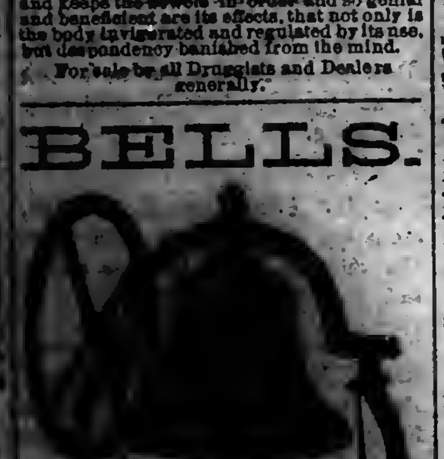


Fortify the System

And you are armed against disease. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, counteracts biliousness, and keeps the bowels in order and so genial and beneficient are its effects, that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

BELLS.



The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
[illegible] inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$40 00
[illegible] inches	235 lbs	375 lbs	50 00
[illegible] inches	300 lbs	550 lbs	75 00
[illegible] inches	550 lbs	800 lbs	110 00
[illegible] inches	750 lbs	1050 lbs	150 00
[illegible] inches	1000 lbs	1250 lbs	200 00
[illegible] inches	1500 lbs	1800 lbs	280 00
[illegible] inches	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

[illegible] Female Heroism ... Wanted.

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The Facilities and Advantages Offered by the

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THE LEADING RAILWAY of the SOUTH.

THROUGH PASSENGERS.

The Louisville and Great Southern is the great thoroughfare between all points North East and West.

THROUGH TICKETS

By this line will be found on sale at the Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common Streets. The Louisville & Great Southern offers all the attractions of an unsurpassed line in construction, equipment and management. THROUGH CARS to all the principal cities North, East and West connect with this Trunk Line at Louisville. On all first-class through tickets stop over privilege is granted at Cave City to passengers desirous of visiting

MAMMOTH CAVE.

Thus a view of the greatest of natural curiosities, marvelous and wonderful beyond description, can be enjoyed with little expense or detention, if Through Tickets are secured by the Louisville & Great Southern. The Mammoth Cave is situated eight miles from Cave City, which is eighty-five miles South of Louisville on the Louisville & Great Southern Railway Line. McCoy's Concord Stages run to and from all passenger trains. The Cave Hotel is under the management of Wm. Miller, Esq., and is first-class in all its appointments.

Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the Cave:

"It is the greatest natural curiosity I have ever visited, Niagara not excepted, and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god."

A visit to Mammoth Cave at any season of the year is delightful. The temperature, 55°, being the same the year round, the most delicate can visit it without fear of cold, heat or exhaustion.

For any further information address

C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Louisville, Ky.

—OR—

GEO. L. CROSS, Southern Passenger Agent, Cor. Camp and Common Streets, New Orleans, La. 18 tf

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Biglow & Main's NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL SONG BOOK

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In Pleasing and Useful Songs

OF GREAT VARIETY.

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ALL OVER THE LAND FEEL THE NECESSITY FOR NEW SONGS OF THE RIGHT KIND. ALL SUCH SHOULD

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IT PAYS to sell our Rubber Hand Printing Stamps. Circulars free. G. A. HARPER & BRO., Cleveland, Ohio. 18 4t eow

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New Styles China Mattings, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Mouldings, Engravings, etc., etc.

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For Windows and Doors at Greatly Reduced Prices. Special Attention to Country Orders.

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Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and whispers heard distinctly. Have been in successful use for 30 years. Send stamp for circular to JOHN GARMORE, Room 11, Pickering Building, Cincinnati, O. 19 4t

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THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST. None genuine without the green-set signature. P. Rigollot

MUSTARD PAPER.

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Blood-Spitting, difficult-breathing, irritation of the throat, pining away, whooping cough, measles, pain in the chest, Consumption, etc,

Nothing Equals the New La. Remedy,

a product of the swamps of Louisiana, discovered by the Indians. It contains no poison, and is delicious to the taste. Unequaled as SOOTHING SIRUP for children. It has been sent to more than twenty States, and to England, and is everywhere winning golden opinions.

Fourteen pages of names of Home References and piles of documents steadily increasing, attest its extraordinary merits.

From the same vegetable product of our swamps, LIFE TONIC is prepared for chills and fever, Debility, Scrofula, Diarrhœa, poor appetite, etc. The epidemic in New Orleans of 1878 proved it a perfect preventive of yellow fever and all other fevers. Contains NO poison. Sold by druggists and country merchants.

Depot, 108 Camp street, New Orleans. Agents wanted everywhere.

10,000 Agents Wanted in the Southern and Western States for the grandest triumph of the age. $100 per month and expenses. $3 outfit free. Geo. A. Lawrence, Louisville, Ky. 18 4t

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Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free.

Also to their

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Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order promptly in superior manner, and in the latest styles at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement and samples of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

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All orders amounting to $20, or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of money, and if strangers to us, must remit at least one-third of the amount with the order. 9 1y

Furnished Rooms for Rent

By the Month, Week or Day, at

227 Customhouse Street,

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The Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences at their late sessions, made it the duty of every preacher having charge of a station or circuit to see that their pulpits were supplied with a New Hymnal, and all were to use their influence in having the people supply themselves with Hymnals and to use them in the public congregation and in social meetings.

We are now prepared to supply the following styles of the Hymnal at the prices named. Our terms are cash before sending, or we will send by express C. O. D. Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of price

Pearl, Double Column.

Cloth, each - - - - - - - 40 cents
Cloth, red edges, each - - - - 50 cents

24 mo.

Cloth, each - - - - - - - 50 cents
Roan, embrossed, each - - - - 75 "
Morocco, gilt edges - - - - $1 50

16 mo.

With sections 481–484 of Ritual.

Cloth, each - - - - - - - 75 cents.
Cloth, red edges, superfine paper, $1 00
Roan, embossed, gilt edges - - 1 50

12 mo.

SUITABLE FOR PULPIT USE.

Contains sections 481–484 of Ritual.

Sheep, each - - - - - - - $1 50
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This book is well adapted to the use of choirs, has all the hymns with the same numbers as the pulpit hymnal and all the tunes.

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French Morocco, gilt edges - - - 2 50

Send orders to

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL

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We desire to call special attention to Terms for Sunday-school Periodicals, and the fact that they are fixed on a cash basis, which renders it imperative that cash should accompany the order. The brethren will please realize the importance of this, and insure promptness on our part and satisfaction on their own, by not neglecting this essential point.

Terms for Sunday-School Periodicals.

All orders payable in Advance.

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Picture Lesson Paper.—Commencing with the January number will be enlarged to sixteen pages. Monthly, for infant class, per copy	25cts.
Sunday School Journal.—Monthly, for teachers and parents, single copy	65cts.
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Berean Lesson Leaf.—For scholars, per copy, 5½ cents; per hundred	$5.50
Leaf Cluster.—Aid for infant class, in quarterly parts, per quarter	$1.00
Ditto—Per year	$4.00
Berean Question Book	20cts.
Ditto—Interleaved edition	50cts.
The Lesson Compound will not be published for 1879.	
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When the above are sent by mail, we pay the postage, and packages lost will be re-sent without cost to the subscribers.

If ordered to be sent by express they are at the subscriber's risk, and lost packages will be duplicated at the usual rates.

Subscriptions may commence at any time, but must expire with the quarters ending March, June, September or December; hence subscriptions to run three, six, nine or twelve months must begin with either January, April, July or October.

No Sunday-school Periodical will be continued beyond the time for which the subscription is paid.

Orders should be sent ten days in advance to prevent delays from re-printing and other unavoidable causes. Address

Phillips & Hunt, New Orleans, La.

$1000, REWARD

For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner, Quicker, with Less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, Pat'd Oct. 3, '71.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS

is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam washboilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in perfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration, all of which are accomplished by the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT?

You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the washboard. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to *rub it in* to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No: to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to *force water* through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.

Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothes. With the Washer and Bleacher, washing, baking, and house-work are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the house-wife does her house-work.

It is harder work to operate these *mechanical devices* than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes faster than the rubbing-board, because the friction is so much greater.

All who have tried steam wash-boilers will unite with us in saying: They do not give satisfaction.

WE WILL EXPLAIN WHY.

As stated, *water force* is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth. A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small amount of dirt. Steam wash-boilers *cannot* accomplish the desired result. They do not contain enough water to hold the dirt in solution. While steam will not remove dirt, it is a powerful agent to *assist* in cleansing, because it expands the fabric, and causes the discharge of dirt and impurities from the cloth that cannot be forced out in any other way, unless by the *application of heat and force of water* combined.

In order to remove the dirt from *steamed* clothes, they must be washed out in water at nearly boiling heat, for if you use water at a lower temperature it causes the fabric to contract, which "sets the dirt," thus causing the clothes to turn yellow. An essential thing to be mentioned is the *rotting* of clothes by *steam wash-boilers*, because of the small *quantity of water* used.

Everybody knows that a large quantity of soap dissolved in a small body of water must necessarily form an *exceedingly strong alkali*, which, after the clothes are *packed* in the steam wash-boiler, is converted into steam, every moment becoming more concentrated till the clothes are removed. A few such washings and what is the result? Simply this: Your clothes fall to pieces of their own weight, and you pronounce *steam wash-boilers* (as they are) *a failure*.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid *downward current* or *water force*, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a *large body of water*, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and *not by steam*. This process cannot injure fabrics. It cleanses thoroughly, *rinsing the clothes* being all that is required to complete the operation.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.

There are two sizes: No. 1, the family size; No. 2, suitable for small hotels, restaurants and barber shops, boarding houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.

The family size weighs about 5 pounds, and is only 8 inches long by 5 inches wide and 1¾ inches deep.

The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high over that, and is 1¼ inches in diameter. It throws water in a solid, unbroken stream at the rate of 6 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottomed boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, wearing apparel in from 10 to 20 minutes, and will remove streaks without rubbing; requires no previous preparation of the clothes, such as soaking over night. Take the clothes dry, and when the Washer gets *through its work*, fill the boiler as full as it will hold by gently pressing them down with a stick. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water. If the water is hard it may be softened by a small piece of borax, which is harmless.

FOR LACE CURTAINS this Washer is *invaluable*. It cleanses them as no other process can, and without the slightest danger of injury.

No. 2, or small hotel size, is 8½ inches long, 7¾ inches wide, 1¾ inches deep, and weighs about 8 pounds. It will work in a flat-bottomed boiler holding from 15 to 25 gallons, and wash, of average pieces, from 1500 to 2000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER & BLEACHER IS THIS:

We have 5 pounds of metal, which attains a greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward, and being held in contact with the hot metal, it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes, *through which* the *water must pass* in a rapid *downward current*, thereby obtaining a *water force* which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

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has a perfect-fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler just as bright as new.

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—AND—

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With Special Reference to the Jurisprudence of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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—AND—

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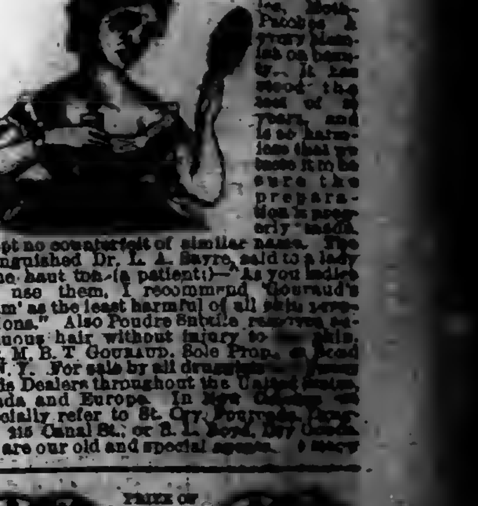

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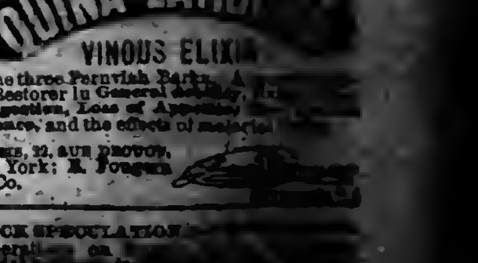

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STOCK SPECULATION. [illegible]

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 15—NO. 21. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 407.

THE SOUTHWESTERN, PUBLISHED BY THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, ... New Orleans, Louisiana. PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents. J. C. HARTZELL, D.D., Editor. ... per Year, Cash in Advance. ... Entered at the Post-office at New Orleans as Second-Class Matter. ... ADVERTISING RATES. ... [illegible]

... ARE PILGRIMS. [illegible]

acceptance, and Bishop Simpson was so appointed.

The non-American Methodist bodies were constituted the Eastern section, and the President of the British Wesleyan Conference was made its President.

The proposed Ecumenical Methodist Conference is to be held in London in August, 1881. It will consist of 400 members, who will be chosen proportionately to their numerical membership by the respective Methodist bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church will be entitled to eighty delegates, the Church South to forty, and the smallest bodies to two delegates each.

When it was proposed that the Presidents of Eastern and Western sections have power to call the London Conference to order, a ripple of laughter passed over the corner occupied by the European and Canadian representatives, which Mr. MacDonald quickly explained was caused by the fact that calling an assembly to order on the other side of the water meant a rebuke for disorderliness. The expression was then changed so as to empower the designated officers to "open the proceedings."

Throughout the proceedings only the best feelings prevailed. The stiffness with which strangers began their work soon melted away, and a feeling of kinship as well as friendship actuated the members of the committee.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The great Educational Convention called to convene in this city on the 6th instant was largely attended. Educators were present from every part of the nation. Among the prominent educators who took part in the proceedings were Drs. Haven, Warren, Martin, Bennett, Marcey, Huntley, Bugbee, Fiske, Braden, Payne; Profs. Hemenway and Hurst, besides many other ministers, editors and laymen. The practical results of this important gathering are crystalized in the following actions:

Whereas, We believe that the cause of God would be greatly promoted by increased attention to ... in our Church; we do ... memorialize the General ... to provide for and order a ... [illegible]

[illegible]

The forest fire which has spread ... the country near Mt. Pleasant, ..., has caused damage to timber ... amounting to over $200,000. ... through the district shows ... of burning woods, ... extinguished, some ... and some still fiercely ... [illegible]

rials and resolutions offered by the delegates from the several annual conferences, is very great. Already the number has reached hundreds, and yet other hundreds will come. Some look upon this flood of papers which pour in upon the Conference as of little importance, if not a positive nuisance. Thoughtful men see in them, however, much that is of value. It is the only way in which the whole church can be heard. From the most wealthy layman to the youngest member on the far-away frontier or in foreign lands, and from the bishops to the preacher on trial on the poorest circuit—all alike—can thus speak to the highest court of the church, and receive a respectful hearing. Besides, often some of the best suggestions the body receive come in this way; it is in fact the only way in which the General Conference can judge of the spirit or sentiments of the whole Church.

DELEGATES FROM THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The delegates from the M. E. Church South are Rev. A. G. Haygood, D.D., editor of the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, and Hon. J. A. Carlisle, LL.D., President of Walford College, in South Carolina. They were received last Friday night, and made a good impression. In advance of the official report, which is not yet published, the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, will be read with interest:

The evening session of the General Conference was again held in St. Paul to receive and hear the addresses of fraternal delegates. Bishop Simpson presided with his attractive and commanding ease and gracefulness, and the ceremony of presenting the distinguished visitors was made doubly interesting by the manner in which it was done.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, who represented the Reception Committee, was appropriately chosen to present the first delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as he is himself a resident of New Orleans, and editor of the ADVOCATE, published in that city. His presentation was in keeping with his position, and was intended to deservedly honor his brother editor, Dr. Haygood. Dr. Haygood is in the prime of life, gives evidence of being in good health, and speaks with vigor and readiness. Representing a great church, in a brief address he chose to speak more especially of the evangelistic and missionary work of the Southern Church. Methodism has always been missionary. The largest Protestant Missionary Society in Europe is the Wesleyan. The Church South has been active in the foreign fields, and in the most distant outposts the two Methodisms work side by side. It is a very pleasing thought, affording beautiful evidence of the heart unity of the two Churches, that at a period during the war, when the missionaries of the Church South, in foreign fields, were in need, and the church treasury at home was exhausted and could not relieve their necessities, that the Rev. Dr. Carlton, treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York, without security, advanced $20,000 to sustain the missions of the Church South. The great kindness was duly appreciated, and when the battle sounds had died, and the war clouds had passed away, the Church South, prostrate as it was, raised this amount and sent it to Dr. Carlton by a personal messenger, but the messenger proved dishonest and absconded with his trust. Hereupon, the Church South, with redoubled energy, gathered the means and a second time remitted to New York.

Rev. Dr. Bennett, of New York, presented the Hon. Dr. Carlisle, President of Walford College, who is the co-delegate of Dr. Haygood, and who spoke well and wisely on the spirit of Christian fraternity. Dr. Carlisle is a layman, and looks upon this matter from a good standpoint. The growing fraternity gives encouragement of good results. Masonry and Odd Fellowship are doing something to promote peace and good-will between the sections; the International Young Men's Christian Associations are helping the good cause, but most of all the Church is wedding the hearts of the North and South. But for the ... influence of politicians, the ... and most enduring marriage bonds would soon unite these. ... the courtship was an ... and should be continued.

J. C. H.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

FOURTH DAY—MAY 5.

Bishop Merrill presided, and W. H. Olen, of Wyoming, conducted the religious exercises.

The Committee on Ecumenical Conference ordered by last General Conference, reported through its secretary, A. C. George. The report set forth at length the acceptance of the proposition to hold such a Conference, by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, British Wesleyan Methodists, and all the other prominent Methodist bodies in the world. Of the proposed Conference the Committee said:

Methodism is more than continental; it is ecumenical. It has accomplished a great evangelistic and missionary work in many lands. It has been, from the beginning, a revival and missionary movement, steadily aiming at the conversion of the world. Such a Church could not be left within national limits. To be itinerant was a necessity of its spiritual life. Its restless, conquering ardor could not be restrained. As a historic fact, Methodism has been an overflow. Its evangelists have gone everywhere preaching the Gospel. Its banners have been unfurled from ocean to ocean, and almost from pole to pole. Its victories have been gained on land and sea, among all classes and conditions, and despite the most powerful obstacles which could be arrayed against a religious movement. Its ministers and members are of many colors, and speak many different languages. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States has annual conferences, entitled to send delegates to its supreme legislative body, in Europe, Africa and Asia. The Wesleyan Methodist Church of England—the parent body—is present as a practical power, not only on the British Isles, but on the continent, in Africa, Asia, Australia, and in many islands of the ocean. Methodism, therefore, is rightfully ecumenical, and is entitled to hold a General Council.

The proposed conference will possess no ecclesiastical authority, and can impose no dogma on the Church; but its influence will undoubtedly be powerful to promote a closer alliance, a warmer fraternity, and a fuller co-operation among the various Methodist organizations for the advancement and triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom. It might secure for the one worldwide Methodism a common psalmody and a uniform order of worship. It might possibly devise some way to prevent the waste of wealth and energy which comes from two or more Methodist bodies occupying the same mission field. It would, almost certainly, be such an exhibition of Christian unity, such a manifestation of brotherly love and such a demonstration of devotion to the welfare of the race, as would rebuke worldliness, command the consideration of bigots and skeptics, and prove a blessing to mankind. "Through all the differences and contests of the modern world," says Guizot, "a deep and dominant unity lies in its moral life as in its destinies—let us call it," he adds, "Christianity." The more signally and powerfully this deep spiritual unity is demonstrated to the world, the more speedily will the Gospel triumph in all lands.

The report was received and ordered printed and referred to Committee on State of Church.

The Committee on Lay Representation, appointed by last Conference, reported. Our readers have already seen the plan reported. The report was referred to the Standing Committee on the subject.

Reports of Western Book Agents, Board Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, Missionary Society, etc., were received and referred to proper committees.

On motion of C. D. Foss, the report of Fraternal delegates to M. E. Church South, was received:

REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The fraternal delegates appointed by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in pursuance of the action of the General Conference of 1876, to bear the fraternal greetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, respectfully present the following report:

We reached Atlanta, Georgia, where our pleasant duty was to be discharged, on Tuesday a. m., May 14, 1878. As soon as we entered the General Conference room we were greeted with the utmost cordiality by the committee on introductions, the bishops and many of the most prominent members of the conference. Thursday a. m., May 16, was fixed for our reception. At the time appointed we were escorted to the platform by Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, the chairman of the committee on introductions, and by him presented to the venerable senior Bishop Paine, who introduced us both to his colleagues severally.

After our addresses to the conference, the patriarch of Southern Methodism, Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, then in his ninety-fifth year, responded briefly, beginning thus: "Beloved brethren, I rise to thank you for your kind expression in regard to myself, and I request you to return to my brethren in the North this communication: When they can OUT-LOVE me I want them to send me word!" closing with these words: "I am glad that fraternity has come to pass in all its beauty, and in all its perfection, and in all its sacredness."

In further response to our addresses Bishop Paine, with great tenderness and fervor, gave utterance to these, among other most fraternal words: "It is the earnest hope of him who addresses you, and of my beloved colleagues and the whole body who appear before you, that fraternity may become more genial, more effective, and that our hearts and souls may be knit together more closely in the love of our common Methodism, under the influence of the Holy Spirit."

The Journal of the Conference says: "The whole scene was morally sublime, and at its close the conference spontaneously rose and sang the doxology:

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," etc.,

and, without formal vote, adjourned, with the benediction by the bishop.

We remained in Atlanta about a week, and were entertained with such cordiality as left nothing to be desired or thought of in emphasizing the welcome and greeting which our beloved Church received in our persons.

Your fraternal delegates could not but feel that such a reception was, under the circumstances, a very significant fact. The action of the commission which met at Cape May, to establish formal fraternity, had been hailed with a general outburst of joy by both branches of Episcopal Methodism in this country. That action had been taken with a full understanding that our Church had gone South to stay, and to carry forward with all our ... among ... God had committed to our hands in ... of our common country. What ... this conviction both your fraternal delegates profoundly sympathize. Inclination, as well as duty led us, therefore, studiously to avoid, both in public and in private, every word which could by any possibility be construed as giving an "uncertain sound" as to this matter; and we agreed before hand in saying to the conference, as we did say, "If our Christian charity is too narrow to extend beyond State lines, and is cramped within sectional boundaries, then had we all better look into the genuineness of our conversion."

When we took our leave we felt warranted in giving the conference this assurance: "The cordiality of the welcome which the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will extend to your fraternal messengers to us in 1880 will emulate, though it can not surpass your example; and will make Cincinnati as bright a spot in their memory as Atlanta must ever be in ours." Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS D. FOSS,
WILL CUMBACK.

Geo. L. Curtiss, of South-east Indiana, presented the report of Rev. T. H. Lynch, D. D., fraternal delegate to the Wesleyan Connection, and it was read by the secretary. After reading, it was ordered that it be printed in the *Daily Advocate* to-morrow morning.

REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH—A COOL RECEPTION.

To the Bishops Presiding and to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Meet in the City of Cincinnati on the first day of May, 1880:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN—The Board of Bishops, acting under the authority of the General Conference of 1876, appointed me fraternal delegate to the general conference of the Wesleyan Connection of America, which held its sessions in the town of Pittsford, in the State of Michigan, October 16th, 1879. I attended that general conference, and presented my credentials. The president of the conference immediately asked me the question whether or not I was a member of any secret society. Without recognizing his right to ask such a question, I frankly answered in the affirmative that I was a member of what he would call a secret society. Upon giving this answer, the president, Rev. Mr. Wardner, declined to introduce me to the conference, or to give me any official recognition. In this refusal he was sustained by a majority of the conference. Of course, my mission was at once terminated, and I returned to my home and to my ministerial work. I consider the Board of Bishops and the General Conference fully competent to select their own agents, and to judge of their qualifications for the work assigned them, and deem it would be delicate in me to indicate what action, if any, should be taken in the premises; I, therefore, without comment, make to your body this report of my fraternal visit to the Wesleyan Connection of America. Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. LYNCH.

J. M. Buckley, of New York East, said: I wish to state that in 1876 I made an address to the General Conference in favor of the appointment of a fraternal delegate to the body referred to. I wish now to retract that address. [Laughter.]

The call of the Conference was begun for the Reception of Memorials and Petitions. Ninety-two petitions and memorials were presented and referred to the several committees.

H. Buck, of Illinois, presented the report of Rev. Dr. R. N. Davis, of Illinois Fraternal delegate to the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Bishop Bowman and E. O. Haven, who had been appointed fraternal delegates to the British Wesleyan Conference, reported having visited that body at Bradford, Yorkshire, and were most cordially received.

The call of Conference was made for resolutions, and a large number were presented and referred.

The Conference accepted an invitation to visit the Zoological Gardens and Chamber of Commerce.

FIFTH DAY—MAY 6.

Bishop Andrews presided, and G. S. Hare, of New York Conference, conducted religious exercises.

The arrival of several delegates and changes in membership on seven delegates were announced by different delegations and proper action taken.

Bishop Harris announced the committee on Rules of Order.

The call of Conferences for resolutions was resumed. Many resolutions were presented and referred. One asked for the institution of the order of deaconesses in the Church. Another looking toward the establishing of two houses of legislation in the General Conference. Another asking the Committee on Book Concern to inquire into the desirableness of consolidating the publishing interests of the Church under one management, and one to do away with District Conferences, etc.*

Several Fraternal Delegates from other Churches were introduced, Bishop Simpson occupying the chair. Each one was presented to the Chairman by some member of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates. Dr. Cummings presented Rev. Wm. Arthur, and Gen. Fisk presented Rev. F. W. McDonald, these two being the delegation from the British Wesleyan Conference. Dr. Hatfield presented Rev. Wallace McMullen, the delegate from the Irish Conference. Dr. Hartzell presented Rev. A. G. Haygood, D.D., and Dr. Bennett presented Hon. J. H. Carlisle, LL.D., who were the delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The other delegates presented were: Dr. John Jones, of the General Presbyterian Church in the United States; Bidwell Lane, M. A., of the M. E. Church in Canada; Rev. Dr. Ryckman, of Canada Methodist Church; Bishop Samuel G. Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church; and Revs. R. A. Johnson and Dr. J. G. Johnson, of the African M. E. Church. All were received with applause.

*All petitions, memorials and resolutions referred to committee are considered and will be reported for final action.

Evening Session.

The evening session was held in St. Paul's M. E. Church. An immense audience was present to listen to the addresses of the British and Irish delegations.

Bishop Simpson presided.

Rev. Dr. Cummings introduced Rev. Wm. Arthur, of England, with an appropriate address. He referred to the visit of Mr. Arthur twenty-five years ago, and to his outspoken sympathy with our nation in its late struggle. This reference was greeted with applause.

Mr. Arthur spoke at length and was frequently interrupted with applause. In speaking of the power of Methodism, he referred, among other countries, to Italy. He said:

In the year 1836, I found myself there with my wife. I said: "We must not leave this place without having a prayer meeting." "We can't have one." "We must have one." "We haven't any place." "We have this bedroom." "The police will be upon you." "We must consider." So I sallied out to get some one to come to our bed-room in our Hotel d' Angleterre. The first man that accepted my invitation was Thomas Henry Tarlton, the originator of the Y. M. C. A. work in Europe. The second man that accepted the invitation was Dr. Treat, of Boston, secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. The next was Dr. Forbes, a clergyman of the Church of England, who is now for many years the English chaplain in Paris, and the only other person was Mr. Hale, an American clergyman, then officiating as chaplain at the American Embassy in Rome. Seven of us met in that bed-room in the Hotel d' Angleterre.

We spent nearly two hours in very earnest prayer. We did not know who might be overhearing us, or what might follow. But, during the meeting, there fell upon me this impression: It is very strange that here, in this little room, at such a short notice, and there should be met together the representatives of the leading missionary society in America, the representative of the largest missionary society in Protestant Europe, the representative of the Young Men's Christian Associations, the representative of the clergymen of America and nearly all England. And of those seven there were two Christian women among them—those seven to offer earnest prayer.

And there are things that come into a man's mind, we don't know how, and somehow they form a part of it, and from that time I always went about praying quietly, I shall live to see the Gospel freely preached in Rome. [Applause.]

Well, sir, I have paid other visits in the interim, to Rome, but two years ago I entered that city as one of a deputation from the Evangelical Alliance, in company with the Rev. Donald Frazier and Rev. Mr. Bly. There was a railway platform in Rome. It was pleasant when I reached the platform in Cincinnati to see the faces of Bishop Simpson, and Bro. Sargent and others, but will you pardon me if I lack politeness, and say that it was even pleasanter to see fifteen men of different Christian denominations gather to welcome a deputation of the Evangelical Alliance in Rome? [Applause.] And one of the first things they said to us was, We are going to give you a reception to-night in the Hotel d' Angleterre—in that very hotel in which our prayer-meeting had been held twenty years before. And there that evening, in a few yards of the very room where the prayer-meeting was held, we were welcomed by fifty men who were all employed in working for the spread of the Gospel in the city of Rome, and working in as perfect freedom and protection by the law as in the city of Cincinnati. Dr. Prime, of the New York Observer, was there, and Dr. Vernon was there, with others of your own agents.

Shall I mention, then, one scene more in connection with that country? You have all heard of the first constitutional prime minister of Italy—Cavour—and one of the most remarkable men ever produced in any country—a man, great, with one of those heads that seem as if the Great Architect had made them for the purpose of extraordinary thought. I remember one night, in the year 1869, in the midst of a dense crowd, that man strangely found time to talk to me. Naples was then still under the power of its terrible king, and I said something about it. He said that reminded him of something, but I will not quote the expression. I replied, when I was in Naples the palace of the king seemed the most emblematical building I ever saw. "What do you mean?" said he. I answered: He had the emblems of all his reign about him. On this end of this palace there was an arsenal; that represented force. Here on this other end of the palace the theater—the next instrument of his power, corruption. Here under the portico of the palace the public letter writer, whom I saw with my own eyes writing letters for women clothed in silk and in satin, too. The next instrument of this power—public ignorance. "Yes," he said, I hesitated for a moment before giving a final touch, but he uttered the exact sentence I was going to utter: On the other side, the Jesuit Church, the final instrument of his power—superstition. [Applause.]

Well, sir, in the month of April last, within a pistol-shot of that place, I sat in what was called a synod that was like the meeting of Methodist districts. There were twenty-five Italian ministers with one or two English ones; and into the midst of that meeting walks a deputation of ministers and laborers of other denominations. It was a little Ecumenical Conference in its own way, and there before that united meeting of Italians of all sorts from Calabria and Piedmont, there came a great strong man, strong with Methodist sense in the inner man without any flourishes who felt called upon to tell how God had brought him up in Ireland, and sent him to school, and forced him out to preach the Gospel, and sent him to India to begin the mission in India, and had guided him to Mexico to begin a work for you and your name, and as Wm. Butler [applause] went on telling these details, so like what might be told in a good conference love-feast in any part of the world, I felt that it is a very different scene from the scenes then in Naples, when I was there first [applause], and so I felt, "What has God wrought!"

General Clinton B. Fisk introduced Rev. Frederick W. McDonald, the associate delegate with Mr. Arthur.

Mr. McDonald made an address which for brilliancy and power has seldom been equalled.

But, it is not the actual achievements of Methodism in America, as great as it is, that impresses and almost awes a visitor; it is the promise, the pretentious promise which every thing in this land bears with reference to your future.

You have had the inestimable advantage of beginning your Church life with the birth of the nation. We had to commence in an old nation—a young Church in an old country. You are a young Church in a young nation. When we were born, the institutions of our land were fixed and tenacious. You were born in time to help draw the plans, and lay the foundation of your national existence. [Applause.]

I hardly know whether to envy you your opportunities, or to tremble at your responsibilities. Your land is only beginning to be peopled. Your forty millions might be multiplied by ten and ten again, and you would not burden the soil. It has been yours to welcome in the name of Christianity the emigrant from almost every country in the whole world, and meet them on your shores, and you have accompanied them to every settlement. You have gone with the farmer, and the miner, and the shepherd, and what has been your reward? It has been in the strong, wide-spread, hopeful and healthy organization of the Church, which with its points of advantage and enterprise, has already mapped out and assigned the country.

And, when these great Territories, whose strange, musical names charm my ear, Arizona, Montana, and all the rest, when they are filled with people, when they possess all the wealth that labor gives rise to, what will be your reward? An enlarged sense of citizenship? Something better than that. Your reward will be that your thousands will be tens of thousands, and your tens of thousands will be hundreds of thousands, and your Churches, your schools, your parsonages, your colleges, will cover the whole continent, and you will by God's blessing infuse power into the whole life of a great people, and the strongest elements of Christian character and worth which ever a Church has been allowed to impart to a great and vigorous people. [Applause.]

It is plain from your present and past history that whatever may be the extent of your operations and of your successes on this continent, they will not suffice you. They have not sufficed you already. You have taken up your position in the farther East as well as your own wonderful West. And by and by you will do so on a large scale, and you will pay back to the Old World, after a very handsome sort, if you will allow me to say it, that for which you are indebted to the Old World. There are debts, brethren, which it is an honour to acknowledge, even before one is able to pay them. [Laughter.] There are debts, with respect to which it seems to me, it would be graceful to acknowledge even before pay-day and the time of settlement arrives.

When I look upon American civilization, its literature, its politics, I need not prove to you your debt of obligation to the old world. Your literature links you to England, your jurisprudence joins you to Rome, and your religion is God's gift to you from Jerusalem, where God's son consummated his sacrifice. [Applause.] How shall you pay that to the Old World? Not only as you are doing now with the produce of your fields, and your countless factories, but with such a band of missionary labor and holy beneficent toil, as shall hasten in the regeneration of the heathen world, the downfall of the last stronghold of sin, and the fulfilling of our highest hopes. God hasten such a time. [Applause and responses of Amen.]

Be sure it is not in our way at home to grieve or grudge for one moment the ever enlarging prosperity of the American people. Your kinsmen across the sea are counting upon you for Christ in a way which it would delight you to feel and know. As we see the terrible records of history, and look upon the civilization of the Old World, our hopes and prayers reach out ever more and more toward you, for the alliance of heart and soul, which is ordained in the cause of Christ, for righting the wrongs which distress a suffering world. After the indications which meet us of your wealth and progress, we are most confident that God has prepared here in his new world a benediction, which shall by and by in still larger measure be poured out upon the older populations of the earth.

And is not this—let me say it for us Englishmen as well as you Americans—is not this the true bearing of our Christian patriotism? I know that the word patriotism on our side of the Atlantic—I am sure it is so on that side of the Atlantic—the word patriot has had many disastrous periods in its history. [Great applause and laughter.] It is a term that has been associated with some of not the choicest specimens of humanity, and with transactions of not the highest virtue and glory, and therefore a word of somewhat damaged reputation requires to be judiciously and tenderly handled. I was about to say there is a need of Christianizing throughout Christendom the somewhat heathen virtue of patriotism. For, as the records of the world plainly show, patriotism has been made up of a too large proportion of strong conceit of self, and a supreme contempt for the rights of others. How very sensitive the patriotism of nations has been in reference to their rights. Patriotism has been invoked to sanction almost every kind of injustice and wrong, emulating liberty itself in the crimes that have been committed in its names.

But for all that we may not throw our patriotism away, and ape the manner of those who cynically term patriotism a worn out thing. We will purge our patriotism of all base and evil elements, and instead of setting our hearts upon our nations' wealth, its military prowess, its numbers and population, we will toil and pray for our nation's growth in righteousness [applause], and growth not only in numbers, but in the virtus of its people. It matters not what elements of material greatness are at a people's command, if they are inwardly corrupt and base, no amount of skill can long delay their decline and fall from among the nations.

I sat a short time ago upon the broad embankment which guards our small but ancient river, the Thames, and I sat and looked upon the venerable but last visitor, the obelisk, the pillar of Cleopatra. It had been brought from the banks of the Nile and set up on the banks of the Thames. There it stands to keep watch over the city, making nothing of 2,000 years' sleep in the sand, waking up like a sentinel that has dozed for a minute or two, and waking up to watch over the nation's life. What has it seen since it was carved with those strange characters? It has seen the Pharaohs, Alexander, the Cæsar, the Mohammedans; it has seen Greece, Rome and Arabia pass like visions before it. Why, why do they pass? The Pharaohs were rich and the Greek had genius, and the Romans knew how to govern, and the Arabs had fiery valor, but they have followed one after another into the sepulchre where nations are buried, where moral corruption lays them low. They died for want of righteousness. [Applause.]

And no nation, whatever be its natural resources, shall survive the action of those divinely appointed laws by which righteousness is made to exalt a nation, and sin to be a reproach to any people.

O, sir, it is a joy to work not only for the saving of men in their individual capacity, but it is a joy to work for the life of nations, to seek to purge its life from all evil and vice, and intemperance, fraud, deception and corruption.

That is our toil, saving individuals by the way, until, at length, the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ. And to whom, in ancient or in modern times, has God given louder calls or fairer opportunities than to yourselves?

Rev. Dr. R. M. Hartfield introduced Rev. Wallace McMullen, the fraternal delegate from Ireland.

Mr. McMullen held the audience for half an hour, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. We quote his remarks on the troubles of Ireland:

Before entering upon the proper subject to which my address shall be confined, I feel I must make a reference to another subject. I would ignore it if I could. I refer to the distress which has existed for some time in my own country. I have been asked again and again if the tales people have heard are true. I cannot tell ... I have heard. That the hand of God has been upon us in chastisement is an undoubted fact. But, if it be represented that ... famine is stalking over the land, and ... the government and the large landed proprietors are looking on without endeavoring to help, then it is unquestionably ... Those of us who remember the devouring famine and the terrible pestilence of ... 47, and who witnessed some of the most heart-rending sights in connection with that time of famine and pestilence, we stand utterly amazed at the utter disregard of truth which would report the distress of the present time as at all commensurate with that in extent or intensity. If any one talks of people dying by ... all over the land, and of charging this on the government and upon the landlords, ... that I can say is that they have been ... most arrant nonsense, and he has been exhibiting more zeal for the cause of ... than of humanity.

While Brother McDonald was speaking of patriotism, I could not help thinking that to love one's country is ... and to do and dare what one can ... defend one's country is most praiseworthy, but some kinds of counterfeit patriotism that is sometimes exhibited is to be condemned.

Men who rail at the great, and then take office under it; who put up their political shibboleth, and refrain from all legislation except to promote that shibboleth; ... who keep alive distraction and strife ... community, and the memory of ... long since passed away—these are the ... that sometimes claim to be the ... the Tells, the Hampdens, and the ... tons of the land. Alas for any country ... which such patriotism passes for the ... [Applause.]

There should be a distinction between what is to be put down to the account of Ireland, and what to Rome. [Applause.] If men write upon Ireland, let them try to understand the subject. We hear a good deal about the Irish question, and the discontent, and of Irish rebellion. The ... alty is Irish; the sedition is Romish. [Applause.] The warm heart, and the ... early help are Irish; the turbulence, discontent, the strife of angry passions, these are Romish. [Applause.]

The phrase, "Ireland is England's difficulty," has almost passed into a proverb. It is Rome that is England's difficulty. [Applause.] And is there no sense that Rome will become America's difficulty as well as England's?

The attacks upon your public schools and the turbulence in your large cities, come they not from the self-same ... from which the miseries of Ireland come? Come they not from Rome?

If the springs of your social and civil life be pervaded by Rome, then farewell to your liberty.

After the addresses E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That having received from the Rev. Wm. Arthur and the Rev. Fred'k W. MacDonald, the fraternal greetings of the British Wesleyan Conference, we ... the committee on Fraternal Correspondence to report resolutions expressive of our appreciation of the visit and addresses of these distinguished representatives, and of the great respect in which we hold the great body they represent; and that the papers presented by them be referred to the same committee, and printed in the Daily Christian Advocate.

F. S. Hoyt, of North Ohio, presented a similar resolution, with reference to Rev. Wallace McMullen, representative of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, which was adopted.

General News Items.

Capt. W. H. Heuer, of the corps of engineers, is assigned to duties at the South Pass of the Mississippi river, in connection with the jetties.

At Buford, Pa., seventy thousand barrels of oil were consumed by fire which, with tanks and machinery, will make an aggregate loss of $190,000.

The Republican conventions of West Virginia and Nevada instructed for Blaine; of Florida, for Gen. Grant. It is believed Gen. Grant now has a majority of all the delegates elected to the National Convention, he being sure of the State of Illinois.

A fearful cyclone swept across the eastern part of McLaine county, Ill., Sunday night, May 9, damaging property at least $100,000. In Arrowsmith township twelve buildings were utterly demolished and 100 acres of orchard totally destroyed. In Empire township the damage is nearly as widespread, and many persons were injured.

The Porte no longer controls the Albanians; they declare their intention to invade Montenegro and take Podgoritza. The state of affairs in Montenegro is deplorable. The crops failed last year, and ... just at the sowing season the whole population is called to defend the frontier. The Prince of Montenegro declares that unless his people can return to the fields in ... famine will be inevitable.

The Department of Justice having notified the United States Marshal of New York that ... tions for the payment of ... exhausted and that no new appropriations had been made by Congress this year; Judge Benedict at the opening of the United States Circuit Court, criminal ..., charged all the jurors ... and said he would ... on recount, bail of ... awaiting trial.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1880.

Do not whisper in church, or otherwise attempt to distract your fellow worshipers.

[illegible] General Conferences prior to [illegible] in order to suit the [illegible] of the traveling ministry.

Within four years the number of [local] preachers in the Methodist [Episcopal] Church has decreased by [illegible] members.

[illegible] less than twelve [illegible] societies will be at work [illegible] continent before the [illegible] year.

At Yale College it was observed [illegible] the proportion of smokers increased in regular ratio with the [falling] off in scholarship.

The New Orleans Sanitary Association [illegible] need of funds to carry [on] its work, and appeals to the [illegible] of all classes for [illegible]. Let it be forthcoming [illegible].

We have received the twenty-[illegible] report of the Board [of Managers] of the New England [illegible], presented at [illegible] held in the city [illegible], Feb. 23, 1880.

[illegible] quadrennial conference of the African Methodist [Episcopal] Church convened at St. [illegible] D. A. Payne [illegible]. This church has about [illegible] ministers and six bishops.

[illegible] Senator [illegible] to become the President [illegible] colored cadets [illegible] every year. The [illegible] a part of this [illegible] for office.

[illegible]

Strikes and Preachers.

Last week a labor strike occurred in Plaquemines parish. A prominent Democratic politician and planter of that parish sent to Gov. Wiltz an urgent request for troops to suppress alleged rioters. Major Strong, of the Governor's staff, and twelve militia men were ordered out at once. The civil authorities of Plaquemines were in no way impeded in the discharge of their duties; yet the militia brought twelve of the strikers to this city and lodged them in the parish jail. The supersedure of the civil by the military power is becoming a marked feature of Gov. Wiltz's administration. Says the *Times*:

"Maj. Will A. Strong, who, in his capacity as aid de camp to the Governor, has visited the scene of every strike at its inception, has obtained information which leads him to believe that the colored preacher has perhaps as much to do with instigating strikes as any other. He is almost invariably a non-producer who must be supported by his congregation, and when the weekly wages are disbursed for little luxuries and whisky, very little is left for spiritual sustenance."

If Major Strong will carry his investigation a little farther he may discover that the office seeker, supporter of Gov. Wiltz, who could never be elected in strong Republican parishes, is a little meddlesome also, and that the display of military force is intended to have considerable effect on future local and Presidential campaigns.

The colored strikers, although overpowered, are far from being content, and unless a more judicious policy be pursued by the White League government, they will seek homes elsewhere and seriously cripple the planting interests. The colored preachers will certainly appeal to the people in behalf of the churches they represent, and of the schools they assist in establishing where the State fails to provide them; and if the conditions in Louisiana are to be such as to prevent the material, moral, and educational progress of the colored people they will promptly proclaim that fact.

American Bible Society.

The meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Palace, N. Y., May 6th, S. Winston, Esq., Vice President, in the chair.

Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D.D., read the ninetieth Psalm and offered prayer.

The death of Marcius S. Hutton, D.D., was announced, and a minute [illegible] him was adopted by the board and ordered to be published.

As a mark of appreciation of services rendered to the Society by George H. Prince, Esq., of St. [illegible], who for many years [illegible] superintended its work [illegible], the Board of Managers [illegible] him a Director for Life of the American Bible Society.

[illegible] the recommendation of the [illegible] on Distribution, appropriations of funds amounting to [illegible] were made to the Society's [illegible] in Brazil, Persia, Turkey, [illegible], China and Japan, and to the [Bible] Society of Russia, for [illegible] the current year in [illegible] and circulating the [illegible].

[illegible] of Scriptures were made [illegible] distribution to auxilia[ries] [illegible] the aggregate [illegible] $12,000.

[illegible] for April were $26,[illegible] Copies of Scriptures issued, [illegible].

"A Real Awakening."

[illegible] of the M. E. Church [illegible] has been not a little [illegible] and very discourteous [illegible] against taking religious [illegible] papers to have [illegible]. Under the [illegible] "A Real Awakening," the [illegible] *Advocate*, of [illegible]

[illegible] *Advocate*, for [illegible] strongly written [illegible] Rev. C. F. [illegible]

[illegible]

[...]lina who does not pay his debts, or who has not an untarnished reputation for honesty and probity.

No person should hold office in South Carolina who is not qualified in head and heart for the proper discharge of his duties.

How should wicked men and incompetent men be kept out, and good men and true be placed in office at the ensuing election?

It cannot be done if the Christian and moral people of the State hold their peace.

It cannot be done if they neglect or ignore the primaries and nominating conventions.

It cannot be done if they vote blindly for any and every candidate who may secure the nomination.

But it can be done if they resolve now to use their best efforts to have the right kind of men nominated, and if they determine to vote only for men of irreproachable character.

Christian men should vote as they pray, says Dr. Haygood, in the Wesleyan Advocate. You pray that the Lord would give us upright and God-fearing men for our rulers. Do all in your power, by voice, vote and influence, to answer your prayers. Don't sell your liberty as a Christian citizen to any individual, clique, party or machine under the sun. To your own Master you stand or fall. You are just as responsible to God for the use you make of your citizenship as you are for the employment of any other talent.

This article is not out of place even in the Advocate. Officers are to be chosen this fall into whose hands the moral and material, as well as the political well-being of the State will be placed. Otherwise this article never would have been written. The County Commissioners have power to grant or refuse licenses to retail liquor, except in incorporated towns or villages. The bar-room keepers must not be allowed to make the nominations. The machine politicians must not be trusted. South Carolina is a Christian, not a heathen State. She must be governed by moral and Christian rulers. We can serve God in the nominating conventions and primaries as well as in the prayer meeting.

And to all this we say Amen! We rejoice in your acceptance of the view which has always guided the SOUTHWESTERN. We hope the Methodists will exert their full share of influence in politics, and in behalf of right and justice—the assertion of a church militant. Vote against dishonest, corrupt or ungodly men at all times and in all places.

The New Bishops.

The New York *Times* gives the following short sketches of the bishops elected in Cincinnati last week by the General Conference, M. E. Church:

The Rev. Dr. Foss is a native of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., where he was born, January 17, 1834. He entered the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., as a student in 1850, after having pursued a preparatory course of study at Amenia Seminary. He was graduated in 1854, and passed the succeeding three years at Amenia Seminary as professor and principal of the preparatory school. On May 6, 1857, he was received into the New York conference at Newburg. His first charge was Chester, N. Y., a post which he held with satisfaction to himself and the society until 1859, when he was transferred to Fleet street, Brooklyn. After serving two years allotted by the rules of the Church, he was advanced, in 1861, to Hanson-Place Church, Brooklyn. In 1863-4 he officiated in St. John's Church, Williamsburg; in 1865-7 at St. Paul's, in this city; in 1868-70 at Trinity, in this city, and in 1871-2 a second time at St. Paul's. In 1873 he was appointed to the pastorate of St. James' Church, Harlem, and on July 28, 1875, he was elected president of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. He was installed in his seat on October 26 of the same year, and has since filled that responsible position with satisfaction to his pupils as well as the trustees. His degrees of Doctor of Divinity, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts were all conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. He was one of the delegates from this city to the General Conference held at Brooklyn, at which he received eighty-five votes for bishop. Dr. Foss made an extended tour across the Atlantic in the summer of 1867. In person he is above the middle height, of commanding presence, with a piercing black eye, dark hair, and dark complexion. Though naturally quiet and undemonstrative, he is a good conversationalist, full of anecdotes, and possessed of a remarkable memory.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Hurst was born near Salem, Md., August 17, 1834. He pursued a preparatory course of instruction at Cambridge Academy, and was graduated with honors in 1854. After teaching ancient languages for two years at Hedding Institute, New York, he went to Germany, and continued his theological studies at Halle and Heidelberg universities. Returning to this country in 1858, he entered the Newark Conference, where he continued for some time in the itinerant work. He was next appointed principal of the Theological Department of the Mission Institute of the Methodist Church in Bremen, where he remained for three years. He was appointed professor of historical theology in the Drew Theological Institute, in Madison, N. J., and was elevated to the presidency of the institute in 1873. He is a distinguished writer, and the author of many theological works. He is a man of great versatility, and is a recognized authority in nearly every [illegible] of literature to which [illegible] his attention. He is of [illegible] height, of light complexion, [illegible] noted for his genial and social [man]ners.

[illegible] Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven is [illegible] of the Syracuse University. He was born in Boston, November 1, 1820, and is a graduate of the Wesleyan University, at [Middletown], Conn. He held a professorship at Amenia Seminary [illegible] and was engaged in [illegible] 1848 to 1853, [illegible] While [illegible] Latin and [illegible] literature [illegible]

[illegible] igan. He resigned his office to accept a similar position in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., in 1869, and remained there for three years. In 1870 he was elected chancellor of the Syracuse University. He is also secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. Dr. Haven has been a member of five general conferences. He is the author of several works, chief among them being Haven's "Rhetoric." As a preacher and lecturer he is able and eloquent.

The Rev. Henry W. Warren is a native of Massachusetts, and was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1853. For two years after being graduated Dr. Warren taught the ancient languages at Wilbraham Seminary; and in 1855 he joined the New England Conference, filling the pulpits of various churches. The Massachusetts State Senate appointed him to preach the election sermon in 1864. In 1871 he became a member of the Philadelphia Conference, and was assigned to the Arch Street Church. He was transferred to the New York East Conference in 1874, and remained there three years. Then he returned to the Philadelphia Conference, and resumed the pulpit of the Arch Street Church. Dr. Warren has traveled extensively in Europe and the East. He has written many prominent articles for the church periodicals, and is the author of a popular work called "Sights and Insights," and a treatise on astronomy.

Statistics of the M. E. Church South.

The following was published a few days since by Thos. O. Summers, of the Publishing House of the M. E. Church South:

After much toil and travel I have edited the Minutes of the Annual Conferences of 1879. They are ready for the printer. Here is the numerical result: Traveling preachers (including supernumeraries), 3,549—increase, 92; superannuated, 318—increase, 12; local preachers, 5,833—increase, 72; white members, 814,301—increase, 31,090; colored, 1,202—decrease, 226; Indians, 4,923—increase, 225; total ministers and members, 830,126—net increase, 31,264. Infants baptized, 28,011—increase, 2,962; adults baptized, 49,798—increase, 11,727; Sunday-schools, 8,941—increase, 1,679; teachers, 58,528—increase, 3,661; scholars, 421,137—increase, 29,844; collected for Conference claimants, $66,883.62—increase, $6,407.91; for Foreign and Domestic Missions, as reported through conferences alone, $129,713.47—increase, $19,162.30. The preachers who are discontinued (37) and those who were located (63) are not counted; those who were admitted on trial (223) and those who were re-admitted (28) are counted among the traveling preachers, though many of them are also reckoned with the local preachers. Our colored members have been nearly all absorbed in the Colored M. E. Church, and other organizations.

Dr. Marshall W. Taylor, appointed by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to bear fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was formally received by a committee in St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Louis, and by special order, May 6 was appointed for his presentation to the conference. He was escorted by the committee of reception, and introduced, Bishop Joseph Shorter presiding, and the conference standing and applauding. He presented the friendly greetings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and delivered a very fraternal address, reviewing principal events in the history of both Churches during the past quadrennium, and touching in a most pleasing manner the relations and prospects of the two connections toward each other. The address was interrupted by frequent applause. Bishops Brown and Ward, also Drs. H. M. Turner and B. T. Tanner made short addresses full of Christian love, after which appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Says the Conference *Daily Advocate*: "Hon Alvin Hawkins, a lay delegate from the Central Tennessee Conference, was nominated for governor by the Republican Convention of that State, on Thursday. He was present in his seat in the Conference, and the nomination against strong competitors who were present in person seeking it, is a high compliment. Judge Hawkins served several years on the Supreme Bench in his State, and enjoys the respect of his fellow-citizens irrespective of party.

Prof. Sweney, at the request of Mrs. Cornelia A. Miller, of Waterloo, Iowa, has prepared a beautiful piece of music especially adapted for Children's Day. It has been published in cheap form, and may be ordered of Hitchcock & Walden, 57 Washington street, Chicago. Price, 50 cents per 100.

Hon. Eugene Schuyler writes from Rome that he has received proposals from Messrs. Joseph Seligman & Company, publishers at Stockholm, Sweden, for permission to translate and publish his life of Peter the Great, now running in *Scribner's Monthly*, in the Swedish language, and from the house of Schmitzdorff & Co., St. Petersburg, for permission to publish in the Russian language. It is probable, that, on its completion in *Scribner*, the work will be published simultaneously in at least five countries, and perhaps more.

It is refreshing to note that the Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the taxing district of Memphis is the successor of the city of Memphis, and is therefore liable for its contracts. It is another check to the schemes for repudiation of public debts, equal to Judge Billings and the State courts on the premium bonds of New Orleans.

Scribner's Monthly for May, containing Stedman's essay on Poe, with the frontispiece portrait engraved by Cole, De Vinne's article on "Wood Cut Printing," "The Younger American Painters," "The New York Seventh Regiment," etc., is already out of print.

The bill of Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana, to establish a government postal telegraph service between Boston, New York and Washington, is heartily approved by the New York *Independent*, which says the experience of Great Britain is entirely in favor of government telegraphs.

A petition, one hundred and eighty-eight yards long, was presented to the House by Mr. Brewster, of Michigan. It was signed by 34,000 women, who ask Congress to prohibit the making and selling of ardent spirits in this country.

Says the New York *Independent*, with reference to the commandant at West Point: "We recall that Gen. Schofield began his military career in Missouri with a detestable order repelling the colored refugees."

As the first step to breaking down the color-line at the West Point Military Academy, Commander Schofield should be removed.

Louisiana Republicans are almost unanimous in their purpose to elect Grant delegates to the national convention.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. John Mathews, M. E. Church South, of this city, has been off to the country, and dedicated a church at Jeannerette, La.

—W. B. Fish, Esq., is mentioned as the probable successor of ex-Gov. Foote, in charge of the N. O. Mint. Mr. Fish would make an excellent officer.

—The U. S. Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Wm. Burwell to be receiver of public moneys at New Orleans; and Geo. Baldey to be register of the land office.

—James Sloan, Luling, Texas, aged 14 years, writes to the ADVOCATE about the fine Sunday-school at that place. May 2 the school recited 400 verses from the Bible, and one little boy, named Georgie Smith, recited 105. He must be a spunky little fellow.

—Hon. Henry S. Foote has resigned the office of superintendent of the New Orleans Mint, on account of ill health. He is now at home, near Nashville, and we regret to learn that he is suffering from a painful illness. He was an able and courteous official, and made many friends here.

—Edward Pinkett, of Cotton Plant, Ark., was pleased with Bro. P. G. Brown's letter on a colored bishop. He says: "Oh, the tottering child! When the Lord tells us black people to get in a bunch by ourselves, in order to get to heaven, then will be the time to be off, and there is no need of starting until he does. The chains are off. You know how you wore them. They are off now!"

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

L. C. Deshazo, Monte Vista: "My work is prospering. Money is scarce."

L. R Brown, Ripley: "We have received a number into the church who were convicted of their sins, and we believe they will be followed by many more."

W. McDonald, Starkville: "The church has been ceiled. Eighty attend Sabbath-school, but it will be stopped until the church is completed. We raised $40 to meet our debt."

J. Zerde, Hickory: "Rev. H. Wyatt is much beloved, and is doing all he can to supply this work. The dollar system has been instituted. The elder visited us March 27-28."

W. Jones, Crawford: "The elder held our quarterly conference April 4. The committee on pastor's salary reported $380, for the elder $20. All classes were found in good condition. Pray for us."

I. W. Davis, Mt. Salem: "The first quarterly conference was held on the 17th, Elder D. A. Williams presiding. He dwelt upon the importance of education and scriptural knowledge. Collection, $7."

Lee Clayton: "The first quarterly conference met at Drake Hill church, April 22, Rev. J. W. Dunn in the chair. One old man told the elder he had enjoyed the Methodist Episcopal Church for about eighty years."

J. W. Parks, Canton: "I commenced a protracted effort on the 19th inst. At this writing we have 4 converts and 45 mourners. We ask your prayers, and the prayers of the church generally, in our behalf."

B. L. Nevils, Prairie Station: "We held our first quarter on the 17th. Elder McLachlan presided. We are not doing much. We have about 100 pupils in Sabbath-school, and they are not able to purchase books and papers."

G. D. Wilson, Prairie Station: "We expect to organize our Sunday-school as a missionary society. We greatly need books and are poor. Elder McLachlan gave us a lecture during his visit. We have a good corps of teachers."

L. Boone, Marion: "In regard to my health I am recovering from my twelve months' affliction. Have not missed an appointment since conference. Elder J. W. Dunn held my quarterly meeting. Collection $8.20. Received in the church 13 full members."

I. L. Pratt, Corinth: "Our pastor, A. W. Wright, is doing good service. Our Sunday-school is larger than it has been for five years, with about 140 in regular attendance. Have put in a beautiful little organ costing $50. We are preparing for a celebration May 30."

J. D. Threat, Okolona: "Our Sunday school is progressing successfully, with an attendance of 75 or 80 pupils, and a large number of visitors. Brother Gaston, our pastor, is working with us very faithfully, and gives beautiful Sunday-school lectures, and is highly respected by both white and colored. The whole community is well satisfied with him."

N. Cannon, Moss Point: "At St. Paul's church a protracted meeting of three weeks resulted: 1 conversion, 2 backsliders reclaimed, 7 joined by letter and one from the Baptist church by recommendation. At Summerville there were 10 conversions, 3 backsliders reclaimed, 13 joined, and 9 adults baptized. So I have received in all 20, and baptized three children."

LOUISIANA.

G. Washington, Terrebonne: "We had a basket meeting on the 2d. Collected $18.79. The members will try to build a parsonage."

A. Luster, St. Martinsville: "My church is in a prosperous condition. We had a basket meeting last Sunday, and received $40. The Lord has blessed us with one convert."

Prince King, Mt. Zion church, New Orleans: "We have just closed a four weeks' protracted meeting. God has blessed us in our work. Eighteen were happily converted to the Lord and the church militant, with ten on probation. Rev. S. Priestley, of First Street Church, assisted us."

J. W. Hilton, Na[tchitoches]: "We had a basket meeting on the second Sunday in April, and took up $40, with which to paint the church. The people seem to be in good spirit, though the times are very hard. Have had two conversions. Our Sabbath-school is looking up."

C. W. Kershaw, Stony Point circuit: "I found the people scattered. I now have about thirty members. Growing slowly. Sunday night, March 7, Rev. R. T. Davis, of the M. E. Church South, preached for us, with a part of his congregation with him. It was a noble sermon. Our Sunday-school is a good one."

TEXAS.

P. Noble, Plantersville: "We have five converts and thirty on probation."

C. Hart, West Point: "The church is not harmonious here. The Sunday-school is good."

R. Roberts, Clarksville: "We have built a parsonage. I have taken in six members. Two Sunday-schools are greatly in need of books."

J. D. Dalton, Bryan: "The Bryan circuit is in a prosperous condition. About 25 attended first quarterly meeting. We were sorry to hear of the death of Elder Moore's child."

E. Hardeman, Luling: "One of my boys has been ill for some time. Meeting was held at Mt. Zion Church last Sabbath, conducted by Bro. E. Nesbit; assisted by F. Shular. Several joined the church, and we had a glorious time."

C. Young, Columbus: "We have had 17 conversions, baptized 13; membership 75. Elder Richardson held our second quarterly meeting, and the people praise him. Four Sunday-schools are in good condition. I am doing all I can for the paper."

G. Norman, Austin: "My people are poor, and we have no church, but we are going to try to put up a church building. We now worship in a government school-house. The trustees and teacher make us welcome. We gave a festival and bought a lot, on which we propose to build."

S. Allen, Wallisville: "I find it hard to get along here, because of the failure of predecessors to enforce the provisions of the church discipline. I do not believe in driving people, but the church should not be allowed to go to wreck for fear of hurting their feelings."

M. Henson, San Antonio: "The work of the district is being pushed with zeal and trust. Have visited Pleasanton, purchased a lot and had it deeded. Heard from Hondo and Boerne. That part of the district is not doing well. The people are few and poor. The church here is nearly out of debt.

G. W. Townsend, San Marcos: "A protracted meeting resulted in 7 conversions and 13 accessions. I had the powerful aid of Rev. A. R. Norris, of San Antonio, and of Rev. W. H. Davis, a grand young worker of the Lord. I want to give a camp-meeting in July, and desire brethren to come and help me."

J. K. Loggins, Galveston: "The second quarterly conference, presided over by Elder Cushman, was held March 27. The largest number for years, 167, appeared to partake of the sacrament. St. Paul church is building up. We have a good congregation, willing to work. We have taken in full membership 14; on probation, 12. Average attendance of Sunday-school 86."

W. Graves: "There has been a great mistake in the report of the number of members of the Mt. Zion M. E. Church in Waco. I have been hunting the members of that church, and I only find 15, of whom 3 can read. Ten are over forty years of age. It is hard that ministers should be punished by sending them to congregations that ordinarily number 20, and may at times reach 35."

H. Primm, Spring Hill: "We are holding our own on this circuit, but the people are going to Kansas or saving money to go. This makes it very hard on the preacher, but at our second quarterly meeting, 6th and 7th of March, 60 persons paid 25 cents. I have received 10 in full membership and 1 on probation, and expelled 2. I have three Sunday-schools numbering respectfully 35, 35 and 15. I am doing all I can, but I never saw class-meeting so dull. Pray for us."

V. M. Cole, Galveston: "The Tabernacle church has been under the embarrassment of debt for the past five years; that debt is over it to-day, and it will be some time before it is lifted. We are making arrangements to settle it as fast as possible. The claims against the church amounted to $1514.33. The Church Extension Society has a claim of $800, with interest to Jan. 1, 1880, or a total of $1014.33. The church needs all the help it can get to remove this dark cloud."

TENNESSEE.

D. S. Tanksley, Memphis: "Our Sunday-school is growing weekly. We have about 70 scholars and 20 visitors weekly. Rev. T. Woods has done good work in Memphis since the annual conference. The church is prospering, though Bro. Woods is absent from the city a good deal."

B. James, Lebanon: "We have gone to work to cancel the debt. In view of that my benevolent collections have fallen short; but we expect to bring them all up. In a revival of five weeks 12 professed a hope in Christ, and 11 additions to the church. Elder C. Pickett held our quarterly meeting April 20-4, and preached with power."

Benj. Anderson, Brentwood: "This conference year the Lord has blessed us with five conversions, and eleven additions. We commenced the work of revival at Brentwood, April 1, with a very good attendance. The meeting seemed to have been led by the Lord spiritually; the brethren and sisters were alive to the work, and very many of the people were interested about their soul's welfare. The second quarterly meeting was held at Mt. Pisgah, on this circuit. There was a glorious spirit for revival at this point. Two hundred partook of the Lord's supper. At this meeting we raised $44. The elder was paid. Pray for us that the work may still go on."

The attempt of Marshal Poole to execute writs of ejectment against the settlers on the land claimed by the railroad companies in Tulare and Fresno counties, California, resulted in six men being killed and two wounded.

Letter from Shubuta.

SHUBUTA, Miss., April 20, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—Last Sabbath was a great day with our people. Our congregation and many from the neighboring circuits were present at the dedication of the new house of worship. At 10 a. m. the Sunday-schools of Shubuta, Liberty Hill and Pleasant Grove assembled in the new edifice under Superintendent Henry House. Revs. H. Davenport, of Paulding circuit, and L. P. Brown, of Shubuta circuit, assisted in reading the dedication services. The building is a neat frame, 30x45, with wall of 12 feet. It was built in less than three months, and is equal to any on the district. On the 29th of February I made my first appeal for a house of worship, being a stranger here, and raised a subscription of $50. At the house of Bro. Jacob Jackson I told them we must have the money March 5, and we then received $35.35 to purchase the lumber. The lot was donated by Mr. Sanford, sheriff of the county, whose kindness we deeply appreciate. Our building is valued at $400. If we could do this much in hard times, what may we not do in good times? I conclude that when a congregation needs a place of worship, that is the time to build. Some are governed by seasons. In the winter it will be too cold to build; in the spring there are crops to plant; in the summer it is too warm. Let the preacher take the cause to his heart, and determine that it must be built.

On my first visit to Pleasant Grove, Feb. 29, I met the congregation in a private house, and they raised $2.80 for the pastor; on last Sunday they raised $16. People will be more liberal if the house of worship is comfortable, and I hope our pastors throughout the State will urge that point. Given a poor charge by the bishop, we should work to improve it. M. ADAMS.

Letter From Calvert, Texas.

CALVERT, April 30, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—Our second quarterly conference, held on the 17th, was opened by Elder C. L. Madison. He manag[ed] [our] affairs with great earnestn[ess]. At the love feast, Friday ni[ght], fifty participated. Sunday morning Elder Madison deliv[ered] an interesting lecture on punc[tuali]ty and education. He ex[amined] the Sunday-school, and in the evening preached a glorious sermon. Several white brethren were present and appreciated it.

The exodus has nearly ruined us here. All tha[t] were well to do financially have gone to Kansas. About 75 left from our church. Only about 60 members remain to our support. I have dismissed about 25 by letter this year. Those who remain are in the extreme of poverty. I hav[e] [illegible] received about $10 on my [illegible] this year. Sunday-school [illegible] and it seems almost [impossible] to get the members to [illegible] it. Six have been take[n] [into] the church this year.

I hope the General Conference will weigh the colored bishop question carefully. I think we ought to have a bishop of our race. This is the universal sentiment of the West Texas conference. If our church has been organized over a century, and at this period can not find a colored minister able to fill the office of bishop, we had better close our schools and acknowledge the correctness of Gov. R. J. Coke's remarks. About three years ago, when running for Governor he said, "The negro is fit for nothing but the cotton and cane fields. You may spend thousands of dollars to educate him, and when you have spent the last dollar the negro will be a negro yet." Bro. P. G. Brown, in his letter to the ADVOCATE, makes those words appear true. Bro. Brown has slept about four years too long. Let us work up instead of working downward.

A. M. GREGORY.

Our Centennial Sabbath—May 30, 1880.

The following action of the General Conference speaks for itself. Let me plead with all preachers in charge for two special collections on Sabbath, May 30, in behalf of our Sunday-school Union. If you have already taken the annual collection in this behalf, give the cause the benefit of a new opportunity, and add to our resources. However you may modify the published Centennial programme, *please* do not omit the collection. Your servant in Sunday-school work,

J. H. VINCENT.

REPORT OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL COMMITTEE NO. 1.

[*Adopted at Cincinnati May 10.*]

Whereas, The year 1880 is the Centenary of the Robert Raikes's Sunday-school [illegible] ment; and,

Whereas, The Bishops and the [illegible] Managers of the Sunday-school [illegible] the M. E. Church have [illegible] day-school to observe [illegible] special memorial day [illegible]

Resolved, That this [illegible] heartily approves [illegible] joins in this request.

An Address.

The following address, by Mr. Judge Nelson, was delivered in the M. E. Church, Canton, Miss., April 18.

MR. SUPERINTENDENT, TEACHERS AND PUPILS OF THE METHODIST SABBATH-SCHOOL—What can be more appropriately addressed to a Sabbath-school than a few words on the importance of properly training those who are to succeed us in the management of all the affairs of life, and transmit to [illegible] that moral and spiritual in[illegible] upon which their eternal destiny [illegible]? I apprehend nothing to be more [illegible], and I shall proceed with such [illegible]

Moses, the man of God, in imparting the Divine Law to the people of Israel, gave very particular directives to them that they should teach them to their children, that they might teach them to theirs, that the generations to come might search them, and that thus the knowledge of the true God might, for all time, be perpetuated and handed down to an ever-succeeding posterity. [illegible] God saw that such was the only way that a proper knowledge of Him could be promoted among men. And why so? [illegible] if the parents of one generation [illegible] His revelation and the [illegible] of the divine government to their children, they not having such knowledge, nor appreciating its importance, would most certainly fail, on becoming parents, to impart it to theirs; and thus the knowledge and worship of the true God would, in a very few generations, be entirely lost. And, accordingly, such appears to have been the case, for it is certain that the whole world has been in the possession, if not of the whole of the divine revelation as we have it, of the worship of the true God [illegible] to Adam and his posterity, [illegible] what was called the patriarchal dispensation; and secondly, under [illegible] and his descendants, in both of which [illegible] worship of the true God [illegible] the world, being only [illegible] from the ante-diluvian world [illegible] through Noah; and [illegible] kept alive through a very [illegible] descendants until God revealed [illegible] in what we now call the [illegible] books of Moses. And although we [illegible], a promised [illegible], yet two-thirds [illegible] to-day without the knowledge [illegible] not more than one-third [illegible] revelation abounds are [illegible] our blessed Redeemer. [illegible] teachers and pupils, that the [illegible] before you, [illegible] social and [illegible] in our land, leading be[illegible] amongst man[illegible] good order and [illegible] You see, then, my [illegible] great work you have be[illegible] high responsibilities are [illegible] by your God to your children, to your religion, [illegible] the dissemination of these [illegible] and principles upon [illegible] to society—yes, even [illegible] temporal and [illegible] And how much better [illegible] and accom[illegible] than by and through [illegible] And how shall these [illegible] by a proper understanding [illegible] knowledge of the gen[illegible] principles of God's Word? [illegible] have an air of [illegible] a sense of awe and [illegible] the children [illegible]

able—see Authorities cited in Louque's Dig. p. 245, sec. 4 and 5; Hennen's Dig. p. 584, sec. 1; see also sec. 360 of the Book of Discipline.

Let the claim of plaintiff be rejected at his costs.

A true copy of the original opinion of the Hon. F. S. Goode, Judge of the 19th. Judicial District Court, rendered in the above entitled suit on file in my office.

[Seal] J. B. VERDUN, JR., Clerk.

About a Criticism.

MR. EDITOR—I am aware that your time is precious just now, as well as your columns taken up, but I trust that you will grant me space to set myself right before your readers, by removing the error and correcting the mistake of C. L. Madison, P. E. of the Waco district, West Texas Conference, M. E. Church. There appears to be an incursion in your columns of April 8, directly upon me (I suppose). My name is not Pile, but Pyle. He states that by me his brethren of the General Conference were or have been styled "door-keepers." His statement is incorrect, and I do very unvindictively and mildly ask him to aim the blow where it belongs, for he will have a failure scrambling up to the "pisgah" on my shoulders; never conversed with him on the subject in my life. I see that in your paper many hard things are said of us, and the fact to be stated that many things—unpleasantness—that ought to be avoided, are kept in motion by the sailors on the larbord and starbord sides of the deck. I would have answered elaborately, but I think that ministers ought to be at this time better engaged than in newspaper wranglings. I will speak elaborately through the mouth-piece of our Church. Respectfully,

W. D. F. PYLE.

A. M. E. Church, Bastrop, Texas, April 27, 1880.

Commencement Exercises of Central Tennessee College.

The examination will begin on Friday, May 14, and continue on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst. On Sunday at 11 o'clock the annual college love-feast will be held. At 3 o'clock p. m. the annual sermon will be preached by Rev. D. W. Hays, of the Tennessee Conference. Tuesday night annual meeting of the Endowment Association. Wednesday morning the graduating exercises of the Normal and Academic classes; Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. Wednesday night, Memorial Services of Bishop [illegible], late President of the Board of Trustees. Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, annual commencement and graduating exercises of the Scientific and College classes.

J. BRADEN, Pres't.

Letter from Shubuta, Miss.

MR. EDITOR—Presiding Elder J. W. Dunn preached two sermons and administered the Lord's Supper to 107 persons. Our Sunday-school is using the lesson leaves. The people are striving to improve their church property. The parsonage committee deserves credit for two months hard labor to make the pastor and his family comfortable. A set of furniture was provided, and an additional room is being constructed for the pastor's study. They have built a good fence all around the parsonage. The church is ceiled. The Sunday-school is raising money to purchase an organ.

The Pleasant Grove congregation are building a new house of worship 30x45 feet—a neat frame house which they expect to dedicate soon. Pray for us. Yours,

M. ADAMS, Pastor.

April Report.

[illegible] distribution in Texas by [illegible] the American Bible [illegible] April.

[illegible]	310
[illegible]	4346
[illegible] by them	3581
[illegible] without the Bible	558
[illegible] families supplied [illegible]	522
[illegible] individuals supplied in [illegible]	348
[illegible]	2184
[illegible]	$597 49
[illegible] donated	450
[illegible]	$88 63
[illegible] them from [illegible] for the [illegible]	$65 65

[illegible] we make this [illegible] death has invaded [illegible] Colporteur Rev. S. D. [illegible] Texas, is no [illegible] month's [illegible] home to make [illegible] sick and [illegible] We regret the [illegible] he was an [illegible] Bible [illegible]

[illegible] Supt.

Closing Exercises of the New Orleans University.

We call the attention of the friends of the New Orleans University to the closing exercises for the present school year.

The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached at First Street M. E. Church, Sunday May 16, at 8 o'clock, p. m, by Prof. Johnson. The annual lecture to the theological class will be delivered on Tuesday night, May 18, at First Street M. E. Church, by Rev. W. S. Alexander; subject, "The Divine Call." The Literary Society will give their annual exhibition at Wesley Chapel, Liberty St, near Poydras, on Wednesday, May 19, commencing at 7:30 p. m. The graduating exercises will be held at Wesley Chapel, May 20, commencing at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

May 23, 1880.—THE JUDGMENT.
SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 25: 31-46.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: but righteous into life eternal."—46.

TOPIC.—Warning Concerning Judgment.
(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Our lesson is not a parable. 1. There will be a final judgment. 2 It will come with the final appearing of the Lord at the end of the world. 3 It will consist, not of a trial, but of a public announcement of the divine judgment, founded upon the trial which life affords. 4 It will be public. 5. It will result in the separation of all men into two distinct classes. 6. This separation will be based, not on our creeds, our forms, our ceremonies, but on practical charity to our fellow men. 7. This is not inconsistent with the doctrine that we shall be saved by faith, and not by works (works are the fruit of faith). 8. The decisions will be final, unappealable, irreversible.

"They shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven, with power and great glory." 24: 30. Then he shall have the glory that he had with the Father before the world was. The angels shall come with him, not merely to give dignity and glory to his court, but to carry out his decrees. "All that are in their graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth." John 5: 28. There will be no escape from the scrutiny of that dread day. If anything is plain, it is that before him will be gathered all men—the elect and the non-elect for judgment and for separation. The two classes are very clearly indicated in the "sheep and the goats." The good and the bad no longer will remain together. Those who, like the goats, have proved themselves to be wild and intractable, unmindful of the shepherd's voice, will be separated from those who, like the sheep, have shown themselves to be gentle in their character and obedient to his call. They shall see that the lowly one of Nazareth, whom they have worshipped despite the humility of his birth and of his death, really is the King of kings and Lord of lords. No one is conscious, or can be conscious, of aiding the King, when, out of love and compassion, he helps some poor fellow whose rags and tatters and brutalized face are suggestive of anything but royalty. To live among men, and show no love for them by sympathy in affliction, or by help in distress, is the greatest of wrongs. No one can claim to love God when he thus shows his lack of love to men. Sin is as unconscious of its enormity as virtue is of its goodness. No one safely can turn away any meritorious applicant whom it is in his power to help.

Endless joy and endless misery are set over, the one against the other. The one should call forth all of one's energies to obtain—the other all of one's energies to escape. And either the beatitude or the curse lies enfolded in the choice of heart that one makes while here. Now is the deciding time for eternity.

Women Never Think.

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.

MARRIAGES.

In Austin, Texas, March 25, by Rev. G. Norman, Mr. Henry Smith to Miss Katy Baker.

Mr. Chas. Andrews to Miss Emma Frazier, both of Jeannerette, La., May 1, by Rev. J. W. Hudson.

Mr. David Foster to Miss Susan [illegible], both of Franklin, La., [illegible] by Rev. Jas. W. [illegible] Taylor, of Monroe, La., to Mrs. Caroline Matthews, of Franklin, La., April 15, by Rev. Jas. W. Hudson.

In Waco, Texas, by Rev. Willis Graves, Mr. John Kane to Miss Ketty Steptoe; also Mr. John Williams to Rachel Fontenot.

At Beech Grove Church, April 5, 1880, by Rev. H. Primm, Mr. Thomas Wody to Miss Texas A. Brook. May the Lord bless them with a happy life. The bride is a member of our church, and a good worker in the Sunday-school.

H. P.

Spring Hill Circuit, Tenn.

IT CANNOT be afforded, it would not pay after so much labor and capital has been expended to build up this medicine to allow it to depreciate. You can take Simmons Liver Regulator with perfect faith as it is made by no adventurers who pick up the business by concocting medicines, but by educated, practical druggists, who have made the study of medicine and its compounds a labor of a lifetime. The care, precision, neatness and perfection exhibited by the very appearance of Simmons Liver Regulator, proves that it is the best prepared medicine in the market, and J. H. Zeilin & Co. fully carry out their motto: Purissima et Optima (purest and best).

—:o:—

The commission on the question of restoring the Palace of the Tuileries, after consulting two architects, have decided to restore the palace and convert it into a museum. This is the substance of a late Paris dispatch.

DEATHS.

Miss Lizzie Cheatman died in triumph of faith, after an illness of six months. G. W. T.

San Marco, Texas.

Rev. P. Gates, San Antonio, informs us of the death of Sister Matilda Vaughn, formerly a member of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans.

Sister Sarah Franklin died March 21, 1880. She had been a faithful member of the church for 16 years, and passed away in triumph, aged 48 years. G. NORMAN.

Austin, Texas.

Sister Mary Green died March 17, 1880, in the triumph of faith. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss. C. YOUNG.

Columbus, Texas.

Sister Reanna Bentley died March 19, and the funeral sermon was preached by Rev. G. W. Gill, at Kildare, Texas, April 10, 1880. She gave blessed testimony to the triumph of faith.

Sister Eliza Mills, leaving a husband; sister Eada Barns, leaving a husband and three children; sister Levina Necket, leaving a husband and children have passed away in full triumph of faith.

M. PROCTOR.

Athens, Miss., April 14, 1880.

Sister Mary Ward died April 24, 1880, after giving precious testimony that her soul was at peace. Sister Ward belonged to class No. 1, lived a devoted Christian life, and was loved by all who knew her. JOHN GASTON.

Okolona, Miss.

Sister Hannah Forrest died Feb. 15, 1880, aged 75 years. She was a faithful member and loved by all who knew her. She leaves an aged husband, children and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

TURNER JACKSON.

Whitman, Texas.

Bro. John Mirrick departed this life April 1, 1880. He joined the church last August, during the revival. He had been sick one year with consumption. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. H. L. KENNEDY.

Winona, Miss., May 14, 1880.

Sister Sallie Foote departed this life on the evening of the 14th inst., in the triumph of faith, aged 85 years. She was a member of the church for many years, and said that she was not afraid to die. She leaves children and grand children to mourn with us.

P. JEMISON.

Macon, Miss., May 15.

Bro. Isaac Edwards, aged 65 years, departed this life, leaving a son to mourn his loss. We trust he is at rest as he was a faithful worker in the M. E. Church, for the Lord; also Sister Lucinda Stocks, aged 65 years (in the Gospel near 18 years), leaving a son to mourn her loss. We trust she is at rest.

B. M. TAYLOR.

Huntsville, Texas.

Bro. Edward Wiggleton, a native of Virginia, was sold a slave in this State thirty-five years ago, and died on the 27th of April. He was a faithful follower of the Master up to the final battle with death. His remains were followed by a large concourse of friends, including children who had been gathered to the fold of the Good Shepherd by his teachings. He was about 60 years old, and had been a member of the church for 40 years. As a class-leader he was energetic, and he guarded those alloted to his care with sincerity of heart. His name is without blemish, and while the church has lost a pillar, Christ has gained a jewel. What a consoling thought—we shall meet again in the happy hereafter, where

"Congregations ne'er break up
And Sabbaths have no end."

R. L. BEAL.

Cypremort, La., May 6, 1880.

George Taylor died April 21, 1880, aged 75 years. He professed religion a month before, and was baptized just before he died. He said it was all right with him and God.

A lady visited our city, under the treatment of a doctor. She was very sick when she came. She had been sick over two years. Her home was a hundred miles up the river. Her husband is a farmer. She died with strangers but in the house of a faithful brother and sister of our church (Bro. Johnson), who took care of her. She died happy on April 22d.

GEORGE W. BARNEY.

Yazoo City, Miss., May 8.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary Affections, oftentimes incurable. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

NEW BOOKS.

TOWN: GEOLOGY. By Charles Kingsley. Price, 15 cents. I. K. Funk & Co., N. Y.

This book is calculated to give more practical knowledge of geology to the masses than any other we know of. It shows how to study geology. The charming style of Canon Kingsley makes any subject interesting. Young men, buy this book and read it.

SEA SICKNESS. By Geo. M. Beard, M. D. New York: E. B. Treat, 757 Broadway. Price 50 cts.

A practical treatise on the symptoms, nature and treatment of sea sickness, showing that it can in a majority of cases be prevented or relieved. It represents extensive experiments of the author, a vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Charles Knight Vol. 6; price, 30 cents. I. K. Funk & Co., New York.

This marvelously cheap edition of this great work is approaching completion—but two volumes yet remain, including the extensive index. These will be ready in less than a fortnight. It is doubtful whether so extensive a publication has ever before been pushed to completion in so short a time, the whole occupying not more than forty working days. A perfect copy of "Knight's History of England" is within the easy reach of every man's purse.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—David C. Cook, of Chicago, is reprinting 75 cts. to $1.50 Sabbath-school Library Books at a uniform price amounting to less than 5 cts. a piece. These reprints are published in what is called the *Sabbath Library*, issued weekly, one or more complete books being reprinted in each number, the *Library* costing $2.50 a year, or what is equivalent to less than 5 cents a number. The numbers are also sold separately. Forty-one numbers of the Sabbath Library, containing reprints of fifty library books, have already been issued.

—Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for June closes brilliantly the seventh volume. It is essentially a family magazine, and should be found in every household, for the contents can scarcely fail to exercise a beneficial influence. The leading article, "The Gospel in Africa," by Rev. Daniel Edwards, is replete with instruction, and profusely illustrated. Other prominent articles are, 'Birth Customs of the Orient," by Rev. Mr. Houghton; "Literary Progress in Madagascar," by James Sibree, Jr.; Ignatius Loyola," by Rev. John Tulloch, D. D; "Ahasuerus," by Herbert Lee; "Melanothon and the Reformation," etc. Those interesting serials, "Be, Be, the Nailmaker's Daughter," and "Little Hinges," are continued, and there are some short stories by popular writers, generally beautiful. The "Editor's Portfolio," is well filled. The number contains 128 quarto pages, and nearly 100 illustrations. The price of a single copy is only 25 cents, and the annual subscription $3, postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 33, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

—:o:—

The Reward Claimed.

The German government offered a reward for the discovery of a cure for Bright's Disease, which had baffled the skill, not only of the German doctors, but of doctors the world over. The cure is found, its name is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and H. H. Warner & Co. claim the reward.

—:o:—

From Eminent Dr. C. C. Clark, Oswego, N. Y.

I have made sufficient experiment of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, to enable me to say it is by far the best of all the preparations of the kind (FOOD and TONIC) that I have ever used. To the sufferer from chronic diseases, or the convalescent, it is invaluable, being both nourishing and strengthening. I. L. Lyon's, druggist agent, New Orleans.

—:o:—

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country. A large order was received lately from Richmond, Va., where the Remedy had been tried, and thus commended itself.

—:o:—

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier is advertised in another column.

—:o:—

Walking made very easy with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they keep your boots and shoes straight.

LAME BACK. WEAK BACK.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

Overwhelming evidence of their superiority over all other plasters. It is everywhere recommended by Physicians, Druggists and the Press.

The manufacturers received a special award and the only medal given for porous plasters at the Centennial Exposition, 1876, at the Paris Exposition, 1878.

Their great merit lies in the fact that they are the only plasters which relieve pain at once.

Price 25 Cents.

THE EXODUS

Deranges labor, making necessary every facility for handling Cotton at the Gin. Save labor by using a Jones Five-Ton Wagon Scale, PRICE $60, all Iron and Steel, Brass Beam. Freight paid by us. If ordered now can pay at Ginning. Everybody send for free book. Address

JONES OF BINGHAMPTON,
BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.
21 4t eow

GENERAL EFFECTS OF **FELLOWS'** Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

"It is perfectly safe, and the taste pleasant."

THE first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. Its effect on the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced, not only are the air passages easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the syrup, of itself indicates that no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efficacious in all depression of spirits, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.

FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action. It acts with vigor, gentleness, and subtlety owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant, and its effects permanent.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle.
19 1m

NOTICE.

A grand picnic and reunion of Simpson's Sunday-school will take place at the New Orleans Park, on Monday, May 24th. All the members of the various Sabbath-schools are invited to participate with us. By order of the committee.

BENNET H. FORREST, Chairman.

The Negro Exodus.

—BY—

Rev. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D.,

Editor SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Reprinted from Methodist Quarterly Review for October, 1879.

For sale at this office.

PRICE..................15 CENTS.

Conference Notices.

Navasota District—Texas Conference.
THIRD ROUND.

Brenham, July 4-5; Brenham Circuit, July 3-4; Hempstead; July 11-12; Hempstead Circuit, July 10-11; Bellville Circuit, July 10-11; San Felipe Circuit, July 17-18; Courtney Circuit, July 24-25; Navasota Circuit, July 31 and Aug. 1; Plantersville Circuit, Aug. 7-8; Anderson Circuit, Aug. 14-15; Red Top Circuit, Aug. 21-22; Bryan, Aug. 29-30; Bryan Circuit, Aug. 28-29; Brewers Hill Circuit, Sept. 4-5; Hearne Circuit, Sept. 11-12. District Conference commences June 23.

PROGRAMME OF LITERARY EXERCISES.

"A Pastor's Duty to his Predecessor and Successor," W. W. Brown; "Saving Faith," D. F. Bookman; "Sunday-schools, Their Members, Officers, Teachers and Work," J. L. Smith; "The Preacher's Relation to Church Building, and the Getting of Church Property," E. Lee; "Temperance and Tobacco," Lewis Lane; "Whoshall Preach and How?" S. Hardwell; "The Duty of Parents, and the Church to Baptized Children," P. Noble; "Our System of Probation; What are its Advantages; Who are Proper Persons to be Received on Probation," J. S. Whitaker.

F. CARSON MOORE, P. E.

Austin, Texas, May 10, 1880.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.
SECOND ROUND.

Pascagoula, May 29-30; Handsboro, May 29-30; Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, June 5-6; Augusta, June 5-6; Fayette, June 12-13; Hamburg, June 12-13; Hazlehurst, June 12-13; Crystal Springs, June 16-17; Brookhaven and Summit, June 19-20; New Hope, June 22-23; Liberty, June 26-27; Meadville, June 26-27; Union Church, June 26-27; Columbia, July 1-2; China Grove, July 3-4.

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., May 15, 1880.

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Blood-Spitting, difficult-breathing, irritation of the throat, pining away, whooping cough, measles, pain in the chest, Consumption, etc,

Nothing Equals the New La. Remedy,

a product of the swamps of Louisiana, discovered by the Indians. It contains no poison, and is delicious to the taste. Unequaled as SOOTHING SIRUP for children. It has been sent to more than twenty States, and to England, and is everywhere winning golden opinions.

Fourteen pages of names of Home References and piles of documents steadily increasing, attest its extraordinary merits.

From the same vegetable product of our swamps, LIFE TONIC is prepared for chills and fever, Debility, Scrofula, Diarrhœa, poor appetite, etc. The epidemic in New Orleans of 1878 proved it a perfect preventive of yellow fever and all other fevers. Contains NO poison. Sold by druggists and country merchants.

Depot, 106 Camp street, New Orleans.
Agents wanted everywhere.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emsley Brower, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Cohen, Physician.
Rev. Scott Owens, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Rediford, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Papez, Chairman, L. Moore, R. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $1.00.

Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.

Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopez, Cyrus King, Elemal Moore.

jan17'79-tf.

The Mount Zion Christian Benevolent Society.

Pledges to take care of its sick and destitute members and bury the dead with all the courtesy due to the dead. Monthly meeting the fourth Monday in each month. Admission fee $2 50, Monthly dues 25 cents.

Athus Claude, President.
Lemuel Moore, Vice President.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Lee Blakemore, Treasury.
Gabriel Clayton, Chairman of Sick Committee.
Edward Hunter, Grand Marshall.
Emsley Brower, Chaplain.
Mrs. Margaret Buggs, Lady Pres't.
" Sarah Jones, Lady Vice Pres't.
" Hagar Lewis, Lady Steward.
" Kariah Ballard, Lady Chairman of Sick Committee.

GOOD AS GOLD.

Premium Sunday School Song Book for 1880.

THIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONG BOOK IS NOW READY. WE HAVE ABUNDANT FACILITIES TO DELIVER THE THOUSANDS NOW ORDERED WITH DESPATCH. EXAMINE IT!

SEND AT ONCE! YOUR ORDER WILL BE FILLED IN TURN.

192 pages; $30 per 100, in boards. A Specimen Copy, in paper cover, sent for examination on receipt of 25 cts. Ask your Bookseller for it. Specimen pages free.

BIGLOW & MAIN, Publishers.

76 East Ninth Street, NEW YORK. | 73 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.
16tf

Music Below Cost.

Having secured control of a bankrupt stock of about 100,000 pieces of new sheet music—the lot will be closed out at prices one-twentieth what such music retails at. For 25 cents we will mail a roll of pieces, vocal or instrumental, that your dealer can not duplicate for less than $5 to $7. Five rolls for one dollar; twelve for $2. Order at once. A. C. MORTON & CO.,
a12 tf Atlanta, Ga.

NORMAL SCHOOL,
Marshal, Texas.

The Colored Normal School for the training of the colored teachers of Harrison and surrounding counties will open on Monday, June, 1880, and will continue 16 weeks. Tuition, three dollars ($3) per month, in advance. For further information address
Prof. John F. Andersen, Principal.
td

FOR SALE!

Two lots in Springfield, La., on Main street: lots number 8, square 66; one acre of ground, well improved; a nice log house, and many fruit trees; nine apple tree bearing every year, and 5 not bearing; peach and plum trees bearing; 1 pear, 1 walnut and 1 Japan plum tree bearing; a grape vine and a very pleasant spring of water. Price, $350 for all.
Rev. REASON ENNIS,
Jan. 16, 1880. Springfield, La.

Make Hens Lay.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.
11y

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents Outfit Free. Address
P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
f20 1y

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.
11 12

SONGS, One Cent Each

[illegible]

YELLOW FEVER.

That this terrible disease has for [illegible] held a despotic sway, at certain seasons of the year, in portions of our own fair [illegible] and in other countries, is known by [illegible] and every one. As well known is it, that [illegible] cure, or even a preventive, has not been heretofore discovered.

Within the past twelve months our National Government has taken hold of [the] subject, have instituted a Commission composed of men high in the knowledge of [sani]tary matters and medicine, and [illegible] given them full power to devise and insti[tute] measures to prevent its recurrence. In [their] published report, they speak in detail of [its] action upon a patient after the fever is in, and yet have little to say of the [cause] and reason for the existence of so fatal a disease, and still less of the way to prevent [it]. They say that "In the pathology of Yellow Fever, it has been found by Dr. Blair, since verified by other observers, that [the] blood, the breath, vomited matter (at [cer]tain periods of the disease) are marked alkaline, owing to an excess of '[illegible] alkali." That albumen was found in [the] urine; that gastric irritation, and con[ges]tion of blood was prevalent. While [the] "National Board of Health" tell us of [the] condition of the afflicted one, when [illegible] with the fever, they make no suggestions [as] to a preventive. Seemingly, it is not inappropriate at this time to supplement [their] report, by asserting that which is known [to] every intelligent man and woman, that [the] reason for this fearful scourge is no more nor less than the malarial poison emanates from low marshy lands—adjacent to salt or fresh water—especially [in] certain stages of the drying process, under hot sun; as well are these familiar with [the] fact, that unclean cess-pools, insufficient drainage, unremoved filth of any kind [and] character, are generators of this same deadly miasma. Observations of ce[illegible] has made every person, blessed with [the] least faculty of discernment, acquainted with the effect of this subtile malarial [poison]. Each and all know that Typhus and [Inter]mittent Fevers are the lesser natural [conse]quences of an inhalation of this [illegible] exhalative, and that Yellow Fever is [the] greater.

It is admitted and definitely und[erstood] that malaria poison is not cognizable by [the] senses, nor can it be detected by [illegible] tests. It is known only by its affects [on] the system. Alkali in the blood (as mention of by the National Board [of] Health,) is a necessary ingredient in [main]taining the same in a healthy cond[ition]. When an unusually large quantity is pres[ent], a diseased condition of the vital [illegible] is apparent. That this acid is permitted [to] be in excess is because of an [in]action of the kidney and liver, and [which,] in excess, induces inflammation, and [brings] on a fever of some sort. Yellow [Fever is] the one secured in places where m[alaria is] present. After a careful reading and [study] of the Report of the National Board [of] Health, no other conclusion can be [drawn] than that if the blood is kept in a hea[lthy] condition, the birth, growth and spread [of] yellow fever is materially lessened, if [not] actually prevented. It is a matter [under]stood by all and every one, that if the [kidn]ey and liver—the organs that filter [and] cleanse the blood—are kept in a whole[some] and sound condition, this same vital [fluid] will ever be clear from all impurities. T[o keep] these organs, the kidney and liver, and [keep] them free from disease, and at all times [in] condition to well and faithfully p[erform] their duties, is a matter beyond dispute, cavil or argument, and equally it is [true] that a free use of Warner's Safe Kidney [and] Liver Cure, in connection with Warner's Safe Pills, will actually compel these organs to perform their allotted functions.

Testimonials by the thousands are in [the] hands of the proprietors of Warner's [Safe] Kidney and Liver Cure, vouching for [its] positive curative qualities in all diseases [of the] kidney and liver, and as a natural [conse]quence, a purifier of the blood. Walk about the streets, in hundreds of our cities and towns, are men, and women too, [who] have been raised from beds of sickness [to] perfect health by means of this same [medi]cine. These are ocular demonstrations [of] the efficacy of Warner's Safe Kidney [and] Liver Cure. The press spontaneously [and] cordially endorse it. The bench, the [bar,] the pulpit, men prominent in the councils [of] State and Nation, as well as citizens in private life, have their signatures attached [to] testimonials, affirming the almost miraculous curative powers of this Warner's [Safe] Kidney and Liver Cure, and that as [a] cleanser of the blood, and a preventive [of] yellow fever, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public.

Some Newspaper Figures.

H. P. Hubbard's Newspaper Directory [of] the World, says there 10,131 American (United States and Canada) newspapers; 899 dailies, 8,428 weeklies, tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, 801 monthlies and [illegible] monthlies. The total circulation of a single issue of each of these papers (omitting 1,930 not given), reaches the enormous aggregate of 20,657,548 copies, divided as follows: Dailies 3,540,166; weeklies, tri-weeklies and semi-weeklies, 13,511,424; monthlies and semi-monthlies, 3,625,958. The[re is] an average of 2,041 to each paper for a single issue, and taking all issues of the [year] for one year, a grand total of 1,836,472 copies. Taking ordinary forty-[illegible] paper at its average measure of 4,000 s[quare inches] (solid) to the foot, one issue of all [would,] piled up would measure 5,150 feet—[or nearly] a mile in height, or for a whole year, 119 feet, over 57 miles high. C[ounting] them all at the average size of 27x41 in[ches] and placed end to end, one issue would extend 70,648,255 feet, or 13,380 miles; [for] one year, 6,274,618,106 feet, 1,188,374 miles, or over 47 times around the earth, and [illegible] times the distance from the earth to [the] moon. In a thousand ems of type there [are] nearly 2,000 different pieces, and in an [aver]age four-page, eight-column paper, set [in] solid brevier type, there are 145,000 ems, about 400 pounds, 296,000 types in [a] newspaper. To print one issue of the 10,131 papers of this average size, [there] must be handled nearly 3,000,000,000 type, or 2,985,176,000 types. The number of editions of all these [illegible] weeklies and monthlies for one year [would] make 724,796 and to print them requ[ires the] handling of 2,173,499,549,697,000 types.

In the column of over 6,000 of [the] 10,000 newspapers, an advertisement [is] found, that tells of a medicine that is a sure and certain cure for all and every [dise]ase of the kidneys and liver, Bright's [Dis]ease included, and is known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Volumes [of] written evidence testifying as to the [merits] of this medicine, and of the curative [proper]ties of other of Warner's Safe Remedies are in the hands of H. H. Warner & [Co.,] the proprietors, and can be shown to [any] doubting mind.

Not Inaugurated March 4th.

Some discussion has been had as to [how] many Presidents of the United States [were] inaugurated on other dates than March [4th]. Below we append the list of such: [illegible] Washington was inaugurated April 30, [1789;] James Monroe, second term, March 5, [1821;] John Tyler, April 6, 1841; Zachary Taylor, March 5, 1849; Millard Fillmore, J[uly 10,] 1850; Andrew Johnson, April 15, 1865; [R.] B. Hayes, March, 5, 1877. The [illegible] medicine known as Warner's Safe [Kidney] and Liver Cure was inaugurated June [illegible] 1879. It now governs and regulates [the] world over, all and every disease of [the kidney] and liver, and reigns with perfect [illegible]

Coming Wheat Crop.

The Chicago Times published [on Sun]day 185 special telegrams from [the n]orthwestern States, giving an est[imate of] the yield of winter wheat this year. [The] figures are trustworthy, and if [the] fair weather prevail, the increase of yield over the large yield of last [year will be] about sixty per cent. [Th]is, however, on the weather of the next [illegible] as a severe frost on fields [illegible] might produce disastrous results. [In] weather or foul Kidney and Liver [diseases] are ever present. The remedy for [all] these is known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Georgia Healthy.

The "Times," Columbus, Ga., has [illegible] a cloud foreshadows the hereafter of [Geor]gia, neither will there be [illegible] suffering so long as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is to be found on sale [at] Drug Stores."

Sold wholesale in New [Orleans by]
I. L. LYON[S].
H. H. WARNER & [CO.]

Folks' Corner.

DILLY-DALLY.

[illegible]

And dilly-dallies so!

[illegible]

And not dilly-dally so?

[illegible]

"There's time enough."

[illegible]

And dilly-dally so. —*Nursery.*

Hai Mu's Story.

BY [illegible]

... is Matron in our Orphan... China. She tells ... story which ... into the ... a heathen Chinese ...

[illegible] ... your face always looks ... you had such a ... your life?" She ... A happy ... a happy heart ... came in ... ago. Before ... I was born, an ... my life was ... died ... and tell my ... daughters ...

[illegible]

rainy season was coming on, when I must have a peck of rice ahead or suffer hunger. Indeed, many times I had nothing but a drink of the watery gruel off the boiling rice to satisfy my hunger, that I might leave the rice for my children. Sometimes when it rained many successive days a kind neighbor gave me work to do indoors; and often he hired me in planting and harvest time, paying me three cents a day and my food. When my boy was sixteen years old, he was no longer a child, and under the protecting care of the Mother Goddess; so with incense and thank-offerings, I carried to her another new pair of shoes, and also returned the old ones, placing them by her side, that some other unfortunate mother might carry them home with her.

"It was about this time that I first heard of Christianity. A missionary came to my village and preached the "Jesus doctrine" and two of my neighbors believed, and told me that this Jesus religion was what I needed, and I no sooner heard it, than I believed, and immediately took down and destroyed those worthless idols on which I had leaned so long in vain. Happiness came to my poor heart, and I was the first woman in the village to ask for baptism and admission to the church. That was fourteen years ago. I have had many trials since, but I have had the joy of the Lord in my heart all the time. Only about thirty adults of our village are Christians, and during my vacation I want to do all I can to get them to leave their idols and learn of Jesus.

"I am joyful in prospect of my heavenly home. I am trusting the Lord in everything, and trying to do all the good I can. My family all love the Savior."

Lost Friends.

[illegible] ... many letters asking for ... friends. All such letters ... this column. We ... publishing these letters ... All ... enclose fifty cents to pay for ... Pastors will please ... the requests published below from their ... together by means of letters in the ...

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people, whom I left ten ... at Aberdeen, Monroe Co., ... grandmother's name was ... brother's Wm. Hen... Any information of them ... received. Address ... Station, Newton Co. ...

ANDREW JACKSON MCMEAR.

... EDITOR—Please inquire for ... My name is Larry ... Their names were Cato ... Pickens. My mother's ... Cato and ... We belonged to ... The last time ... of them they were near ... Please ... at Victoria, Texas, in ... of Rev. R. Green.

LARRY PICKENS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire ... C. Gelber, who belonged ... Tennessee Conference two ... He preached about ... on the Cumberland ... and White Bluff ... the bishop ... Memphis circuit ... Any information of ... thankfully received. ... at Cumberland Fur...

REV. S. T. HICKERS.

... I wish to inquire ... I have not ... The last ... were at ... Mother's name ... to Seaborn ... Address me at ... Texas, in ... Smith.

[illegible]

for my relations, whom I left in 1850, in Attala county, Miss. I left mother with Nelson McKinan. My oldest sister's name was Emily. I was too young to remember the balance. My youngest sister's name was Emma. I left her with my mother. My mother's name was Jane McKinan. My oldest brother was named Mark, and the youngest Harris. I left them in Holmes county, Miss., and came to Texas with Tom Allen, a son-in-law of Nellie McKinan. I think my people are at Memphis, Tenn. Address me at Pennington, Trinity Co., Texas. B. J. HOUSTON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father, mother, brothers and sisters. Father's name is Henry Mack. He belonged to Albert Shont. Mother's name is America Mack. She belonged to Boom Rally, in Woodford county, Ky. When I was brought to Texas I left a sister, Maria Mack, and three brothers—Asbury, Martin and Bradford Mack. When I came to Texas I was sold to Conrad Slaughter. I have been in Texas twenty-five years. When I left there I was a girl about twelve years old. I have heard from them twice since the emancipation. The last time I heard from them she was at Versailles, Woodford county, with Mr. Alexander Thornton. Any information of them will be thankfully received. Address me at Victoria, Texas, in care of Rev. A. R. Norris. My name was Pauline Mack, but now I am married, and my name is PAULINE HARPER.

"I don't want that stuff."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.

For the May term of the city and State courts, Baltimore, Md., colored jurors were selected for the first time. One remarked that he felt proud in being the first man of his race to serve on a jury in that court, and that he would preserve the summons to hand down to his children.

Feels Like a New Man.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 25, 1869.

Messrs. H. H. WARNER & Co.:—I feel grateful to you for having relieved me by means of your Safe Pills of awful and seemingly incurable costiveness. For years I have scarcely been able to obtain a natural evacuation of the bowels. Only by the aid of physic or injections could I obtain relief. I find that I now have a regular evacuation of the bowels and feel like a new man. Yours sincerely,

T. F. DEGARMO.

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A RECENT DISCOVERY BY A PROMINENT SOUTHERN PHYSICIAN.

A PLEASANT LEMON DRINK.

REGULATES THE LIVER, BOWELS, STOMACH AND KIDNEYS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL CATHARTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

An interview with a number of St. Louis' most prominent citizens as to the merits of this New Medicine, a few whose names appear below. They have been using Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir personally and in their families for twelve or eighteen months. They pronounce it a most wonderful Medicine, and recommend it to the PUBLIC as the only Pleasant, Thoroughly Reliable and Economical remedy they have ever used for the diseases for which it recommended:

Judge Alex. —, Davis, Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Judge John F. Hodgens, 108 N. Fourth street.

Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.

T. P. Grastey, Law office, 1107 Clark avenue.

Capt. J. A. K. Stotte, of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.

J. T. Morris, Real Estate Office, Sixth and Chestnut streets.

Dr. L. C. Mutz. 1412 N. 9th street.

Lemon Elixir cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Bilious, Malarial, Remittent or Intermittent Fevers, Sallow Complexion, Pimples or Blotches on the skin, Impure Blood, Foul Stomach, Pain in the Back, Kidney Disease, Loss of Appetite, Weakness or Debility, Chills, Colds, and all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver; nine-tenths of all diseases of the South and West are caused by the failure of the liver to do its duty. Show me a sick man or woman and I will show you a torpid or diseased liver. It is an established fact that the fresh juice of lemons, when combined with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable result upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such is Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

Fifty cents for one-half pint bottle.

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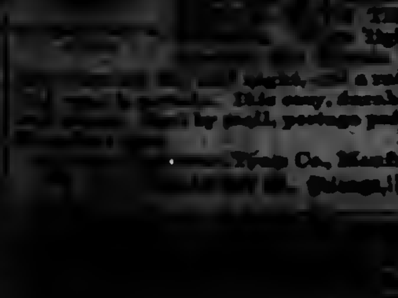
ELASTIC TRUSS



[illegible] ... from all others, is cup-shaped with SELF-ADJUSTING BALL ... [illegible] ... This easy, durable ... by mail, postage paid. ... Truss Co., ... Chicago, Ill.

A Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates.

Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c.

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DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

Dr. Harter:—Mr. James Brown of our county, has requested me to tender you his grateful acknowledgments for the great benefits his wife received from the use of your IRON TONIC. He tells us that, after having paid three or four hundred dollars doctors' bills, two bottles of your IRON TONIC did her more good than all other medicines she ever used. She was troubled with Derangement of the Womb, Whites, etc., from which she is much relieved. F. A. PATRICK & CO. Centreville, Texas.

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ORGANS Large Size—Solid Walnut 5 Octaves; 2 Sets of Reeds, CELESTE—SUB-BASS—[illegible], with Coupler and Grand Organ, 5 Stops—2 Knee Swells, Guaranteed Six Years. Sent on trial, 40,000 sold. Not one dissatisfied Purchaser. Send for Circular. Address MARCHAL & SMITH, 8 West Eleventh Street, New York. $65

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A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes and ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

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And you are armed against disease. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, counteracts biliousness, and keeps the bowels in order and so genial and beneficient are its effects, that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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STEEL RAILS,

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DRY GOODS,

Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free.

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All orders amounting to $20, or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of money, and if strangers to us, must remit at least one-third of the amount with the order.

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HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER. For Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, Workingmen, Property Owners, Tenants, everybody, every business ... [illegible] F. W. ZIEGLER & CO., ... St. Louis, Mo.

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Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the Cave:

"It is the greatest natural curiosity I have ever visited, Niagara not excepted, and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god."

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WIRE SCREENS,

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The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$40 00
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32 inches	350 lbs	550 lbs	75 00
36 inches	550 lbs	800 lbs	110 00
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44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
45 inches	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	250 00
48 inches	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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The GREAT CHURCH Light! Frink's Patent Reflectors

Give the most powerful, the softest, cheapest, and best light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Banks, Parlors, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theaters, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room, get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to Churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl-street, New York.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO ... [illegible] ... Address DANL. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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The remedy best adapted to all complaints resulting from a vitiated state of the blood. They possess the Tonic properties of Iron—the alterative qualities of Iodine, and are especially recommended in diseases of a scrofulous nature, as swellings of the glands, loss of color, and the various complaints peculiar to females, which can be traced to a weakened state of the system. They are sold by all respectable druggists, and are daily prescribed by the best physicians.

$1000, REWARD

For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner, Quicker, with Less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the

ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, Pat'd Oct. 3, '71.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS

is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam washboilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in perfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration, all of which are accomplished by the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT?

You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the washboard. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to *rub it in* to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No: to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to *force water* through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.

Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothes. With the Washer and Bleacher, washing, baking, and house-work are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the house-wife does her house-work.

It is harder work to operate these *mechanical devices* than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes faster than the rubbing-board, because the friction is so much greater.

All who have tried steam wash-boilers will unite with us in saying: They do not give satisfaction.

WE WILL EXPLAIN WHY.

As stated, *water force* is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth. A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small amount of dirt. Steam wash-boilers *cannot* accomplish the desired result. They do not contain enough water to hold the dirt in solution. While steam will not *remove* dirt, it is a powerful agent to *assist* in cleansing, because it expands the fabric, and causes the discharge of dirt and impurities from the cloth that cannot be forced out in any other way, unless by the *application of heat and force of water* combined.

In order to remove the dirt from *steamed* clothes, they must be washed out in water at nearly boiling heat, for if you use water at a lower temperature it causes the fabric to contract, which "sets the dirt," thus causing the clothes to turn yellow. An essential thing to be mentioned is the *rotting* of clothes by *steam wash-boilers*, because of the small *quantity of water* used.

Everybody knows that a large quantity of soap dissolved in a small body of water must necessarily form an *exceedingly strong alkali*, which, after the clothes are *packed* in the steam wash-boiler, is converted into steam, every moment becoming more concentrated till the clothes are removed. A few such washings and what is the result? Simply this: Your clothes fall to pieces of their own weight, and you pronounce *steam wash-boilers* (as they are) a *failure*.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid *downward current* or *water force*, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a *large body of water*, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and *not by steam*. This process cannot injure fabrics. In cleanses thoroughly, *rinsing the clothes* being all that is required to complete the operation.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.

There are two sizes: No. 1, the family size; No. 2, suitable for small hotels, restaurants and barber shops, boarding houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.

The family size weighs about 5 pounds, and is only 6 inches long by 5 inches wide and 1¾ inches deep.

The discharge-pipe is 10 inches high over that, and is 1¼ inches in diameter. It throws water in a solid, unbroken stream at the rate of 6 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottomed boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, wearing apparel in from 10 to 30 minutes, and will remove streaks without rubbing; requires no previous preparation of the clothes, such as soaking over night. Take the clothes dry, and when the Washer gets *through its work*, fill the boiler as full as it will hold by gently pressing them down with a stick. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water. If the water is hard it may be softened by a small piece of borax, which is harmless.

FOR LACE CURTAINS this Washer is *invaluable*. It cleanses them as no other process can, and without the slightest danger of injury.

No. 2, or small hotel size, is 8½ inches long, 7¾ inches wide, 1¾ inches deep, and weighs about 8 pounds. It will work in a flat-bottomed boiler holding from 15 to 25 gallons, and wash, of average pieces, from 1500 to 2000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.

For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most *powerful disinfector* known, leaving the fabrics pure as when new. By engineers, mechanics, and scientific men generally, it is pronounced one of the most wonderful discoveries in the principle of hydraulics, or water force, ever brought to light. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most powerful method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known. It is the greatest bleacher extant, and for that alone is worth ten times the price.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER & BLEACHER IS THIS:

We have 5 pounds of metal, which attains a greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward, and being held in contact with the hot metal, it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes *through which* the water *must pass* in a rapid *downward current*, thereby obtaining a *water force* which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

THE IMPROVED WASHER

has a perfect-fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler just as bright as new.

A WORD ABOUT BLEACHING.

There are few professional bleachers in the United States. The word "bleaching" implies the art of extracting vegetable or animal matter and discoloration from the various fibres which constitute our different fabrics. This is done by a regular chemical process, consisting, first, of alkaline boilings; second, immersions in solution of chloride of lime; third, a solution of acids. After each process the goods receive a thorough rinsing in clear water, then, last of all processes, to thoroughly extract all injurious matter, comes that of boiling in good soap and water. This leaves the goods pure and white as snow, ready to finish for the market. Now the question arises: Can those fabrics again absorb and fix all their natural discolorations? We answer, No; impossible. Then why is it (asks the housewife) my clothes become yellow and discolored? There are many reasons—poor soap, hard water, careless servants, not having strength to *rub* out the dirt yourselves, and not being able to use water by hand hot enough to keep the fabric expanded to the extent which is absolutely requisite to thoroughly extract the dirt, or "bleach the clothes." Clothes should never be bleached but once, but thoroughly washed, and they will always be white. THE FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER will do it for you every time.

THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER.

We want a Local Agent in every town in the United States. We know from experience that reliable, energetic men can make money selling the Washer and Bleacher in any community.

We want first-class men as General Agents; men capable of managing one or more counties.

To such we give a duly executed Certificate of Agency.

We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families. Also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.

The retail price of No. 1 WASHER in New York is $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $4.00; No. 1, $34 per dozen; No. 2, $36 per dozen.

SAMPLE, OR SINGLE WASHERS.

In States east of Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, also in Kansas and Nebraska, we will deliver at your nearest railway express office, CHARGES PREPAID, Sample No. 1 WASHER, $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $4; we will deliver, PREPAID, west of that line, a No. 1 WASHER as follows, viz.: In Dakota, at Bismarck or Yankton; in Wyoming, at Cheyenne; in Louisiana, at New Orleans; in Arkansas, at Little Rock and Texarkana; in Texas, at Denison or Sherman, for $4.50; in California, at San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville and San Jose; in Colorado, at Denver or Pueblo; and in Utah, at Ogden, for $4; in Idaho, at Franklin City, and in Texas at Corsicana, for $4.50; in New Mexico, at Santa Fe or Las Vegas, for $5. Our reason for so doing is to induce people to investigate this matter, feeling assured that a *trial* will secure an agent for us.

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As to the reliability of this Company, we refer you to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, of this City, or to any Express Company in New York. Also the Publishers of the following named well-known leading journals, viz.: New York—*American Agriculturist*, Weekly *Sun*, Weekly *Times*, Weekly *Tribune*, Weekly *Witness*, Weekly *World*, *Christian Advocate*, *Christian at Work*; Boston *Youth's Companion*, Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, *Farmer's Review*, Cincinnati *Gazette*, Toledo *Blade*, Springfield *Farm & Fireside*, all of whom have frequently editorially indorsed us as well as our *Washer*.

In ordering, write plainly your name, Post Office, county and State. Also the name of the express office to which you wish the Washer forwarded.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

Remit by Post Office Order or Registered Letter, *at our risk*. We insure the safe delivery of all Washers ordered as above. Money may also be sent by draft on New York.

Send for a sample and secure A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL.

When you order or write, mention this paper. Address

Bissell Manufacturing Co.,
50 BARCLAY-STREET, NEW YORK.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL REQUISITES!

We desire to call special attention to Terms for Sunday-school Periodicals, and the fact that they are fixed on a cash basis, which renders it imperative that cash should accompany the order. The brethren will please realize the importance of this, and insure promptness on our part and satisfaction on their own, by not neglecting this essential point.

Terms for Sunday-School Periodicals.

All orders payable in Advance.

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Sunday School Advocate.—Semi-monthly, (for second and fourth Sunday), per single copy .... 35cts.
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Berean Quarterly.—Quarterly, for teachers and scholars, each per copy. 25cts.
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Leaf Cluster.—Aid for infant class, in quarterly parts, per quarter $1.00
Ditto—Per year $4.00
Berean Question Book .... 20cts.
Ditto—Interleaved edition .... 50cts.
The Lesson Compound will not be published for 1879.
The Seven Years.—Per copy .... 5cts.

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When the above are sent by mail, we pay the postage, and packages lost will be re-sent without cost to the subscribers.

If ordered to be sent by express they are at the subscriber's risk, and lost packages will be duplicated at the usual rates.

Subscriptions may commence at any time, but must expire with the quarters ending March, June, September or December; hence subscriptions to run three, six, nine or twelve months must begin with either January, April, July or October.

No Sunday-school Periodical will be continued beyond the time for which the subscription is paid.

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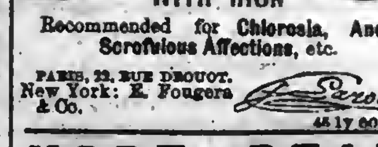

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* * * * * * * *

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 15—NO. 22. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 408.

THE SOUTHWESTERN,

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ple of color;" limiting pastoral appointments to four years; to catalogue members of a pastoral charge, including subscribers for our periodicals; to require the use of church records; to change leaders and stewards meeting to official board meeting; to publish the ritual in all editions of the hymnal.

A motion, by T. H. Herdman, to limit reception of documents to May 10; and requiring committees to report by May 25 was tabled.

A resolution was referred relative to the marriage of divorced persons; to define and enlarge powers of church missionary societies; to exempt pastors in heathen and non-Protestant countries from four years limitation; relative to Sunday-school boards; recommending the continuance of the Freedmen's Aid Society; that no person be appointed or retained a class-leader who does not take some one of our church papers [received with laughter and applause]; to allow a presiding elder six years in the same district; requesting Committee of Arrangements for next General Conference not to engage an Opera House; directing committee on conference expenses to report a plan whereby the Church at large shall hereafter defray expenses of General Conference; to transfer young men denied admission in Eastern conferences to those of the West; to inquire into the expediency of increased educational facilities in Utah.

A. J. Kynett, of Upper Iowa, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one minister and one layman from each General Conference district, together with two of the Bishops, be appointed on Church Benevolences, and that said committee be instructed to inquire and report as early as practicable as to the best method of disseminating information concerning the benevolent work of the Church, and of securing increased efficiency and co-operative action in every department.

A. J. Kynett said the General Conference of 1876 recommended the [illegible] of a monthly church [illegible] in which these reports [illegible] be made. But no provision was made for this action. There were expressions of desire from [illegible] the want [illegible] communication. He [illegible] a committee to report on the project. The Presbyterian [illegible] for twenty-five years has carried forward its work by such [illegible] efficiency.

[illegible] Hatfield, of Rock River, [illegible] were multiplying special [illegible] in an extraordinary [illegible]. He supposed a new [illegible] magazine was meant, and [illegible] to go before the committee [illegible] Concern.

[illegible] moved that it be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

[illegible], of Philadelphia, [illegible] the proposition was misapprehended. It was not to publish [illegible] at expense to the Book [illegible] to combine benevolent [illegible] form, at less [illegible] for that work.

[illegible] discussion Dr. [illegible] prevailed.

The following was ordered to be [illegible]

[illegible] DELEGATES TO THE METHODIST [illegible] OF CANADA.

[illegible]

8th inst., at 10 o'clock, and especially to report their action in the cases of Harmony Church, at Hamilton, and the parsonage of Hillsboro Circuit, both London county, Virginia.

2. Resolved, That said report be, and hereby is, made the order of the day at the time above specified.

Bishop Harris read a list of thirteen committees based on General Conference districts for various purposes. He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY PREACHERS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE PREPARATORY TO THEIR ADMISSION INTO FULL CONNECTION:

Question 1. Have you faith in Christ?
Ques. 2. Are you going on to perfection?
Ques. 3. Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life?
Ques. 4. Are you groaning after it?
Ques. 5. Are you resolved to devote your self wholly to God and his work?
Ques. 6. Do you know the general rules of our Church?
Ques. 7. Do you keep them?
Ques. 8. Have you studied the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church?
Ques. 9. Have you carefully considered the points in which our doctrines differ from those of other Churches?
Ques. 10. After full examination do you believe that our doctrines are in harmony with the Holy Scriptures, and will you preach and maintain them?
Ques. 11. Have you studied our form of Church Discipline and polity?
Ques. 12. Have you carefully considered the particulars in which we differ from other Churches?
Ques. 13. Do you approve our Church government and polity, and will you support and maintain them?
Ques. 14. Have you considered the Rules of a preacher, especially the first, tenth and twelfth?
Ques. 15. Will you keep them for conscience sake?
Ques. 16. Are you determined to employ all your time to the work of God?
Ques. 17. Will you diligently instruct the children in every place?
Ques. 18. Will you visit from house to house?
Ques. 19. Will you recommend fasting or abstinence both by precept and example?
Ques. 20. Are you in debt?

PROPOSED ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

Question 1. Who are received by transfer, and from which conferences?
2. Who are admitted on trial?
3. Who remain on trial?
4. Who are discontinued?
5. Who are admitted into full connection?
6. Who are readmitted?
7. Who are received on credentials from other churches?
8. What traveling preachers have been elected deacons?
9. What traveling preachers have been ordained deacons?
10. What local preachers have been elected deacons?
11. What local preachers have been ordained deacons?
12. Who are the deacons of the first class?
13. Who are the deacons of the second class?
14. What traveling preachers have been elected elders?
15. What traveling preachers have been ordained elders?
16. What local deacons have been elected elders?
17. What local deacons have been ordained elders?
18. Who are the supernumerary preachers?
19. Who are the superannuated preachers?
20. Was the character of each preacher examined?
21. Have any died?
22. Have any been transferred, and to which conferences?
23. Have any withdrawn?
24. Have any located at his own request?
25. Have any been located?
26. Have any been permitted to withdraw under charges?
27. Have any been expelled?
28. Who are the triers of appeals?
29. What is the statistical report?
30. What are the claims on the conference funds?
31. What has been received on these claims, and how has it been applied?
32. Where are the preachers stationed.
33. Where shall the next conference be held?

A resolution was offered to inquire into the expediency of four years limitation; to amend Discipline ¶191, first line to read men and women of solid piety, etc.

The following was ordered printed:

REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

The fraternal delegates appointed by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to bear the fraternal greetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church respectfully present the following report:

We reached St. Louis, Missouri, and presented our credentials on the 5th inst. The day following was appointed for our reception. As soon as we entered the General Conference rooms we were escorted by the committee to the platform and presented to Bishop Shorter, the presiding bishop, who introduced us to the conference, by whom we were most warmly received.

We then presented the greetings of your body and made an address expressive of your brotherly affection for them, and of your deep interest in their welfare, concluding with the hope of growing fraternity and a closer alliance between these children of a common parent.

Our address was most heartily applauded [illegible] beginning to end, after which Bishop [illegible], Rev. Drs. H. M. Turner and B. T. Tanner made brief addresses in reply.

[illegible] expressive of their appreciation [illegible] your interest in them and of their [illegible] in the address made to them were [illegible] presented and unanimously adopted.

[illegible] our departure, after appropriate [illegible] of love and praise were sung, [illegible] farewells and prayers for God's [illegible] were uttered by all. Respectfully [illegible] by MARSHALL W. TAYLOR.

Cincinnati, O., May 7, 1880.

A resolution was referred for [illegible] form of class-leader's report; that infant baptism be made more stringent and obligatory; for support of superannuates; for three missionary secretaries; relative to disciplinary committees in [illegible] settlements; to expunge the element of Discipline for by-[illegible] purposes, slave-holding, costly [illegible] removal of love feast tickets, [illegible] chairman of Sunday-[illegible] annual in-[illegible] conferences held [illegible] to add names [illegible] Book Concern pub-[illegible]

after a second round the call for resolutions, memorials and petitions, J. M. Buckley said: To me it is not an unpleasant sight to see the delegates from all parts of our Church presenting petitions and memorials to this body. The glory of our Church is that in all our apparent rigidity and regard for rules, the humblest member of our Church, from the most unknown who teaches the small class in the remotest Sunday-school to the very highest and most important and influential layman, has a right to petition this General Conference upon any subject whatever. To stop the call would put the business in the hands of men with a sharp voice, who can jump up like a jumping-jack.

Mr. Reid's motion was tabled.

SEVENTH DAY—MAY 8.

Bishop Simpson presided. Worship was conducted by J. A. Miller, of Pittsburg.

On call for memorials, petitions and resolutions there were presented: A paper on boundaries; excepting to the bishop's ruling at Napa, Cal.; on German Sunday-school work; selection of a German to the office of bishop; modification of the manner of ministerial support; change in time of holding lay electoral conferences; action of the Pennsylvania lay conference on pastoral term and presiding eldership, *Christian Advocate*, and bishops, council; action of Chicago German Conference on election of a German bishop; Central Pennsylvania on profits of the Book Concern; Auburn, N. Y., on district conferences; on conference evangelists; Central New York on fraternity; Cincinnati preachers on missionary work; change of pastors; camp-meeting; unworthy members; Dayton, O., on boundaries; concerning the use of the hymnal; a Sabbath-school manual; the *Pacific Christian Advocate*; petition of Zoar Church, Delaware, signed by 400 for a colored bishop; Delaware Conference on same; Cambridge Station, on same; Detroit Conference on boundaries; local preachers; maladministration; contributions; action of annual conferences on boundaries; support of superannuates; boundary between Erie and Genesee; protest against change of boundaries by Genesee; asking for definition of status of members; on an index to the *Quarterly*; in respect to dress; for special arrangements to allow bishops more time in their visits (Germany and Switzerland); for division of conference, support of poor theological students; to prolong ministerial term in cases of necessity; concerning the work in the South; in respect to diocesan episcopacy; concerning a post graduate course.

The following order of the day was taken up:

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the first day of May, 1880:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: At the last session of the General Conference of our Church, held in Baltimore, May, 1876, the following resolution was adopted, namely,

"Resolved, That in order to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity between the two Churches (that is, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South), our Board of Bishops are directed to appoint a commission, consisting of three ministers and two laymen, to meet a similar commission authorized by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to adjust all existing difficulties."

We, the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed in accordance with the foregoing resolution, beg leave to report, that pursuant to previous appointment, we met the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Cape May, New Jersey, on the 16th day of August, 1876, all the members of both boards being present.

After a written communication from the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was received and answered by us, both boards met in joint session, and continued their deliberations from day to day, by adjournments, for eight days.

Your commissioners are happy to say, that while all the important questions which claimed their consideration were fully discussed, and all differences of opinion thereon were freely expressed, the utmost harmony of purpose and feeling prevailed in all their joint deliberations, and they were enabled to reach complete unanimity in their final conclusions. These conclusions, which constitute the body of this report, can not be better stated than in the language of the address published by the Joint Commission immediately after their adjournment in August, 1876, as contained in the following extract, namely:

"At the beginning of our consultations one great question seemed to overshadow all others. It concerns the relation of the two Churches to each other and to Episcopal Methodism. To this important matter our most earnest thought and prayerful deliberation were best directed, and the result attained occasioned the interchange of rejoicing congratulations between the members of the Joint Commission.

The Commissioners adopted, without a dissentient voice, the following

DECLARATION AND BASIS OF FRATERNITY.

STATUS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, AND OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH, AND THEIR CO-ORDINATE RELATION AS LEGITIMATE BRANCHES OF EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Each of said Churches is a legitimate branch of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, having a common origin the [illegible] Episcopal Church organized [illegible] [illegible]

summated in 1845 by the voluntary exercise of the right of the Southern annual conferences, ministers and members, to adhere to that communion, it has been an evangelical Church, reared on Scriptural foundations, and her ministers and members with those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have constituted one Methodist Family, though in distinct ecclesiastical connections.

"It was next incumbent on us to consider the questions concerning conflicting claims to Church property, and some special cases that could not conveniently be referred to the operation of a general rule.

There were two principal questions to be considered with regard to the Church property in dispute between local societies of the two Churches.

First. As to the legal ownership of said property.

Second. As to whether it will consist with strict equity, or promote Christian harmony or the cause of religion, to dispossess those societies now using Church property which was originally intended for their use and occupancy, and of which they have acquired possession, though they may have lost legal title to it by their transfer from the one Church to the other.

We have considered the papers in all cases that have been brought to our notice. These arose in the following States: Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In respect to some of these cases we have given particular directions; but for all other cases the Joint Commission unanimously adopted the following

RULES FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF ADVERSE CLAIMS TO CHURCH PROPERTY.

RULE I. In cases not adjudicated by the Joint Commission, any society of either Church, constituted according to its Discipline, now occupying the Church property, shall remain in possession thereof; provided, that where there is now, in the same place, a society of more members attached to the other Church, and which has hitherto claimed the use of the property, the latter shall be entitled to possession.

RULE II. Forasmuch as we have no power to annul decisions respecting Church property made by the State Courts, the Joint Commission ordain in respect thereof,—

1. In cases in which such a decision has been made, or in which there exists an agreement, the same shall be carried out in good faith.

2. In communities where there are two societies, one belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the other to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which have deversely claimed the Church property, it is recommended, that, without delay, they amicably compose their differences irrespective of the strict legal title, and settle the same according to Christian principles, the equities of the particular case, and, so far as practicable, according to the principle of the aforegoing rule.

But if such settlements can not be speedily made, then the question shall be referred for equitable decision to three arbitrators, one to be chosen by each claimant from their respective societies, and the two thus chosen shall select a third person not connected with either of said Churches; and the decision of any two of them shall be final.

3. In communities in which there are but one society, Rule I shall be faithfully observed in the interest of peace and fraternity.

RULE III. Whenever necessary to carry the aforegoing rules into effect, the legal title to the Church property shall be accordingly transferred.

RULE IV. These rules shall take effect immediately.

In order to further promote the peaceful results contemplated by this Joint Commission, and to remove as far as may be all occasions, and especially to forestall all further occasion for hostility between the two Churches, we recommend to members of both as a wise rule of settlement, where property is in contest, and one or both are weak, that they compose their differences by uniting in the same communion; and in all cases, that the minister and members recognize each other in all relations of fraternity, and as possessed of ecclesiastical rights and privileges of equal dignity and validity. They should each receive from the other ministers, and members in good standing with the same alacrity and credit, as if coming from their own Church and, without interference with each other's institutions or missions; they should, nevertheless, cooperate in all Christian enterprises.

We also beg leave to refer you, for an accurate and detailed account of our proceedings from the time of our appointment until the completion of the work assigned us, to the journal of your commissioners while in separate session, which accompanies and forms a part of this report.

We also deliver to you a copy of a pamphlet entitled, "Formal Fraternity," published by the order, and under the supervision of the Joint Commission, and containing all the proceedings concerning fraternity between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South since the fraternal visit of Bishop Janes and Simpson to the bishops of the latter Church which met in St. Louis, Mo., in May 1869.

In conclusion, allow us to say, that in all our intercourse, public and private, with the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Christian courtesy and brotherly love prevailed, and we separated pledged to each other to pray and labor for the maintenance of genuine permanent fraternal relations, between the two great bodies of Episcopal Methodism represented by us.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. D'C. CRAWFORD,
E. L. FANCHER,
E. Q. FULLER,
CLINTON B. FISK,
J. P. NEWMAN.

C. B. Fisk said that prior to meeting the Church South we requested information about church cases where property was claimed. In case No. 8 it was decided that property shall belong to the Church South according to Rule No. 1; also same action in case No. 14, referring to parsonage of Hillsboro circuit.

L. C. Queal, of Central New York, moved to refer to committee on State of the Church. Lost.

E. F. Phelps, of Virginia, moved to take up so much of the report as referred to the cases decided.

C. B. Fish raised the point of order that when the commission was appointed it was understood they had plenary power to adjust these difficulties. It was so understood by unanimous vote of the conference of 1876.

Bishop Simpson ruled that on that matter the Conference must decide for itself.

Dr. Curry said it was pretty evident that the last General Conference intended the action of its committee to be final.

After an extended discussion, during which Judge G. G. Reynolds, of New York, pointed out the binding character of the action of the commission, the following resolution was adopted by a very large vote:

Resolved, That we regard the action of the Commissioners on Fraternity, appointed by the bishops of the last General Conference, as a finality.

Reports received from the Freedmen's Aid Society and American Tract Society were ordered to be printed.

On motion of S. Hunt, of Genesee, it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in consideration of the age and eminent services of Rev. D. D. Whedon, D.D., he be invited to a seat on the platform.

The committee who attended the funeral of John R. Goodwin, lay delegate Southeast Indiana Conference, reported.

The Committee on Ecclesiastical Code was granted further time to consider the code provided by the commission.

EIGHTH DAY—MAY 10.

Bishop Bowman presiding. Worship conducted by D. Curry.

James S. Payne, delegate from Liberia, was assigned a seat.

Rev. A. S. Hunt, secretary of American Bible Society, was invited to the platform.

On motion, the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, were invited to take seats on the platform, and Bishops McTyeire and Doggett were introduced.

Tuesday, May 18, was set for memorial services for the deceased bishops and other officers elected by the General Conference, who have died during the four years past.

The call for memorials was taken up, and the following were presented: from women of Illinois for office of deaconess; action of Iowa lay conference on boundaries; on secret societies, and Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Iowa conference in reference to certificates of membership; same in reference to a cheap Church paper; to organize colleges into pastoral charges; in reference to membership of Bishops in General Conference; White River, Ark., for a change of discipline; Louisiana—by J. C. Hartzell, memorial of German church in Louisiana asking to be connected with Southern Conference; from same, relating to the election of a bishop of African descent; by E. Williams, New Orleans Preachers' Meeting indorsing management of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE; by J. F. Paddy, New Orleans Preachers' Meeting approving the work of Mrs. Jennie Hartzell; Liberia asking the election of one of their members to the office of bishop; quadrennial report of Garrett Biblical Institute; Mississippi—J. W. Dunn, memorial on changes of the pastoral term; by same, in regard to district conferences; by J. A. W. Moore, relating to discipline on examination of ministers; by J. M. Shumpert, on editorial management of SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and continuance of the present editor; by same, on bishops of African descent; by W. B. Kendrick, petition of Woodford circuit for a new conference; by L. C. Deshazo, from Mt. Pisgah and Shady Grove circuits; to confer additional powers on boards of Church Extension; Newark on temperance; in regard to Preachers' Aid Society; relating to the school of theology in Boston University; conditions of membership in the Church; ordination of women; on removing restriction on pastoral service; New England action on a missionary periodical; for a quorum in district conferences; appeal of New York Conference from decision of Bishops as to licensing women as local preachers; increasing appropriation to foreign mission fields; delegates of Northwest German on episcopacy; on salaries of General Conference officers, etc.

G. R. Palmer (East Maine) introduced the following, which was carried by a unanimous rising vote:

Whereas, The purity and exalted character of the family and social life in the White House, Washington, is not surpassed in the history of our country; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in Ohio, the State of the nativity of the President, Rutherford B. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, hereby express our high appreciation of the personal worth and noble example of the President and his wife, and commend to all the women of America the heroic conduct of Mrs. Hayes in regard to Temperance, and specially the beautiful simplicity of her Christian life.

A resolution to pay expenses of the commission on lay representation out of Book Concern funds was referred to Committee on General Conference expenses.

The Address of the Wesleyan Society for abolishing the Regulation of Vice by the State was referred to a committee of five.

S. L. Baldwin (Foochow) introduced a resolution, "That it is the duty of all Christian people to use their utmost efforts to secure the just rights of the Chinese immigrants upon our shores, and the abolition of all statutes intended to annoy and oppress them. That it is the duty of our official press to 'cry aloud, and spare not,' on this subject until these wrongs are righted; and that the editors of papers under the control of the General Conference on the Pacific coast are instructed to press this matter upon the hearts and consciences of the people until a reform is effected," which was referred to a committee of five.

On motion the following was adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

Whereas, Pursuant to a request of the General Conference of 1876, the Board of Bishops appointed a committee to revise the Methodist Hymn Book; and,

Whereas, That committee has so accomplished its arduous task as to give us a Hymnal that has no superior; therefore,

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the valuable service that the committee has rendered the Church, and that we hereby tender to the members thereof our hearty thanks for the fidelity and ability with which they accomplished the work assigned to them.

Resolutions were referred to instruct the Committee on Itinerancy to consider the propriety of requiring ministers coming to us from other Churches to remain on trial two years before they are received into full connection, said probation not to affect the recognition of their orders; to consider the propriety of restricting the ordination of deacons and elders to members of annual conferences. A resolution that a committee of three be appointed by the bishops to review the condition of the chartered fund was adopted.

A resolution that the Discipline be so changed that the General Conference shall be composed of one ministerial and one lay delegate from every annual conference numbering eighty-five members or less; and two ministerial and two lay delegates from all conferences numbering over eighty-five members was referred; also one directing annual conferences to print and bind their minutes for each quadrennium into one volume, as a legal record to be brought to General Conference; to amend the Discipline, ¶ 352 "and the annual conference shall direct the presiding elders to apportion the same to the several districts. The amount apportioned to each pastoral charge for the support of these claimants shall be a *pro rata* claim with that of the stationed preachers and presiding elders, and no such preachers and presiding elders shall be entitled to his allowance except to the extent to which these claims are met by the station or district with which he is connected."

R. A. Caruthers (Kansas) presented the following, which was referred:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of changing the Discipline Part II., Chap. 3, paragraph 193, by striking out the words, "take an exact amount of all the money and other provisions collected for the support of the preachers in the circuit and station," and insert in their stead: "To provide by such methods as the Discipline may direct for the support of the bishop, presiding elder, preacher or preachers stationed among them, to collect and take charge of all moneys and provisions subscribed or otherwise set apart for such purposes.

At the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Secretary Sherman said: "Our country has entered upon a period of great prosperity. This may be tested in any way in which prosperity is indicated. Production in all branches of industry is greater than ever before. Our foreign commerce is increasing, with a balance largely in our favor. Our domestic commerce is so large that all modes of transportation by land and water are fully employed. Labor is fairly and profitably employed. Capital is hopeful and confident and freely seeks new adventures. Great crowds of emigrants come to better their condition while contributing to our wealth. Our population approaches fifty millions of people. The mineral resources of our country are greater than the wildest imaginings of a few years ago. Taxes that three years ago yielded barely enough revenue to meet current expenses, in March last yielded, without an increase in the rate, a surplus revenue of $14,000,000, and will no doubt during the present year yield over $100,000,000; our 4 per cent. bonds now sell at a higher rate than our 6 per cent. bonds averaged for a series of several years; our manufactures have during the last ten years more than doubled. No country in the world can vie with us in the production of food—in cheap transportation and facilities for its shipment. In the products of cotton, wool and cheap articles of food, we need not fear the rivalry of any nation."

General News Items.

The Minnesota Republican convention instructed its delegates to support Senator Windom.

The Chinese in Hong Kong have subscribed liberally to the Irish famine relief fund.

The grand jury of Louisville, Ky., have indicted about two hundred persons for violation of the Sunday law.

President Hayes and Carl Schurz made brief addresses during the closing exercises of Hampton Normal School, Va.

Chief-Justice Sanford E. Church, of the Court of Appeals, died very suddenly of apoplexy, at his home in Albion, N. Y.

New Jersey Democrats will present Senator Randolph to the national convention as their first choice for President.

Gen. Grant has accepted an invitation to visit Santa Fe, New Mexico, and will go there after visiting Colorado in the latter part of June.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, resigned to become a railroad attorney, and ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown was appointed by Gov. Colquitt as his successor.

The Illinois Republican convention passed by a vote of 386 to 30[illegible] a resolution that U. S. Grant is the choice of the Republicans of Illinois for President.

The Committee on Episcopacy decided to recommend the election of four bishops and submit to the conference the subject of electing a colored bishop and a German bishop.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Mary Sherman, daughter of Gen. W. T. Sherman, to Lieutenant Alexander M. Thackara, of the U. S. Navy, was recently celebrated in Washington.

Mr. John F. Quarles, ex-United States Consul at Malaga, Spain, and a colored man, was admitted to the bar in New York. He is the first of his race admitted to the New York bar.

The revenue officers were resisted in Blount county, Ala., by armed men, and asked that assistance be sent them. The Commissioner authorized Collector Rapier to send a small force to their assistance.

At the recent municipal election in Indianapolis, Ind., the first vote ever polled by a Chinaman in Indiana was cast. He was conducted to the ballot-box by a colored man and voted the Republican ticket.

It is estimated that the recent piano strike in New York cost the workmen $105,000 in loss of wages, and the manufacturers $80,000 in damage to their business. It will take the Steinway workmen eighteen months at the advanced rates to make up their loss.

Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina, made an argument before the Ways and Means Committee in favor of his bill to abolish the Freedman's Bank commission and cover the funds into the United States treasury. The committee instructed the chairman to report the bill favorably to the House.

The famine in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, is increasing. Crop prospects are bad. There have been 600 deaths from starvation since January in the district of Urumiyah. Twelve hundred Christians have left the country. Wheat costs £60 per ton in the famine-stricken districts.

Rev. W. F. Dickerson, of New York; Rev. H. M. Turner, of Georgia, and Rev. R. H. Cain, of South Carolina, newly elected bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, were ordained with imposing ceremonies in the African Methodist Episcopal conference, at St. Paul's Church, St. Louis, on the 20th.

The Crow Indians have agreed to sell to the Government 3,000,[illegible] acres of their reservation in Montana for $30,000 per year for twenty-five years, and the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, of the Fort Hall (Idaho) reservation, have signed an agreement disposing of [illegible] acres of their reservation for [illegible] per year for twenty years.

It is now less than [illegible] since the first number of [illegible] Co.'s cheap "Standard [illegible]" issued. In this [illegible] ply the demand, [illegible] eight hundred [illegible] would [illegible] of [illegible] New York [illegible]

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] HARTZELL, D. D., Editor,

[illegible]DAY, MAY 27, 1880.

[illegible]L CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible] DAY—MAY 11.

[illegible] Harris presided. Devo[illegible] conducted by James [illegible], ex-President of Liberia. [illegible] Cavanaugh, of the M. E. [illegible], was introduced and [illegible] on the platform.

[illegible] Trimble, chairman of the [illegible] on Episcopacy, asked [illegible] suspension of the rules that [illegible] introduce report No. 1 [illegible] Committee on Episco[illegible].

[illegible] NO. 1—EPISCOPACY.

[illegible] Committee on Episcopacy recom[illegible] the General Conference the elec[illegible] additional bishops.

[illegible] presented a minority [illegible] twenty-four of [illegible]. This report recom[illegible] three bishops be [illegible] that the mi[illegible] be substituted for the [illegible] ted that we had [illegible] the bishops as we [illegible] the last hundred [illegible] was any force in [illegible] surely [illegible]. We are [illegible] of over[illegible] has had [illegible] and which [illegible]. It is [illegible] when we [illegible] thousand [illegible] and [illegible] should now [illegible] to the [illegible] same [illegible] with re[illegible] United [illegible] when [illegible] but [illegible]

[illegible] of New York [illegible]

his favored [illegible] of the sys[illegible]tem that each bishop might be as[illegible]signed to a given district for the next quadrennium and get his support therefrom, supplemented by a central fund; but as it was evident to all that the temper of this General Conference is against any modification, no more than three additional bishops were needed in his judgment to do, the coming quadrennium, the amount and kind of work that had been done during the past quadrennium. As executive officers of the Church, the members of this conference must consider the cost of the episcopacy. He was sorry to talk of such a matter, but it had to be considered.

J. M. Buckley said he wished to wash his hands of all this low-toned debate with regard to the cost of bishops. Let me make two or three points with regard to our episcopacy. Let us suppose the Methodist Episcopal Church without the episcopacy having a life tenure. What then would we be? Methodists revere above the common level and average of their Church life the institution of the episcopacy, analagous to the Supreme Court of the United States, above the struggles and changing moods of the Church. The people have not supported the bishops for two reasons: First, because they see them so seldom. Second, because they have been supported in another way. Considering the panic which has swept over the country, and the exigencies of the Missionary and Church Extension cause, the people have done wonderfully, and Dr. Curry is in error when he tells us that that fund has diminished during the last year.

R. M. Hatfield (Rock River) said: "A great mistake was made eight years ago, when eight men were [illegible], at one time, to the Episcopal Board; $120,000 were taken out of the Book Concern that should have been in the hands of the poor widows and superannuated men of the Church. It is said there are those who will gladly pay these bills. Very well. There may be men who have bank accounts, and I am glad we have such men; [illegible] they have not shown any very great alacrity in squandering their [illegible] in this direction."

C. B. Fisk moved that the num[illegible] be substituted for the num[illegible] in the minority report, [illegible] motion was laid on the [illegible].

W. H. Olin, Wyoming, desired [illegible] a mistake. For the past [illegible] the Book Concern had [illegible] to the support of the [illegible]. The debt of $120,000 to [illegible] Concern from the Epis[illegible] was due to the confer[illegible] of 1872, and contracted dur[illegible] quadrennium that followed. [illegible] resolved not to pay [illegible] of the bishops' salaries [illegible] of the Book Con[illegible] resolution had been [illegible] to. The salaries [illegible] by the contributions [illegible], and the defi[illegible] amounted to but $1,800.

[illegible] moved to lay the [illegible] minority report [illegible] motion pre[illegible] of 1[illegible] to 171.

[illegible] (New York) moved [illegible] and it was [illegible] committee [illegible] election of four [illegible] the motion pre[illegible]

[illegible] DAY—MAY 12.

[illegible] chair. Re[illegible] by A. [illegible]

[illegible], of Bal[illegible] of the day was [illegible]

[illegible] An [illegible]

[illegible] the casting of a ballot. Carried.

E. W. S. Hammond (Lexington) asked for the suspension of the rules for the purpose of bringing a matter before the Conference, in which all the colored delegates were interested, and which would not detain the Conference. The rules were suspended, and the paper referring to the election of a colored bishop was read. E. W. S. Hammond (Lexington) then spoke as follows:

Mr. President—In my opinion, the time has come for the Methodist Episcopal Church, through her representatives, to elect a colored man to the episcopal office. I am aware that a large class of the ministry and laity hold adverse views.

I assume that the great Methodist Episcopal Church is about pledged against a restricted episcopacy. All of her bishops, of any race whatever, must be full bishops, and possess full episcopal powers.

I assume that the Church, in the spirit of true progress and consistency, will not elect to that office a man who is not in every sense the equal of his colleagues in official prerogative.

I am glad to know that our honored bishops are known far and wide for their extensive culture, their deep and fervent piety, and their great executive ability.

It is affirmed that there are no colored men in our Church possessing the requisite qualifications for this high and important office. I would prove recreant to my trust, false to the conference that has honored me; derelict in my duty to my God and my race if I did not affirm with equal emphasis, that there are men of color in the Methodist Episcopal Church who could adorn this office with credit to themselves and to the Church of which they are honored members. Again, it is affirmed that prejudice against color in the Church is so strong that it absolutely renders the advancement of a colored man to that position an impossibility. In reply to that objection, I will frankly affirm that the statement is without foundation. In fact, I do solemnly declare in the presence of these witnesses, and before the ever living, ever loving Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, that I do not believe that the great heart of the Methodist Episcopal Church is polluted with such a foul stain. I do not, I cannot believe, sir, that you, her distinguished representatives, are worshiping at the shrine of a prejudice that finds its only excuse in the color of a man's skin. No, sirs; I anticipate your response. The immortal Wesley, a century ago, proclaimed the sounding aphorism, that human slavery was the sum of all villainies. That sentiment coming from the great founder of Methodism, electrified the Church, and its mighty influence descending upon her sons like an inspiration consecrated them to that heroic service, and from that time the freedom of the slave became the key note of Methodist progress and aggression. Must we believe now, after almost a century of the most wonderful progress in the annals of the Church, after almost a century of the illustrious achievements for God and humanity; after the establishment of thousands of enterprises for the diffusion of light and knowledge; after the overthrow of the most gigantic rebellion, ever known, in what by your prayers, your sermons, by the blood of your fathers and sons, and out of which came the emancipation of four millions of slaves; after reaching forth your hands to take hold of the very ends of the earth; after evincing your determination to belt the world with Gospel light; after your proud boast of solving the problem of human destiny; after planting your standard amongst all nations and kindreds, and colors, and tongues, are you willing for the Church to go upon the reverse with a practice which will tarnish her fair name and nullify the history of her illustrious dead? No, sirs; a million of her devoted sons and daughters, fresh from their closets of prayer, are ready with you to proclaim to all the world that a prejudice against a man because of the color of his skin or the texture of his hair, is the crowning villainy of the nineteenth century.

Men and brethren, hear me for my cause. I would not draw the color line; I would not draw the line of races; far be it from me. I would that there were no distinctions; what God hath cleansed I would not call common, for God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him. And, sirs, I believe you will say accepted with us.

Let us draw the line of righteousness. Let us erect a grand monument, towering above all and every prejudice. Let us cement it with the blood of our illustrious martyrs; garnish it with the noble deeds of the followers of Wesley. Let us write upon its base the inspired sentiment that God hath made of one blood all the nations to dwell upon the face of the earth. Higher up its towering shaft we shall write, There is nothing in race, color or previous condition, and upon the apex let us plant the standard of our glorious Methodism and inscribe thereon in characters of living glory, "God our Father, Christ our Savior, man our brother."

We have reached the crisis, the Rubicon is before us. It is easy to see the hand of God in selecting the Methodist Episcopal Church as the principal instrumentality in solving the problem which has almost baffled the wisdom of the nineteenth century. The discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, the voyage of the Mayflower, the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, have long since passed into history. They are regarded as providential events in the establishment of this mighty republic. The landing of that cargo of stolen Africans at Jamestown, their cruel enslavement for two hundred years was the problem of modern times, which the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the grace of God, was called upon to solve. She could not help interpreting the signs of the times. It was an outlook fraught with tremendous consequences. It was a hazardous undertaking. But with characteristic energy she assumed the task, and, marching in the forefront with pierced lances, she demanded from her altars, hallowed by the living sacrifices of a consecrated ministry, the freedom of the slave. [illegible] she demanded his complete elevation [illegible] to freedom. The more I [illegible] this great Church, the [illegible] of the divinity of her [illegible] the elevation of and the redemp[illegible]. You taught us a century [illegible], that we were sus[illegible] the highest development socially, [illegible]lectually and politically. You [illegible] us to-day that we are brothers, [illegible] of the same common mother, and [illegible] the highest possible advance[illegible] your power.

[illegible] we meet the issue? How shall [illegible] out the mandates of Divine [illegible]? What are you going to do [illegible] protege? Why, sirs, the best [illegible] of this nation, the life-long services [illegible] most eminent statesmen, the best [illegible] of her most eminent ministers, the [illegible] prayers of a progressive Christian[illegible] laid upon our country's altar, [illegible] to wipe out the foul stain [illegible], are the smoke of [illegible] had cleared away, you [illegible] to receive your gift, you [illegible] of four million chattels, [illegible] swamps, the bayous, the [illegible] the roar of battle, and [illegible] of the mighty conflict. [illegible] forth your hands—poor, igno[illegible] been back in [illegible] established [illegible] colleges, [illegible] the inspira[illegible] they have [illegible] glorious [illegible] conquest of the [illegible]

South may menace and push into servility the poor negro, and ostracize them who labor for his elevation; but, sirs, the black host is coming. God has decreed it, and the great Methodist Church says, Amen.

Mr. President, I find myself sometimes wishing that I could call back the years that have passed away since the memorable days of 1861. I would place on that platform with your illustrious colleagues a galaxy of the mightiest interests that the nineteenth century has produced. Could I call them back from the spirit land the immortal Lincoln would say, with malice toward none, with charity toward all, let there be freedom to the slave. The sainted Thompson would plead as of yore with that eloquence and power which once moved the multitude. Could he speak here to-day, I think he would say: The black, blind giant we have admitted into our temple of liberty, if educated may buttress its walls, but if left in ignorance may in some moment pull the fair fabric to the ground—and then in words that will never be forgotten, he would say: "Restore Eastern Africa her stolen sons." The great Charles Sumner would show you the record of a spotless public life, devoted to the interests of the colored man. Could he speak here to-day, I think he would say: "Do not let the civil rights bill fail."

The great apostle of Methodism, the now sainted Bishop Janes, would remind you of the pleasant moments he spent with the Delaware brethren, while he stood upon the threshold of the glory land. Could he be with us to-day I think he would linger a moment to behold the wonderful progress which the race had made, and ere he took his flight to the spirit land would say—"I am not disappointed." It seems hard to realize that the good, the gentle, the brave Bishop Haven is not here to take his place with you to-day. Grand soul! Champion of human rights. A nation mourns his loss. Could he speak here to-day he would sketch upon the altar of the Church a brief resume of his active life; he would tell you in words that burn, of his deep, thorough interest in the absolute elevation and advancement of the colored man in the Church and in the state. They are not with us in the flesh, but I find it quite reasonable to believe, that from the spirit land, they come to-day to wield a silent and unseen influence, and to witness an event which will signal the dawning of a new era in our grand Church.

May we not disappoint them. Thousands of our people are praying that the mantles of these good men may fall on you, and that like them you might lead on the host.

You have already granted us annual conferences, presiding elders, an equal share in your vast funds; institutions of learning have complimented some of us with honorary titles; and four years ago you elected a colored man to the editorship of one of our leading journals. (It is to be regretted that he did not stick.) The picture is nearly complete, one touch of the artist's brush—just a little coloring—and you have the picture of the times.

The great masses of our people take no stock in the much hackneyed argument, often made by other denominations, that the Methodist Episcopal Church, by her failure to elect a colored bishop, practically ignores our manhood. No, sirs, the Church has made us what we are, and, by the grace of God, we are willing to trust in her to make us what we will be. In looking over the official list of delegates to this General Conference, I see the names of some of our most eminent ministers, and among the laymen some who have and are now filling offices of public trust. In the pulpit, on the platform, by the fireside, in the sanctum, in legislative assemblies, and in the halls of Congress, you have spoken brave words for our race. You have stirred the hearts of this republic, you have dictated the national policy, you have demanded that legislation which would secure to all the inhabitants of this land equal political rights, and the nation, in obedience to your demands, has decreed, that henceforth freedom, justice, and equality, shall be the grand, underlying principle of this great political establishment; and when you saw the representatives of that race in the legislatures of several States of this Union, in the Senate and House of Representatives, in the consular and diplomatic service, at West Point and at Annapolis, the recognition of the race was complete. You felt that the triumph was yours.

Will you demand of the government more than you are willing to concede yourselves? No! A thousand times no!

Gentlemen of the General Conference, look upon these shadowy faces, look upon the vast army behind them. Look at the strong arms and warm hearts which are now holding them up to receive a mother's greeting. Let them remind you of what has already been achieved through your instrumentality.

Encouraged by your interest, they are aspiring to a higher, a nobler manhood. And now, sirs, I ask, in the name of the Lexington Conference, which has honored me with an election to your honorable body; in the name of two hundred thousand members; in the name of three thousand traveling and local preachers; in the name of the many friends who are interested in our welfare; in the name of our honored and illustrious dead; in the name of consistency, justice, and humanity; in the name of your prayers; in the name of the vast wealth you have consecrated to the cause of human amelioration; in the name of the blood you have offered upon your country's altar, and in the name of the Triune God, I ask, that you would wave every other consideration; that you would rise to the great importance of the occasion; and in the might and majesty of your Christian manhood, bridge the chasm and assist us in the election of a colored man to the episcopate. Not as a colored bishop. Not as a bishop for the colored people alone. Not as the bishop of Africa. I know I am putting the case strongly; but I prefer to let our memorial stand on its own merits. A bishop for the whole Church. A colored bishop for the whole Church. Mr. President, I am aware of the fact, that among the delegates representing conferences in part or entirely composed of colored members, there may be those who may differ with me. I hope if there is any difference between us, that it will be an honest one. But suppose they all favor the election of a colored bishop, or vice versa, what then? The colored vote alone could not elect, for we only compose about one-thirteenth of your voting power. Hence our impossibility to elect if we divide on the color line. This we can not afford to do. This we dare not do. The Church must take no backward step. Under the strong light of a well-trained public opinion, your action to-day will be submitted to the closest scrutiny, and the severest criticisms. Three mighty continents are looking upon you. The electric spark is waiting with restless anxiety to bear the news. This is, perhaps, the grandest opportunity in your lives. Forty-four years ago, in this very city, and almost within a stone's throw of this very spot, in the arbitrament of a question that involved the happiness of millions, and which caused nearly one half of your membership to secede, you severed ties that had bound you together for more than half a century. Notwithstanding, you covenanted with the Church to protect her dusky children, and the world will now say that you have not broken your covenant. You have fought nobly and well. It is, therefore, eminently fitting that in this great city of historic reminiscences that we erect an altar of thanksgiving, and in the great joy of our hearts let us unite our suffrages and bear in triumph to the ranks of our chief pastors the trophy of our victory.

Dear fathers and brethren, do not fear. We have the men—men of deep, fervent piety, broad liberal culture and ability. In the ranks of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, will be found men of ability, of culture, of piety: they are well known to you. It would be a sad comment on our progress, that if the Churches just mentioned, with only one endowed institution of learning, could produce more talented and educated ministers than the great Methodist Episcopal Church with its four score institutions of learning, its great Book Concerns and its splendid literature. Yes, sirs, we have the men. They may not be titled, they may not be enrolled among the alma mater of your noble institutions, but they are God's noblemen. Heroes for God and the Church—following her not for the loaves and the fishes, but for Christ's sake. [illegible] whatever grace you show, will [illegible] me [illegible] to leave thee or to [illegible] after thee, for whither [illegible] where thou lodgest [illegible] shall be my peo[illegible]; where thou diest [illegible]

will I die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part thee and me."

A motion to extend the time of the speaker prevailed, and at the close the audience broke into a repeated round of enthusiastic applause.

It being stated that the Judiciary Committee had the matter under consideration, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Bishop Harris announced the letters. The call of the delegates for their votes for four bishops was then proceeded with. The tellers then retired for the count of the votes.

Bishop Simpson said that Dr. George, of the Ecumenical Council, had a report which it was desirable to have read to the Conference, and acted upon:

REPORT OF THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—NO. II.

To the General Conference of 1880:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN—We transmit herewith this form of a case for a Methodist Ecumenical Conference adopted by delegates and representatives of the different Methodist bodies herewith named, and we respectfully request the General Conference, in view of the facts and statements contained in said paper, to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we concur in the recommendation to hold a Methodist Ecumenical Conference, in London, England, at the time suggested by the joint committee.

2. That we request the bishops to nominate to this conference two persons to act, together with Bishop M. Simpson as the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the General Executive Committee for which provision is made in said report.

3. That the bishops be authorized and instructed when the time of the proposed Ecumenical Conference shall be definitely determined, to appoint the delegates to which the Methodist Episcopal Church is entitled, selecting at least three of their own number; and also to appoint as many reserve delegates as they may judge necessary.

4. That the secretary of this General Conference be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the secretaries of such General Conferences as may meet during the calender year, and to the chief executive authorities of all other Methodist bodies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed in behalf of the Committee on Ecumenical Conference.

M. SIMPSON, Chairman,
A. C. GEORGE, Secretary.

Cincinnati, May 10, 1880.

On motion the report was adopted.

Afternoon Session.

Bishop Wiley presiding. W. L. Hypes (Cincinnati) led in prayer.

The report of the tellers on the ballot for the election of bishops were read as follows:

Whole number of votes cast........390
Necessary to a choice..............196

H. W. Warren	260	J. M. Reid	11
C. D. Foss	251	R. M. Hatfield	10
J. F. Hurst	253	E. Taylor	8
E. O. Haven	100	W. H. Olin	8
J. M. Walden	96	J. C. Hartzell	6
C. H. Fowler	98	C. C. Fisher	5
J. P. Newman	84	T. B. Lemon	5
W. F. Mallalieu	56	D. Curry	5
C. H. Payne	41	J. Todd	4
E. Q. Fuller	33	F. S. Hoyt	4
M. Hill	28	J. M. Thoburn	3
M. Dale	28	J. Lanahan	3
A. F. Kynett	25	H. R. Revels	3
W. X. Ninde	20	J. W. M'Donald	2
W. Brush	19	J. M. Buckley	2
D. Jones	16	S. Hunt	2
H. B. Ridgaway	12	W. D. C. Huntington	2

The remainder scattering.

The chair said: The majority of votes have been cast in favor of H. W. Warren, C. D. Foss, and J. F. Hurst, and they are duly elected to the office of bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the further election of bishops and lost by 158 ayes to 231 noes. Ballots were cast for the fourth bishop.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare the order of election of General Conference officers was received and it was decided to elect, 1. Secretaries; 2. Editors; 3. Book Agents.

The Tellers reported with regard to the election of the fourth bishop, and the chair announced the vote:

Whole number of votes cast........388
Necessary to a choice..............195

E. O. Haven	172	C. H. Payne	8
C. H. Fowler	73	W. F. Mallalieu	7
J. M. Walden	78	A. J. Kynett	4
J. P. Newman	36	E. Q. Fuller	2
Marcus Dale	9		

and R. M. Hatfield, H. B. Ridgeway, W. Brush, and D. W. C. Huntington received one each.

There being no election the Conference proceeded to take another ballot. C. H. Fowler withdrew his name.

Dr. Curry called for the report of the Committee on Missions, and C. H. Payne presented it as follows:

REPORT NO. 1 OF MISSIONS.

The Committee on Missions would respectfully report to the General Conference that they recommend the election of two corresponding secretaries.

They also recommend that the board of managers have authority to employ, with the concurrence or by the appointment of one or more bishops, such assistants as they may deem necessary.

C. H. PAYNE, Chairman,
J. M. THOBURN, Secretary.

Adopted.

David M. Williams, chairman of Committee on Delegates' Expenses, presented report No. 1, as follows:

The Committee on Delegates' Expenses would recommend to the General Conference the allowance of the following items of expense:

First—Fare to Cincinnati and return by the shortest and most direct route, including incidental expenses on the route.

Second—Street car fare while here in passing to and from the seat of the Conference, and to committee meetings.

Third—For meals by those whose homes are at too great a distance to be reached between the sessions of the Conference and the time of the Committee meetings.

Blanks will be provided and distributed to the delegates for a detailed statement of the items above named, several days prior to the adjournment of the Conference.

Your committee would also urge the necessity of the funds in the hands of the delegates being paid over to the Book Concern or the committee immediately, so that we may hasten forward our work.

DAVID N. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

Pending action on this report, the tellers returned and the third ballot was announced by the chair:

Whole number of votes cast........375
Necessary to a choice..............188

E. O. Haven	250
J. M. Walden	80
J. P. Newman	34

and the rest scattering.

B. O. Haven, having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared duly elected as a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

After a benediction by Dr. R. S. Rust, the conference adjourned.

Closing Exercises of the New Orleans University.

The New Orleans University, under the patronage of the Freedman's Aid Society of the M. E. Church, has just closed a most prosperous year's work. The attendance of advanced students has been unusually large. The school year has been one of perfect harmony among teachers and pupils. The students were greatly interested in their labor, and the year closes with the kindest feelings among all.

Prof. A. Johnson, of the theological department, preached the baccalaureate sermon, on Sunday, May 16, at First Street M. E. Church. A large audience was present, and well pleased.

On Tuesday night, at First Street Church, Rev. Alexander, D. D., President of Straight University, delivered the annual lecture to the theological class; subject, "The Divine Call." This is spoken of as a rare treat. With great eloquence and power the Doctor presented his theme in a most attractive and effective manner.

On Wednesday night, at Wesley Chapel, the Hesperian Literary Society gave their annual exhibition to a fine audience. The exercises were decidedly creditable, and heartily appreciated by all who witnessed them. The following was the programme:

Prayer; Duet—The Changes of the Bells, Joanna Sewell and Elizabeth Harris; Oration—Character, G. W. Wells; Piano Duet, Nellie Chapman and Richard Bradford; Recitation, Delia Duncan; Solo—Let me dream again, Camilla Landry; Select Reading—Thanatopsis, R. W. B. Gould; Piano Solo, Julia Chapman; Recitation—When I was Young, Emma E. Merritt; Duet—O'er the Hill, O'er the Dale, Virginia Riche and Joanna Sewell; Essay—Follies of the Day, Rosa A. Turner; Solo—Esmeralda, Virginia M. J. Riche; Oration—Perseverance the source of Accomplishment, Robert W. B. Gould; Song—Sweet and Low, Misses Turner, Sewell, Chapman and Mayo; Benediction.

The commencement exercises took place at Wesley Chapel on Thursday night. A class of four was graduated. Three young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and one young lady the degree of Bachelor of Science. Dr. Newman, of the Baptist Church, made the opening prayer. This large house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Quite a number of white friends were present. The members of the class acquitted themselves nobly. All in the house manifested, by close attention, a very great interest in the subject of education. Mrs. Yarington furnished excellent piano music for the occasion. Showers of fine, large and costly bouquets were thrown to each member of the class. After the presentation of the diplomas by President I. N. Failor, the class sang their parting song, and Prof. Johnson pronounced the benediction. The following is the programme:

Prayer: Music: Oration—"The Seen and the Unseen," James T. Cottrell: Music: Oration—"Never too Old to Learn," Chas. G. Merritt: Music: Oration—"Tendency of the Age," George W. Wells: Music: Essay—"Female Heroism," Virginia M. J. Riche: Music: Presentation of Diplomas: Class Song: Benediction. The class of '80—James Thaddeus Cottrell, Charles Gamaliel Merritt, George Washington Wells, Virginia Margaret Jane Riche.

To all Methodist Episcopal Pastors and Sunday-School Superintendents.

A peculiarly appropriate feature of the Centennial services, May 30, would be the unveiling of a fine picture of Robert Raikes; and there is a new, elegant and life-like steel-plate engraving of the great philanthropist just issued. Order it at once, and sometime during the Centennial Service, on Sabbath, p. m., May 30, let it be exhibited to the school. It will be a perpetual memorial and a most admirable ornament for the walls of the Sunday-school room. The engraving is a most perfect likeness of Mr. Raikes, and ranks very high as a work of art. It may be ordered at once of Rev. J. C. Nobles, General Agent, No. 7 Barclay St., New York City, enclosing draft or money order with the application. Prices: For plain proof, $2; India proof, $5; Artist's proof, $10;

Should the picture arrive too late for May 30, it may with great propriety be unveiled on Children's Day, June 13.

(Signed,) J. H. VINCENT,
Cor. Sec. S. S. Union.

I endorse the above.
(Signed,) M. SIMPSON.

The Order of Self-Helpers, H. Collins president, and J. W. Newton secretary, gave a festival in the M. E. Church at Paris, Texas. They cleared $20.95. The secretary writes that Paris is one of the best little towns in the State. It has from 3000 to 4000 inhabitants, one colored order of Good Templars, two societies of Self-Helpers, one L. S. C., a good school, and four churches.

"Lost Friends."

Rev. J. B. Robinson, President of Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga, Illinois, writes us as follows:

ONARGA, Ill., May 20, 1880.

DEAR DOCTOR HARTZELL—I read your paper with great interest, and especially such items as furnish light and information about the colored man, struggling as he is, to be a good man and citizen and finally a saint.

No obituary column is half so sad to me as your column in which freedmen are calling aloud for friends severed by slavery. When one writes, "My mother was sold," it not only stirs the most profound pity for the poor children bereft by the inhumanity, but it also arouses mortal indignation at a barbarism that would claim right and even Bible for such infamy.

That column is an incidental bird's eye view of the awful crime of human slavery and the interminable character of its effects. When these children of a thousand tribulations cry out in the agony of social sorrow, revealing as keen a natural love as any one could, when they write: "Where, oh where are mother and father and brother and sister!" it appears too high a price for the mere sake of aristocracy. The misfortune of slavery does not result from color, but from power, imperiousness and sin combined. It is not to be the calamity of all ages and all time, but only of semi-barbarism in the past, and it never prevails in eternity, nor does the idea of caste or color which time time has associated. But the souls of eternity, if saved, are all white in the blood of the Lamb, and if unsaved they are spotted with sin forever, notwithstanding the antecedents of bodily color. Very fraternally, J. B. ROBINSON.

The city school board has decided, in view of the impossibility of borrowing money for the support of public schools, to close them after the end of June next, until October. This is one of the first fruits of the repudiation policy. The teachers have been months without pay, and are a most worthy class of employes. This condition of affairs is shameful, inexcusable, and almost wholly due to unfriendly legislation. The great majority of the people are eager to sustain the public schools, but are over-reached by White League government.

Henry Street, adjutant general under Gov. Kellogg, and others, brought suit for damages to person and property by the mob of Sept. 14, 1874, which captured the State House and police stations. The Supreme Court of Louisiana has just dismissed the case, on appeal from a lower court, on the ground that the men who took possession that day were "citizen soldiery" and not a mob. The court has, as a matter of course, sustained its source of authority.

Ex. Gov. Foote died in Nashville on the 20th. The employes of the New Orleans Mint assembled and drew up appropriate resolutions of respect. As Governor, and U. S. Senator from Mississippi, and a member of the Confederate Congress, he was an actor in not a few of the great historical struggles of this country.

Says the *Mississippi Methodist*, Church South: "In the choice of bishops, we believe that the General Conference has acted with great wisdom. They are all men of remarkable ability and culture, and it appears conservative also, three of them college presidents, one, Dr. Warren, from the pastorate."

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of a syndicate to liquidate the city debt of New Orleans: By the Governor: S. H. Kennedy and H. Gardes. By the Lieutenant Governor: E. A. Palfrey and A. J. Gomila. By Speaker Ogden: J. H. Oglesby and John Phelps.

In *Scribner's* "Bric-a-brac" for June, attention is called to the fact that the phonograph is not a new invention, but—if we are to believe Cyrano Bergerac, a French traveler—was in constant use in the moon two centuries ago. That wicked Edison!

Richard Jones writes us from Brewer's Hill, Texas, that colored people have been emigrating from there to Kansas very rapidly, but the movement has almost ceased, Sunday-schools are flourishing.

Says the *Holston Methodist* (Church South) of the new bishops: "They are all well educated, and men of marked ability, and all understood to be quite conservative in their views."

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* (Church South) says of the new bishops: "Four better men could not be found in the entire Church."

Boston has seven colored lawyers, six of whom are in active practice, one of them being a graduate of the Harvard Law-School.

The press severely criticises the pardon of criminals by Acting Governor Samuel McEnery, of Louisiana.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—W. B. Gray, of Morgan City *Free Press*, called this week, and gave fair report of progress in that thriving place.

—Prof. A. S. Johnson, of New Orleans University, has gone to Whiteland, Indiana, where he may be addressed by his correspondents.

—Prof. I. N. Failor, President of New Orleans University, left on the steamer Mary Houston last Saturday evening, on a trip North. He may be addressed at Lima, Ohio. Prof. Failor is delighted with the progress of the students the past year.

—Rev. R. Anderson, Centreville, La.: "My heart shouted for joy when I read in your beautiful paper that the General Conference had retained Dr. Rust as secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, which has done so noble a work for my race. May God bless him."

—Rev. Andrew Day, of the Mississippi Conference, Church South, died suddenly at his residence in Lexington, Holmes county, Miss., on the morning of the 8th inst. He was in the ministry near forty years, served Yazoo circuit last year, but was a superannuate at the time of his death.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

M. Brown, Marion Station: "Ten members added to the church this year, and eight on probation."

C. L. Crump, Goodman: "We are going to put up a church on my appointment. There has been no school this year."

A. W. Wright, Corinth: "We have built a new bell tower for the church. A protracted meeting was commenced, and we ask for prayers. The presiding elder visited us, and delivered a noble sermon."

P. Harris, Crystal Springs: "We have just closed a protracted meeting, resulting in the conversion of 10 adults and 16 children; 7 children baptized; 25 received in full membership and 20 on probation. We are bringing the old and the young to Christ, and ask the prayers of all."

W. H. Ogburne, Enterprise: "Our Sunday-school is doing remarkably well. I have been a worker in it for fourteen years, and feel more and more interested in it each day. We have just received a new organ. The school is organized as a missionary society, and expects to do good work in the cause."

TENNESSEE.

P. P. Brooks, McMinnville: "Elder E. Provine held our quarterly meeting, and preached an excellent sermon. Seventy-seven members paid their quarterage; or $21.[illegible] in all. Benevolent collection was favorable."

T. Ward, McMinnville: "I have just closed a revival that lasted several weeks. I had 22 converts and 20 to join the M. E. Church, [illegible] adults baptized, 6 into full membership, and the church was greatly revived."

J. D. Hay, Mansfield: "My work is still progressing. I have a fine Sunday-school. We are repairing our church. Mr. H. W. Simons, student of the Central Tennessee College, sent here by Rev. J. Braden, had his closing examination on the 30th of April. It gave satisfaction to all. He is a fine man, and much loved here."

M. Williams, Chattanooga: "The first Sunday in April was our collection day for our new church, on which there were $63 collected. Our presiding elder, S. J. Harris, was with us on 17th and 18th of April. The church was greatly revived. There were 250 communicants, 200 paid their quarterage. A revival followed in which there were 11 conversions, 16 joined the church."

TEXAS.

R. Lee, Hempstead: "The spirit of the Lord has visited our church once more. Twenty joined the church, ten converted, and several backsliders reclaimed."

Wm. Allen, San Augustine: "I found about twelve members and the church was nailed up when I came to this work. I have had [illegible] conversions, and 7 received on probation; 27 dismissed by letter, of whom 10 were bound for Kansas. We expect to build a parsonage."

A. M. Gregory, Calvert: "We are doing the great work in Calvert. On last Sunday we had a glorious time. There were 10[illegible] seekers at the bench at once. We are going on with our protracted meeting. The oldest citizens here say they never saw the like before. Pray for us."

J. S. J., Galveston: "A grand revival has been going on [illegible] weeks in St. Paul M. E. [illegible]. We are thankful that we [illegible] to date 69 converts, [illegible] 40 are intelligent [illegible] [illegible] were baptized [illegible]

... present. The ... was conducted by ... J. K. Loggins. ... receiving many con... ... He is up and ... visiting the houses of the ... and endearing himself to all."

...: "... weeks past we ... wonderful revival ... Circuit, reaching ... sinners and bringing ... thorough conver... change in the whole ... is pleasingly wonderful. ... have united with the ... quarterly meeting was ... and 16th. Elder ... was with us. We had ... to be remembered. ... were baptized, and six ... baptized on the follow... About one hundred ... partook of the sacra... the work is progress..."

LOUISIANA.

... Montgomery, Clinton: "I ... protracted meeting with ... and 16 on probation. ... along as well as ... Shall preach a ... sermon."

..., Natchitoches: "The ... elder remained with us ... In a protracted meeting ... 4 converts, and re-... Black, D. K. ... Rev. K. Hilton and R. ... an active part in ... We are doing ..."

... Lewis, who succeeds ... Vance, in charge ... reports the ... increased from 25 on ... last meeting. ... has increased ... love-feast ... at which ...

... from DeKalb.

[illegible]

all particulars. These parties were arrested and tried, and we thoroughly established their guilt; but as there was no justice for the stranger, they relieved them, and let them go unpunished. Yours,

R. T. LOUIS.

[Correspondents in Texas wrote to the SOUTHWESTERN that a Madame Louis, a native of Hayti, was delivering eloquent lectures on the subject: "The Negro—Past, Present and Future." The Texas press has praised it. We know nothing of the lady or her lecture personally, but certainly hope that she will be protected from violent assaults of the character Mr. Louis mentions in his letter.—ED]

A School Examination.

DE KALB, Miss., May 10, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—On the 8th we had a fine day, with a fine picnic and examination of my school. Exercises were opened by reading of scriptures, singing and prayer. Then we marched to a grove where six classes were examined. The opening address was by L. J. S. Bell, on the improvement of the colored race since its emancipation. It was followed by Rev. B. F. Penny, who gave us an eloquent oration on the subject of education. Bro. Wm. Grady also spoke approvingly of the school and its teacher. After speeches and a bountiful dinner we repaired to the school room, where an exhibition took place, the children reciting many pretty pieces.

L. J. S. BELL.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

May 30, 1880.—GETHSEMANE.
SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 26: 36-50.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Not as I will, but as thou wilt."—39.
TOPIC.—The Savior's Agony.
(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

The Connection.—At least a part of the sorrow of Gethsemane must have been felt in the observance of the last supper. The fact that it was the last supper was enough of itself to give it a tinge of sadness, but to that was added the fact that the hand that should betray Jesus was at the table with him. Before the supper was over, Judas received full warning of the consequences of his contemplated act.

Gethsemane was a place "where there was a garden," and "Jesus ofttimes resorted thither." Its secluded retreats would furnish him the ... for prayer that he ... after his trying days in the ... The disciples easily could be... ... Lord, and, perhaps, even ... of the words that in his ... be uttered. He desired to ... cup pass from him, only if ... possible to accomplish the ... purposes in any other way, ... only if it were in accordance ... his Father's will so to do. ... was the bitterness of death; ... foreseen his mother's ... the dejection and despondency of the disciples, and the anguish ... in its coming doom; ... of Judas, the denial of ..., the ... of his disci... ... of his enemies ... him! ... of the ... and ... with it, and the ... cross. Then, ... was the suggestion ... who had left him ... a season." Death as a ... In this entire ... the will of the Father, ... the world a lesson ... The Father sent ... to take the cup ... him for ... [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At Alleyton, Colorado county, Texas, Mr. Bill Williams to Miss Emma Davis; Mr. James Dovold to Miss Amanda Davis; near Frelsburg, Mr. Wesley Sheals to Miss Mahalia Jones. We wish the happy couples a joyous voyage through their pilgrimage. Miss M. Jones is a strict member of the M. E. Church, and we wish her much joy.

G. R. SMITH.

Women Never Think.

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.

DEATHS.

Sister Louisa Jordan departed this life March 20, 1880, aged 38. Up to the day of her death she was talking about that heavenly land. A husband and daughter mourn her loss. C. L. CRUMP.

Goodman, Miss., May 4.

Sister Sarah Steward, a member of Thompson Chapel, New Orleans, died May 6, aged 32 years, in full triumph of faith. She leaves a daughter.

Sister Elizabeth Williams, of same church, died May 10, and is now at peace with God.

J. W. L.

Sister Ann Thornton died Jan. 9. She was willing to go at any time the Lord should send. Three children mourn her loss.

Sister Patsy Bradley died Nov. 12, 1879. We have good reason to believe she is at rest. A husband and child mourn her loss.

Sister Elizabeth Cox fell asleep in Jesus, Feb. 2, 1880. She leaves three orphan children, for whom she had cared while living. The church has lost a good member.

P. HARRIS.

Crystal Springs, Miss.

It is with profound regret that I announce the death of my co-elder's wife, sister Julian Wesley. After an illness of ninety days she fell asleep in Jesus on the 21st ult., at 1:30 a. m. She was born Dec. 25, 1854, and joined our church in 1869.

Mrs. Annie Ward departed this life, in full hope, on the 19th of March, leaving a husband and two children.

Mr. Geo. Lampport, who joined us last June, gave his heart to Christ, and lived as he died, a pure Christian, on the 12th ult.

The two last were members of my church. A. SPEARS, Pastor.

Bastrop, La., April 24, 1880.

The death of Sister Ellen Lee was a most triumphant one. It took place at her residence near this place on the ... inst. She was confined ... about four weeks. She was a devoted wife, a fond and affectionate mother, and an exemplary Christian. She leaves a husband, six children, and an old mother to mourn her loss; but their irreparable loss is her eternal gain. She now basks in the joys of that home which Jesus has gone to prepare for all His faithful servants. "She can't come to us, but we can go to her." It will be long, we fear, before her place will be filled in our church. Her funeral was largely attended. The services were conducted by myself, assisted by Rev. Major Reeves, pastor of A. M. E. Church at this place. Yours in Christ, GEO. LACY,

Pastor Magnolia Church.

Jackson, La.

TO TRAVELERS BY SEA AND LAND.—The effect of change of air and of travel is to produce Constipation, which is followed by Headache, Piles and a general disarrangement of the system. The Stomach, already nauseated, gags at the very sight of a pill, while other mixtures sweetened or not sweetened, or acid, are revolting. Nothing of the kind is ever complained of in taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is always grateful to the Stomach, whatever its condition may be—in fact, the slightly bitter taste of the Regulator is pleasant in removing the ... taste from the mouth. A dose of Simmons Liver Regulator, say from a half to a full tablespoonful, will impart a ... warmth and glow to the weak and ... stomach, will regulate the secretions and gently assist Nature, slowly and ..., without griping or nausea, as though ... medicine had been taken.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States convened in the Second Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., on the 20th. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. R. ..., D.D., retiring moderator. ... and eight commissioners, representing twelve synods ... were ... Rev. ... Hoyt, D. D., ... was elected ... Wood... [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

THE QUIVER OF SACRED SONG. By John R. Sweeney and Wm. J. Kirkpatrick. Philadelphia: John J. Hood. Price, 35c.

In this volume, for use in Sunday-schools, prayer-meetings, etc., Hood's notation, a new method of representing musical notes, is introduced.

ACME LIBRARY OF MODERN CLASSICS. New York: American Book Exchange. Price, 50c.; postage, 9c.

This book contains the Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith; Paul and Virginia, by Bernardin St. Pierre; Rasselas, by Samuel Johnson; Picciola, by Saintine; Undine; The Two Captains, by Baron de la Motte Fouque. Five standard books, under one cover, for fifty cents.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF AN OLD LAWYER. By A. B. Richmond, of the Pennsylvania Bar. New York: American Book Exchange, Tribune Building. Price, $1; postage, 9c.

An old criminal lawyer, who has saved many a man from punishment, for crimes committed under the influence of liquor, advocates the temperance cause. It is a terrible arraignment of churches, legislatures and courts.

THE DIVINE LAW AS TO WINES. By. G. W. Samson, D.D. New York: National Temperance Society, 58 Reade St.

The record of the testimony of sages, physicians and legislators against the use of fermented and intoxicating wines; confirmed by their provision of unfermented wines to be used for medicinal and sacramental purposes. This book should be in the hands of all our pastors and theological students, as an armory of temperance weapons.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE EXODUS OF ISRAEL. Compiled from Dr. Brugsch; edited by F. H. Underwood. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich. Price $1.50.

Dr. Brugsch, after thirty years of exploration and study, fixed the residence of the Israelites in Egypt, and the birth-place of Moses. Various proofs he has brought forward on this point. He takes up the Scriptural account, examines the names of places mentioned in Exodus, and traces the route of the Israelites. He shows that they never came near the Red Sea until some days after the catastrophe of the drowning of Pharaoh and his host. Having a thorough knowledge of the geography, ancient and modern, he shows the errors of the translators and commentators. This account Dr. Brugsch declares to be wholly in accord with Scripture. The book is valuable for the new light thrown upon the immense antiquity of the kingdom, its wonderful monuments and their wealth of historic inscriptions. It is illustrated with a map of Ancient Egypt.

MALARIA.—In countries where this is prevalent, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and Warner's Safe Pills are used and with wonderful success. These are highly recommended as a preventive to Yellow Fever. As a cleanser of the blood they are without an equal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *Journal of Microscopy* (P. O. box 2852, New York,) for May has "Notes on Vampyrella Lateritia."

—The *Little Folks' Reader* (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston,) for May has "Another Queer Policeman," "Troubles of Pigeon Blue," and other charming stories for juveniles.

—Arthur's Illustrated *Home Magazine* for June opens with a "Lay Sermon for Bridal Couples;" followed by the usual abundant variety of choice stories and selections. T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia.

—We are in receipt of the *National Temperance Songster* by W. O. Moffitt, and published by S. L. Marrow & Co., Indianapolis. 64 pages; price, 10 cents. It contains a collection of fresh, sparkling and original songs set to familiar tunes.

—*Appleton's Journal* for June has articles on Infernal Machines, The Spanish Theater, Dreams, A Swiss Novelist, Siberia, Senior's Conversations, Health at Home, Herr Dromel's Inconsistencies, etc. For sale at news stands. Price, 25 cts.

—The *Fortnightly Review* for May has The Conservative Collapse, Ernest Renan, Home Rule in Several Countries, Ideals of Feminine Usefulness, An Attempted Philosophy of History, The Settled Land Bill, A Recent Page of Arabian History, The Revolt of the Countries, etc.

—"Just as of Old" is the title of a beautiful song and chorus by Alice Hawthorne, published in the Southern Musical Journal for May. This number also contains Hullah's splendid song, "Three Fishers Went Sailing." Send ten cents for the May number, and it will be mailed postpaid. Address, Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga.

—The *Contemporary Review* for May (George Munro, New York) has The Gospel of Evolution, International Novelists and Mr. Howells, Dr. Littledale's "Plain Reasons Against Joining the Church of Rome," and a Rejoinder by Dr. Littledale, Daltonism, Ideas of the Day, the Eleusinian Mysteries, Miss Lonsdale on Guy's Hospital.

—The *Popular Science Monthly* for June has The Classics that Educate Us, Hysteria and Demonism, The Crossing of the Human Races, Recent Geographical Exploration, Dress in Relation to Health, Studies in Experimental Geology, Views of Primitive Marriage, How Animals Eat, Infectious and Contagious Diseases of Children, Artificial Diamonds, Sketch of Otto Wilhelm Struve, etc.

—*Andrews' Bazar* for June is rich in illustrations, sparkling in literary matter and perfect as a fashion journal. While the costumes illustrated are in the best French and American styles, the aim of the ... is to avoid extremes, and to give only those styles which are sensible, if we may use the term, so that those who follow the fashions as expounded in his great journal will be well, yet not fussily, dressed. Ladies should send 10c. for a sample copy to W. R. Andrews, Publisher, Tribune Building, New York.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending May 15th and 22d, contain: The History of Rent in England, Contemporary; The Irish Small Farmer, Fortnightly; Personal Recollections of Mary Carpenter, Modern Review; Religion, Achaian and Semitic, by Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Nineteenth Century; The Suppression of the Templars in England, Church Quarterly Review; Illusions of Memory, Cornhill; Notes on Infinity, by Richard A. Proctor, and The Dog and its Folk-lore, Gentleman's Magazine; Eleanor: a Tale of Non-Performers, Blackwood; The Civil Code of the Jews, Pall Mall; Mr. Brudenell Carter on Short-Sight, Spectator; A Russian Ice-House, Chamber's Journal; with instalments of continued stories and the usual amount of poetry. For fifty-two numbers, more than 3,300 pages a year, the subscription price ($8) is low. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—The June number of *The North American Review* contains "Popular Fallacies about Russia," by E. W. Stoughton, ex-Minister to Russia; "Divorces in New England," by Dr. Nathan Allen; "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic," by George Ticknor Curtis; "Has the Southern Pulpit Failed?" by Rev. Dr. F. A. Shoup; "Caste at West Point," by P. S. Michie, Professor of Philosophy at West Point; and "Some Interesting Publications," by M. W. Hazeltine. This number closes the 130th volume and 65th year of the Review. During the last few years this magazine has advanced in popular favor, and its permanent circulation has increased more than sixfold. The New York Sun says: "It is full of masterly disquisitions on the great questions that occupy the minds of the world." The Brooklyn Times: "It is the cream of the nation's thought." The Albany Journal: "It is the representative of the best American thought and culture." The Hartford Courant: "It is interesting from cover to cover." The Boston Journal: "It has not a page which an intelligent reader can afford to skip." The Troy Times: "It is endowed with unprecedented elements of popularity." The Cincinnati Times: "No other magazine has such a faculty for getting hold of live, fresh, interesting contributions." The London (England) Academy: "It seems to have no difficulty in keeping its position at the head of the periodical literature of the United States."

Unprecedented Success.

The MODEL WASHER, advertised in this week's paper, is having *unprecedented success*. It was patented December 9th, 1879; since then over 4,000 have been sold, and as yet not one complaint has been received—"more than satisfied" is the popular verdict. The manufacturers want a general agent for each county, and a local agent in each town.

From Eminent Dr. C. C. Clark, Oswego, N. Y.

I have made sufficient experiment of Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, to enable me to say it is by far the best of all the preparations of the kind (FOOD and TONIC) that I have ever used. To the sufferer from chronic diseases, or the convalescent, it is invaluable, being both nourishing and strengthening. I. L. Lyon's, druggist agent, New Orleans.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country. A large order was received lately from Richmond, Va., where the Remedy had been tried, and thus commended itself.

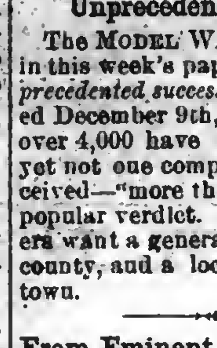
Walking made very easy with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they keep your boots and shoes straight.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF

FELLOWS'

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

"It is perfectly safe, and the taste pleasant."



THE first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. Its effect on the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced, not only are the air passages easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the Syrup, of itself indicates that no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efficacious in all depression of spirits, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.

FELLOWS'

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action. It acts with vigor, gentleness, and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant, and its effects permanent.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents Outfit free. ... P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

PREVENT

Yellow Fever

It has been well proved that prevention is better than cure. A very simple and effective preventive for Yellow Fever and other fevers has been found in BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. They were used during the last season in New Orleans very successfully, the common method of using them was to apply them over the stomach, changing them every week. They are one OF THE MOST ACTIVE ANTISEPTICS and seem to destroy the poison. One reason why they are of special value is that they stimulate the digestion and thus enable the system to overcome the influence of the malarial poison. They are a cheap and almost certain preventative. Ask your physician about them. Benson's Capcine Plasters are a sure preventative and cure for chills and fever if worn as above. Price 25 cents.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The Famous Seltzer Spring of Germany in Every American Home!

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

Based upon a scientific analysis of this celebrated German Spring, is its concentrated duplicate, with thirty to forty sparkling doses in each bottle. Sold by Druggists the world over. 22-6m

CINCHO-QUININE

PHYSICIANS say it is a Perfect Substitute for the Sulphate Quinine, Superior in the tonic properties, and produces no disagreeable effect.

DOSE the SAME as SULPHATE QUININE.

Sent by E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La., by mail, for $1.50 per oz.

BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Boston

Conference Notices.

Navasota District—Texas Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Brenham, July 4-5; Brenham Circuit, July 3-4; Hempstead, July 11-12; Hempstead Circuit, July 10-11; Bellville Circuit, July 10-11; San Felipe Circuit, July 17-18; Courtney Circuit, July 24-25; Navasota Circuit, July 31 and Aug. 1; Plantersville Circuit, Aug. 7-8; Anderson Circuit, Aug 14-15; Red Top Circuit, Aug. 21-22; Bryan, Aug 29-30; Bryan Circuit, Aug. 28-29; Brewers Hill Circuit, Sept. 4-5; Hearne Circuit, Sept. 11-12. District Conference commences June 23.

PROGRAMME OF LITERARY EXERCISES.

"A Pastor's Duty to his Predecessor and Successor," W. W. Brown; "Saving Faith," D. F. Bookman; "Sunday-schools, Their Members, Officers, Teachers and Work," J. L. Smith; "The Preacher's Relation to Church Building, and the Getting of Church Property," E. Lee; "Temperance and Tobacco," Lewis Lane; "Who shall Preach and How?" S. Hardwell; "The Duty of Parents, and the Church to Baptized Children," P. Noble; "Our System of Probation; What are Its Advantages; Who are Proper Persons to be Received on Probation," J. S. Whitaker.

F. CARSON MOORE, P. E.

Austin, Texas, May 10, 1880.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

Pascagoula, May 29-30; Handsboro, May 29-30; Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, June 5-6; Augusta, June 5-6; Fayette, June 12-13; Hamburg, June 12-13; Hazlehurst, June 12-13; Crystal Springs, June 16-17; Brookhaven and Summit, June 19-20; New Hope, June 22-23; Liberty, June 26-27; Meadville, June 26-27; Union Church, June 26-27; Columbia, July 1-2; China Grove, July 3-4.

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., May 18, 1880.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL

REQUISITES!

We desire to call special attention to Terms for Sunday-school Periodicals, and the fact that they are fixed on a cash basis, which renders it imperative that cash should accompany the order. The brethren will please realize the importance of this, and insure promptness on our part and satisfaction on their own, by not neglecting this essential point.

Terms for Sunday-School Periodicals.

All orders payable in Advance.

—YEARLY RATES—

Sunday School Advocate.—Semi-monthly, (for second and fourth Sunday), per single copy	35cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each	25cts.
Classmate.—Semi-monthly (for first and third Sunday), per single copy	35cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each	25cts.
Picture Lesson Paper.—Commencing with the January number will be enlarged to sixteen pages. Monthly, for infant class, per copy	25cts.
Sunday School Journal.—Monthly, for teachers and parents, single copy	65cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each	55cts.
Berean Quarterly.—Quarterly, for teachers and scholars, each per copy	25cts.
Berean Lesson Leaf.—For scholars, per copy, 5½ cents; per hundred	$5.50
Leaf Cluster.—Aid for infant class, in quarterly parts, per quarter	$1.00
Ditto—Per year	$4.00
Berean Question Book	20cts.
Ditto—Interleaved edition	50cts.
The Lesson Compound will not be published for 1879.	
The Seven Years.—Per copy	5cts.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING:

When the above are sent by mail, we pay the postage, and packages lost will be re-sent without cost to the subscribers.

If ordered to be sent by express they are at the subscriber's risk, and lost packages will be duplicated at the usual rates.

Subscriptions may commence at any time, but must expire with the quarters ending March, June, September or December; hence subscriptions to run three, six, nine or twelve months must begin with either January, April, July or October.

No Sunday-school Periodical will be continued beyond the time for which the subscription is paid.

Orders should be sent ten days in advance to prevent delays from re-printing and other unavoidable causes. Address

Phillips & Hunt,
New Orleans, La.

The Negro Exodus.

—BY—

Rev. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D.,

Editor SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. IN PAMPHLET FORM.

Reprinted from Methodist Quarterly Review for October, 1879.

For sale at this office.

PRICE..................15 CENTS.

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Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

WORLD FAMOUS WOMEN. Types of Female Heroism, Beauty, and Influence, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. Magnificently embellished with Full-page Steel Plate Engravings. Agents Wanted. Paying Employment for Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and others in every county. $50 to $75 per month. Send for circulars and terms. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 4 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Make Hens Lay.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for ... I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

14-Stop ORGANS.

Sub-bass & Oct. Coupler, box'd & ship'd only $97.75. New Pianos $195 to $1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my Mid-summer offer illustrated, free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

GOOD AS GOLD.

Premium Sunday School Song Book for 1880.

THIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONG BOOK IS NOW READY. WE HAVE ABUNDANT FACILITIES TO DELIVER THE THOUSANDS NOW ORDERED WITH DESPATCH. EXAMINE IT!

SEND AT ONCE! YOUR ORDER WILL BE FILLED IN TURN.

192 pages; $30 per 100, in boards. A Specimen Copy, in paper cover, sent for examination on receipt of 25 cts. Ask your Bookseller for it. Specimen pages free.

BIGLOW & MAIN,
Publishers.
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The Facilities and Advantages Offered by the

Louisville and Great Southern Railway,

THE LEADING RAILWAY of the SOUTH.

THROUGH PASSENGERS.

The Louisville and Great Southern is the great thoroughfare between all points North East and West.

THROUGH TICKETS

By this line will be found on sale at the Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common Streets. The Louisville & Great Southern offers all the attractions of an unsurpassed line in construction, equipment and management.

THROUGH CARS to all the principal cities North, East and West connect with this Trunk Line at Louisville. On all first-class through tickets stop over privilege is granted at Cave City to passengers desirous of visiting

MAMMOTH CAVE.

Thus a view of the greatest of natural curiosities, marvelous and wonderful beyond description, can be enjoyed with little expense or detention, if Through Tickets are secured by the Louisville & Great Southern. The Mammoth Cave is situated eight miles from Cave City, which is eighty-five miles South of Louisville on the Louisville & Great Southern Railway Line. McCoy's Concord Stages run to and from all passenger trains. The Cave Hotel is under the management of Wm. Miller, Esq., and is first-class in all its appointments.

Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the Cave:

"It is the greatest natural curiosity I have ever visited, Niagara not excepted, and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god."

A visit to Mammoth Cave at any season of the year is delightful. The temperature, 58°, being the same the year round, the most delicate can visit it without fear of cold, heat or exhaustion.

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C. P. ATMORE,
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Carpet Warehouse.

Finest Assortment and Lowest Prices in the South of

Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths,

New Styles China Mattings, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Mouldings, Engravings, etc., etc.

Upholstery Goods
IN GREAT VARIETY.

WIRE SCREENS,

For Windows and Doors at Greatly Reduced Prices. Special Attention to Country Orders.

E. HEATH,
97 & 99 Camp Street,
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Music Below Cost.

Having secured control of a bankrupt stock of about 100,000 pieces of new sheet music—the lot will be closed out at prices one-twentieth what such music retails at.—For 25 cents we will mail a roll of pieces, vocal or instrumental, that your dealer can not duplicate for less than $5 to $7. Five rolls for one dollar; twelve for $2. Order at once. A. C. MORTON & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE!

Two lots in Springfield, La., on Main street; lots number 6, square 96; one acre of ground, well improved; a nice log house, and many fruit trees; nine apple tree bearing every year, and 5 not bearing; peach and plum trees bearing; 1 pear, 1 walnut and 1 Japan plum tree bearing; a grape vine and a very pleasant spring of water. Price, $250 for all. Rev. REASON ENNIS, Springfield, La.
Jan. 15, 1880.

You Can Learn TO PLAY IN ONE DAY

Correctly, on Piano or Organ, even if you never touched the keys before and have no knowledge of notes. A child ten years old can learn easily. Before you pronounce this a humbug write for full particulars, and we will send, free, such proof as will satisfy the most skeptical. Address at once, A. C. MORTON & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emsley Brower, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Obinn, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Redford, Lady Chairman Committe on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Papes, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopes, Cyrus King, Elemal Moore.

The Mount Zion Christian Benevolent Society.

Pledges to take care of its sick and destitute members and bury the dead with all the courtesy due to the dead. Monthly meeting the fourth Monday in each month. Admission fee $2 50, Monthly dues 25 cents.

Athus Claude, President.
Lemuel Moore, Vice President.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Lee Blakemore, Treasury.
Gabreil Clayton, Chairman of Sick Committee.
Edward Hunter, Grand Marshall.
Emsley Brower, Chaplain.
Mrs. Margaret Buggs, Lady Pres't.
" Sarah Jones, Lady Vice Pres't.
" Hague Lewis, Lady Steward.
" Kasiah Ballard, Lady Chairman of Sick Committee.

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Blood-Spitting, difficult-breathing, irritation of the throat, pining away, whooping cough, measles, pain in the chest, Consumption, etc.,

Nothing Equals the New La. Remedy,

a product of the swamps of Louisiana, discovered by the Indians. It contains no poison, and is delicious to the taste. Unequaled as SOOTHING SIRUP for children. It has been sent to more than twenty States, and to England, and is everywhere winning golden opinions.

Fourteen pages of names of Home References and piles of documents steadily increasing, attest its extraordinary merits.

From the same vegetable product of our swamps, LIFE TONIC is prepared for chills and fever. Debility, Scrofula, Diarrhœa, poor appetite, etc. The epidemic in New Orleans of 1878 proved it a perfect preventive of yellow fever and all other fevers. Contains NO poison. Sold by druggists and country merchants.

Depot, 106 Camp street, New Orleans. Agents wanted everywhere.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

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68 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free.

Also to their

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order promptly in superior manner, and in the latest styles at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement and samples of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS, CASH.

All orders amounting to $20 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of money, and if strangers to us, must remit at least one-third of the amount with the order.

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By the Month, Week or Day, at

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Marshal, Texas.

The Colored Normal School for the training of the colored teachers of Harrison and surrounding counties will open on Monday, June, 1880, and will continue 14 weeks. Tuition, three dollars ($3) per month, in advance. For further information address

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VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you are simply ailing; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, ... Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning, Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. It is perfect. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

PRIZE OF £660 Gold Medal

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VINOUS ELIXIR

Of the three Peruvian Barks. A most Powerful Restorer in General debility, Exhaustion, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Slow Convalescence, and the effects of malarial fevers.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT.
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Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has in Rome, N. Y., nearly ... the last 25 years. Doctors, the Poor cured free. ... Tumors removed; Fistula and ... fully treated. Send for Dr. Kingsley's Specific and other remedies. Write for ... giving full particulars. Address
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Having been re-built with

STEEL RAILS,

Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points

North and East.

IT IS

180 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago.
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THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE,

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ONLY LINE to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Through without change to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, and but one change to New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other leading Eastern Cities.

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General Passenger Agent.

Rigollot's

THE ORIGINAL. None genuine without the annexed signature.

MUSTARD PAPER

[illegible] Folks' Corner.

[illegible] willow trees [illegible] the pool, [illegible] polliwogs [illegible] and cool; [illegible] cool I think. [illegible] wriggle so. [illegible] could not tell [illegible] world to go.

[illegible] shocked at them. [illegible] they stand, [illegible] in, they can't [illegible] land; [illegible] and down, [illegible] small [illegible] and never stop. [illegible] at all.

[illegible] with hand stretched out, [illegible] to catch [illegible] useless things. [illegible] his match; [illegible] that, soon. [illegible] wise be, when [illegible] frogs.

—*Marie S. Ladd.*

"He's a Brick."

[illegible] thousands who [illegible] term know its [illegible] significance [illegible] it is a grand [illegible] a man, "He is a [illegible] used in its orig- [illegible] all that is brave, [illegible] in his [illegible] King of Spar- [illegible] of the [illegible] ambas- [illegible] [illegible]

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my uncle, Calvin Dobbin. He belonged to Lenora Dobbin, of Hall county, Alabama. She married William Frierson and moved to New Orleans in 1848. He left in Hall county, Ala., a wife and two children—Elenor Francis and John Witherspoon. Please address me at Caledonia, Miss.

J. H. WITHERSPOON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my husband, George Washington Stepto. He belonged to Dr. McFarlin, of New Orleans. When we were separated, about 34 years ago, we had a daughter, Mary E. Stepto, who is now with me. Any information of him will be thankfully received. Address me at Pittsfield, Texas, in care of Rev. A. C. Culbreath.

ORECY STEPTO.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to learn the whereabouts of my brother and sister, whom I left in Queen Anne county, Md. My sister's name was Julia Ringold, and brother's, Silas Ringold. We all belonged to Mr. Perry Wilmer, near Centreville, Queen Anne county, Md. I used to be called Stansbury Ringall. Please address any information concerning them to me at Columbus, Colorado county, Texas.

HENRY STANSBURY.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for mother, father, brothers and sisters. Mother's name was Rachel Gorden; sister's, Susan Gorden; brother's, Anderson Gorden; own father's, Harrison Carter; step-father's, Luke Gorden. We all belonged to Tom and Sallie Gorden, in Nansemond county, Virginia. My name at that time was Lydia Gorden. Address me at Valden, Miss., in care of Rev. J. C. Skinner.

LYDIE WILKINS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire [illegible] my sister Martha, who was sold from us at Jackson, Tennessee, to Tom Boyle, near Bolivar, Tennessee. She was seven years old at the time. We all belonged to John Green. Mother's name was Dollie; father's, Granville—he belonged to [illegible] Norman, of Whiteville, Tennessee. There were five children—[illegible], Granville, Martha, Laura and [illegible] (the baby). Mother [illegible] the children but Martha are [illegible] in Texas. Address [illegible], Travis county, Texas.

[illegible] GRANVILLE NORMAN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire [illegible] friends. My mother first [illegible] Ned Harvill. Her [illegible] Julia Harvill, and she [illegible] and three girls. Sons [illegible], Young, Sam and [illegible] and Joe I believe are [illegible]. [illegible] were sold to Sam Har[illegible] Georgia. Sister Hannah [illegible] to C. K. Brown. His [illegible] carried her to Pennsylvania. [illegible] sold in Natchez, [illegible] Houston. I am [illegible] time when we [illegible] Brother Sam and I are [illegible] where we all [illegible]. Please address me [illegible], Copiah Co., Miss.

[illegible] ISAAC HARVILLE.

[illegible] wish to inquire [illegible], May Doty. Her [illegible] Garret Doty. [illegible] Harriet, Ange[illegible]; and a brother, [illegible]. My aunts were [illegible] and Alice Doty. My [illegible] Doty, his wife [illegible] James, Tim, [illegible]. Mother's [illegible] Doty and [illegible] was his father. [illegible] my grandmother. [illegible] Alice. Alice's [illegible] and son [illegible] Doty and I were sold [illegible] to Black [illegible] in Clin[illegible] your letters [illegible], Falls Co., [illegible] is

JOHN DOTY.

[illegible] desire information [illegible] was sold in [illegible] at the [illegible] My native [illegible] [illegible]

"I don't want that stuff."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.

A nut once saved the life of a German count. A plot had been laid to murder him, and the murderer lay hid in his castle through the day. Before going to bed he drew some things from his pocket, and a nut fell on the floor, which he did not notice. That night the murderer entered the bed-room, but stepped on the nut, which in breaking cracked loud enough to waken the count, and the murderer fled.

YELLOW FEVER.—It is confidently asserted that this frightful disease can be prevented by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in connection with Warner's Safe Pills. It is a blood poison; keep the blood pure, this disease will not exist. These Remedies keep the blood filterers—the kidney and liver—in healthy action.

LEMONS,

A Wonderful Medicine!

A RECENT DISCOVERY BY A PROMINENT SOUTHERN PHYSICIAN.

A PLEASANT LEMON DRINK.

REGULATES THE LIVER, BOWELS, STOMACH AND KIDNEYS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL CATHARTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

An interview with a number of St. Louis' most prominent citizens as to the merits of this New Medicine, a few whose names appear below. They have been using Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir personally and in their families for twelve or eighteen months. They pronounce it a most wonderful Medicine, and recommend it to the PUBLIC as the only Pleasant, Thoroughly Reliable and Economical remedy they have ever used for the diseases for which it recommended:

Judge Alex. —. Davis, Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Judge John P. Hudgens, 108 N. Fourth street.

Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.

T. P. Grastey, Law office, 1107 Clark Avenue.

Capt. J. A. K. Stotts, of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.

J. T. Morris, Real Estate Office, Sixth and Chestnut streets.

Dr. L. C. Mutz, 1413 N. 9th street.

Lemon Elixir cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Bilious, Malarial, Remittent or Intermittent Fevers, Sallow Complexion, Pimples or Blotches on the skin, Impure Blood, Foul Stomach, Pain in the Back, Kidney Disease, Loss of Appetite, Weakness or Debility, Chills, Colds, and all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver; nine-tenths of all diseases of the South and West are caused by the failure of the liver to do its duty. Show me a sick man or woman and I will show you a torpid or diseased liver. It is an established fact that the fresh juice of lemons, when combined with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable result upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such is Dr. Mosley's Lemon Elixir.

Fifty cents for one-half pint bottle.

Sold by Druggists generally and.

Prepared by H. MOZLEY, M.D.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, St. Louis Mo.

16 6m 11r

Yellow Fever.

The National Board of Health,

IN THEIR PUBLISHED REPORT, SAY THE CAUSE OF THIS DISEASE IS

BLOOD POISONING,

So poisoned by breathing the vitiated atmosphere of malarial and infected districts.

All know the Kidneys and Liver are the cleansers of the blood, and that if these organs are kept in a healthy condition, Yellow Fever can, and will, be averted.

That these organs can be kept free from disease, and at all times in condition to well and faithfully perform their duties, is a matter beyond dispute, cavil or argument, and equally it is true, that a free use of

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure,

In connection with

Warner's Safe Pills,

will actually compel these same organs to perform their allotted functions, and hence as a cleanser of the blood, and a preventive to yellow fever, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public.

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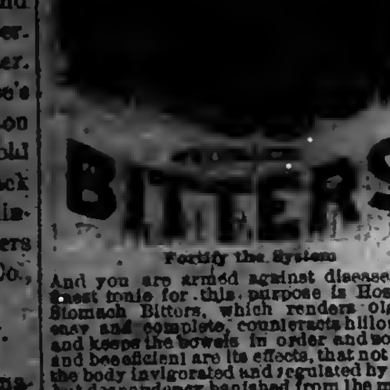


BITTERS

Fortify the System

And you are armed against disease. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, counteracts biliousness, and keeps the bowels in order and so genial and beneficial are its effects, that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

THIS NEW

ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad dif[illegible] from all others, is cup-shaped, with SELF-ADJUSTING BALL in the [illegible] [illegible]

A Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates.

Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

W. P. HILL, *Crockett Station, Tenn.*, writes: "DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC has done wonders here. A lady who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of Debility and Great Prostration by the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, which raised her from her bed where she had been lying for many months."

Dr. Harter:—Mr. James Brown of our county, has requested us to tender you his grateful acknowledgments for the great benefits his wife received from the use of your IRON TONIC. He tells us that, after having paid three or four hundred dollars doctors' bills, two bottles of your IRON TONIC did her more good than all other medicines she ever used. She was troubled with *Derangement of the Womb, Whites, etc.*, from which she is much relieved.

F. A. PATRICK & Co. CENTERVILLE, TEXAS.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO.,

No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS. 13 1y

COMPOUND OXYGEN

NOT A DRUG

A NEW TREATMENT for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

ACTS DIRECTLY upon the great nervous and organic centres, and cures by a natural process of revitalization.

HAS EFFECTED REMARKABLE CURES, which are attracting wide attention.

HAS BEEN USED BY Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, Va., Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, T. S. Arthur, and others who have been largely benefited, and to whom we refer by permission.

IS STRONGLY ENDORSED. "We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative power from many persons of high character and intelligence."—*Lutheran Observer.* "The cures which have been obtained by this new treatment seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing."—*Arthur's Home Magazine.* "There is no doubt as to the genuineness of this new treatment."—*Boston Journal of Commerce.* "[illegible] positive results of this treatment."

THE OXYGEN HOME TREATMENT contains two months' supply, with inhaler apparatus and full directions for use.

SENT FREE—A Treatise on Compound Oxygen, giving the history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures. Write for it. Address

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,

ADMINISTERED BY INHALATION. 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The WOMAN'S FRIEND

Is the labor-saving invention of the day. It is necessary in every house in the land, and no lady having once used it would ever be without one.

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND is the Cheapest and Best

WASHING MACHINE

In the World. It is so simple in its construction and principles of action that even a child can learn its use in a few minutes, and it can be worked with ease without risk of injury to the most delicate hands.

It is the best, as it requires less labor and wear of clothes, while it washes cleaner and quicker than any other known. No wringers needed with our machine, as its action is two-fold, both washing and wringing.

It is made from the hardest and best seasoned timber and the finest rubber; the iron parts are covered with zinc to prevent rusting, and it so strongly made that it can not possibly get out of order.

By its use thousands of women's hearts have been gladdened, and the miseries of the wash-day promise to be a thing of the past.

It washes equally well the heaviest and most delicate fabrics.

No more sore knuckles, aching backs, broken nails and blistered hands. No further use for the chemicals and washing powders that rot and destroy the clothes.

To introduce this useful household machine we will place the machine in the hands of any lady who will forward with her application 75 CENTS, which we estimate will about prepay expenses of delivery, etc., with the understanding that she will show its operation to at least 6 of her lady friends, and thus assist us in its general introduction.

THIS OFFER IS ONLY OPEN FOR 30 DAYS FROM DATE OF THIS PUBLICATION.

Send money in Registered Letter or Post Office Order, with address of Town and County plainly written. If Postage Stamps are sent 5 cents extra will be required to cover cost of exchange. Address H. MILLER & CO.,

Importers and Exporters of Machinery, etc., 34 South William Street, New York.

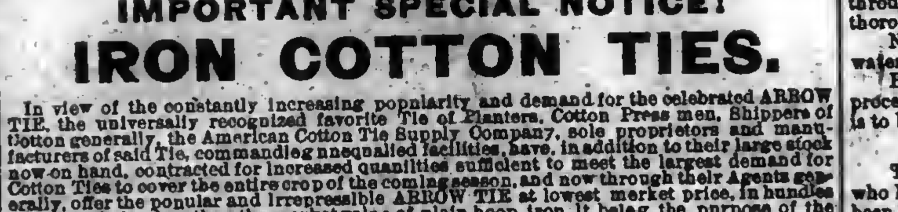
ORGANS

Large Size—Solid Walnut 5 Octaves; 8 Sets of Reeds, CELESTE—SUB-BASS—FORTE, with Coupler and Grand Organ, 2 Knee Swells, Guaranteed Six Years. Sent on trial. 40,000 sold. Not one dissatisfied Purchaser. Send for Circular. Address MARCHAL & SMITH, 8 West Eleventh Street, New York. **$65**

COTTON PLANTERS, COTTON FACTORS and COUNTRY MERCHANTS

EVERYWHERE, PURCHASE THE CELEBRATED

ARROW TIE!



IMPORTANT SPECIAL NOTICE!

IRON COTTON TIES.

In view of the constantly increasing popularity and demand for the celebrated ARROW TIE, the universally recognized favorite Tie of Planters, Cotton Press men, Shippers of Cotton generally, the American Cotton Tie Supply Company, sole proprietors and manufacturers of said Tie, commanding unequalled facilities, have, in addition to their large stock now on hand, contracted for increased quantities sufficient to meet the largest demand for Cotton Ties to cover the entire crop of the coming season, and now through their Agents generally, offer the popular and irrepressible ARROW TIE at lowest market price, in bundles complete, being less than the market value of plain hoop iron, it being the purpose of the Company to merit the continued patronage of the planting community, and defy all competition that may arise.

Office of the American Cotton Tie Supply Co.,

60 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

R. W. RAYNE, President.

HERRING'S

PATENT CHAMPION

SAFES

Received First Premiums at International Exhibitions

London, 1851; New York, 1853; Paris, 1867; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878;

and many awards by Scientific Societies and State Fairs, including

TWO GOLD MEDALS

—BY—

THE MECHANICS' & AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS.

Send for "THE CHAMPION RECORD."

HERRING & CO.,

251 & 252 Broadway, New York.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

n27 8t21 I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine

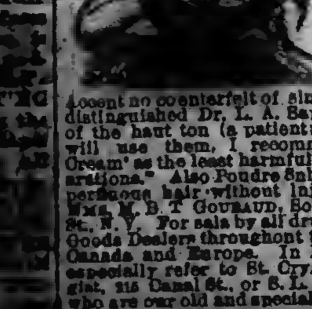
Blancard's PILLS

Weakness, result of too rapid growth in youth, of warm weather or climate, or a vitiated state of the blood; loss of color; various complaints peculiar to females, traceable to a debilitated system; and scrofulous affections, as swellings of the glands, are removed by Blancard's Pills of Iodine and Iron. Iodine is the best alterative known; Iron is necessary to restore the blood to its normal condition. Prescribed by distinguished physicians for 25 years. Sold by all druggists. 48 1y

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's

Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier



PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES THE SKIN.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches & every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless that we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient):—"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all skin preparations." Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. In New Orleans we especially refer to St. Cry. Foureade, Druggist, 215 Canal St., or S. L. Boyd, Dry Goods, who are our old and special agents. 3 5tcow

[illegible]

BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
24 inches....	175 lbs.......	225 lbs.......	$40 00
28 inches....	225 lbs.......	275 lbs.......	50 00
32 inches....	350 lbs.......	550 lbs.......	75 00
36 inches....	550 lbs.......	800 lbs.......	110 00
40 inches....	750 lbs.......	1050 lbs.......	150 00
44 inches....	1000 lbs.......	1350 lbs.......	200 00
45 inches....	1300 lbs.......	1800 lbs.......	250 00
48 inches....	2100 lbs.......	2900 lbs.......	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,

New Orleans, La.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and whispers heard distinctly. [illegible] in successful use for 26 years. Send stamp for circular to JOHN GARMORE, Room 11, Pickering Building, Cincinnati, O. 19 6t

OPIUM

[illegible] Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. 11 13t

STOCK SPECULATION and INVESTMENT. Operations on Margin or by Privileges. Special business in Mining Stocks. [illegible] on application. [illegible] Dealer in [illegible] Bonds, [illegible] Broadway, New York.

UNPRECEDENTED

SUCCESS!

The MODEL WASHER

It affords us sincere gratification to be able to announce that we have succeeded in placing in the market a washing machine so simple in its mechanism that a child may use it, so durable that it cannot wear out, so cheap that the poorest may purchase it, so economical that no family can afford to be without it, and so effective that it is a pleasure to use it.

WHAT IT IS.

The MODEL WASHER is a small portable machine, weighing about six pounds, and can be used in any ordinary family wash boiler. It is composed wholly of iron, tin and brass, and hence one of its prominent qualities is durableness; and from the nature of the material entering into its construction, and the simplicity of its mechanism, it is impossible to get it out of order by use. In form it is a circular base, with a diameter of 7 inches, and a depth of 1½ inches. In the center of this base is inserted a horizontal tube, called the discharge pipe, which is 14 inches high, 1½ inches in diameter, and capable, when in full operation, of throwing out 15 gallons of water per minute. Within the base, which is hollow, is located a succession of tortuous passages, so arranged that, by a well-known principle of hydraulics, the hot water in the boiler is rapidly sucked up and continually forced from the bottom to the surface of the boiler through the discharge pipe. The above cut shows how the washer should set in boiler.

In simple language, by the operation of the machine all the water within the boiler is drawn by the irresistible force of suction through the soiled linen, until all the dirt is removed from it, leaving the articles after rinsing, thoroughly cleansed and purified.

The air chamber, an entirely new and original device, invented, patented and exclusively used by us is a special feature of the MODEL WASHER, and an invaluable adjunct to suction washers, by reason of the powerful additional force with which it drives the water through the fabrics of the goods, causing it to search out and eradicate every atom of dirt that lurks within them.

WHAT IT DOES.

It is not so well understood as it should be, that the energetic action of boiling water containing a small per centage of alkali (in the form of common soap) affords the only effective means of removing dirt from cotton and linen goods. It has long been erroneously assumed that nothing short of violent friction produced by hard rubbing in a strong solution of alkali was capable of cleansing cotton cloth. The fact is that the cleansing process consists not in rubbing the goods, but in forcing the water repeatedly through them after the alkali has loosed the dirt in them. The washer-woman of the past toiled hard to do just what the MODEL WASHER does without effort, viz.: force the soapsuds through the articles in the washtub, but with this difference, that she forced the water roughly through them by laborious effort, with the aid of the washboard, while the MODEL WASHER gently infuses the water through and through them, without the least impairing their value.

The MODEL WASHER is especially valuable, if not indeed indispensable, for washing all kinds of fragile fabrics, such as laces, lace curtains, fine lawns, cambrics, etc., which are of too fine a texture to be successfully subjected to the harsh treatment of the washboard. As all housekeepers are aware, it has hitherto been an expensive luxury to cleanse lace curtains, as it could only be done without injury by adepts, whose secret skill enabled them to charge exorbitant prices for their work. Happily, however, the MODEL WASHER has entirely revolutionized this state of things, and made it practicable for every family to perform the most delicate laundry work with the same facility with which they accomplish the ordinary washing of the household.

The MODEL WASHER leaves no longer any excuse for yellow and discolored clothes, which are so often a serious annoyance to families, and which usually proceeds from careless washing, and the use of water of too low a temperature. In washing with the washboard, of course the hands must be plunged in the water, and to render this possible, the water must be reduced to a temperature which the hands can bear; whereas these machines, being composed of metal, retain the heat, and do their work best in boiling suds, and only boiling suds forced through soiled linen will thoroughly cleanse and impart to it the pure whiteness which delights the heart of the good housewife.

Then there is the important labor saving feature of our machines to be considered. The family washing has ever been regarded the most irksome and slavish of domestic duties, and from time immemorial has inspired the whole household with dread. This terror, however, is fast becoming a thing of the past, for by the beneficent aid of our MODEL WASHER a young child or a feeble invalid can do the washing for a large family, in a short time, without fatigue. No rubbing whatever is required. The clothes are placed in the boiler of hot water, and softly pressed down at frequent intervals, to keep them entirely submerged, and subjected to the action of the water that continually passes through them. This is the only exertion required; and remember, the clothes are thoroughly cleansed without being rubbed threadbare on the washboard.

No chemicals whatever are required to be used with these machines. Clean, soft water, or water softened by borax, and a little soap only are necessary.

By the use of the MODEL WASHER at least one half of the soap required by the old process of washing is saved. This is an important item where a large quantity of washing is to be done.

What a Minister Says About the Model Washer.

The following is an extract from a letter received March 4, from a Baptist minister who has since then ordered over 20 washers for friends:—The 'Model Washer' sent me has been received and tested in two large washings. We are all delighted with it; my wife and our girl are as happy as if they had received a valuable present. I am convinced the principle on which it is constructed is the correct one. We loaned our washer to a friend yesterday, when it was thoroughly tested on some very dirty clothes, but the little unpretending washer undertook the task with confidence and came off victorious. The last test was on some large sheets that came from the meat market, that were returned with grease and covered with dirt, but the washer made them clean. Our friend, of course, wants one."

WHAT IT COSTS. ONLY $3.

We are anxious to introduce it at once, and so have reduced the price to $3. If you want a business that will pay you well, send for our terms to agents.

Full directions how to use sent with each machine.

We are sole agents for the South.

P. S.—As to our reliability, we refer you to any Express Co. or Newspaper in this City.

When cash is sent with order for sample Washer, we prepay the Express charges, if sent C. O. D. the receiver must pay charges. Address, BARTON & CO., No. 232 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

TESTIMONIALS.

Over 4,000 Sold and not One Complaint.

On March 10th we sent a letter to one party in each State to whom we had sold Washers, asking them, after having tried it, what they thought of the Model Washer. The following are the answers. The original letters can be seen at our office.

From Maryland.

"We received the Washer about ten days ago. It gives perfect satisfaction."

From Virginia.

"In reply to your letter, would say that we would not sell our Washer, for $100, if we could not get another one."

From West Virginia.

"We are more than satisfied with the Model Washer."

From North Carolina.

"Ours gives good satisfaction; and, as you are aware, my son is selling a great many, and they all give the same answer."

From South Carolina.

"I have made over $100 clear during past month selling your machines. Have not had a single complaint."

From Georgia.

"My wife says she don't see how she could get along without it."

From Mississippi.

"Yours of the 10th at hand. We like our Model Washer better and better every week."

From Florida.

"We like the Washer very much."

From Louisiana.

"I received your letter yesterday. My wife says that on her recommendation three of our neighbors have purchased the Model Washer. So, you see, we think it a good thing."

From Texas.

"Best thing out to sell I ever handled."

From Tennessee.

"My wife says that she would not be without it if she had to pay five times its cost."

From Kentucky.

"Yours of the 10th just received. I have been your agent for nearly six weeks, and, as you know, have ordered three times. Each lot has given satisfaction. I have not had one complaint. Last week I placed the last ten in as many different families, and so far eight have told me that they would keep them. I have appointed two sub-agents, and after next week I shall want the agency for the adjoining county."

One of our Agents writes:

"Ship me at once two dozen Washers. I enclose money order for amount. It is the best thing I ever sold. I have called on those that I sold to a week ago, and they say they would not part with it for $10."

An Agent writes:

"I have made a practice of canvassing every Fall and Winter. I never had an article that seemed to give so much satisfaction.

"Please send me at once 25 Model Washers. The dozen I bought last month I sold to my neighbors, and I am now going to commence canvassing the town."

The following letter from a Farmer speaks for itself:

"Now that I have got my spring work all done, I am prepared to give your business a thorough trial. The Washer I ordered for myself gives perfect satisfaction; three of my neighbors have ordered from me already, and I think I can sell at least one hundred in this vicinity."

WANTED A General Agent for this County; also Local Agents in Each Town.

$1000, REWARD

For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner, Quicker, with Less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the

ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, Pat'd Oct. 3, '71.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS

is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam washboilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in perfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration, all of which are accomplished by the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT?

You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the washboard. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to rub it in to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No: to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to *force water* through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.

Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothes. With the Washer and Bleacher, washing, baking, and house-work are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the house-wife does her house-work.

It is harder work to operate these *mechanical devices* than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes faster than the rubbing-board, because the friction is so much greater.

All who have tried steam wash-boilers will unite with us in saying: They do not give satisfaction.

WE WILL EXPLAIN WHY.

As stated, *water force* is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth. A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small amount of dirt. Steam wash-boilers *cannot* accomplish the desired result. They do not contain enough water to hold the dirt in solution. While steam will not *remove* dirt, it is a powerful agent to *assist* in cleansing, because it expands the fabric, and causes the discharge of dirt and impurities from the cloth that cannot be forced out in any other way, unless by the *application of heat and force of water* combined.

In order to remove the dirt from *steamed* clothes, they must be washed out in water at nearly boiling heat, for if you use water at a lower temperature it causes the fabric to contract, which "sets the dirt," thus causing the clothes to turn yellow. An essential thing to be mentioned is the *rolling* of clothes by *steam wash-boilers*, because of the small *quantity of water* used.

Everybody knows that a large quantity of soap dissolved in a small body of water must necessarily form an *exceedingly strong alkali*, which, after the clothes are *packed* in the steam wash-boiler, is converted into steam, every moment becoming more concentrated till the clothes are removed. A few such washings and what is the result? Simply this: Your clothes fall to pieces of their own weight, and you pronounce *steam wash-boilers* (as they are) a *failure*.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid *downward current* or *water force*, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a *large body of water*, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and *not by steam*. This process cannot injure [illegible]. In cleansing thoroughly, [illegible] all that is required to complete the operation.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.

There are two sizes: No. 1, the family size; No. 2, suitable for small hotels, restaurants and barber shops, boarding houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.

The family size weighs about 5 pounds, and is only 8 inches long by 5 inches wide and 1½ inches deep.

The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high over that, and is 1½ inches in diameter. It throws water in a solid, unbroken stream at the rate of 6 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottomed boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, wearing apparel in from 10 to 20 minutes, and will remove streaks without rubbing; requires no previous preparation of the clothes, such as soaking over night. Take the clothes dry, and when the Washer gets *through its work*, fill the boiler as full as it will hold by gently pressing them down with a stick. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water. If the water is hard it may be softened by a small piece of borax, which is harmless.

FOR LACE CURTAINS this Washer is *invaluable*. It cleanses them as no other process can, and without the slightest danger of injury.

No. 2, or small hotel size, is 8½ inches long, 7½ inches wide, 1½ inches deep, and weighs about 8 pounds. It will work in a flat-bottomed boiler holding from 15 to 25 gallons, and wash, of average pieces, from 1500 to 2000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.

For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most *powerful disinfector* known, leaving the fabrics pure as when new. By engineers, mechanics, and scientific men generally, it is pronounced one of the most wonderful discoveries in the principle of hydraulics, or water force, ever brought to light. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most powerful method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known. It is the greatest bleacher extant, and for that alone is worth ten times the price.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER & BLEACHER IS THIS:

We have 5 pounds of metal, which attains a greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward, and being held in contact with the hot metal, it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes *through which* the water *must pass* in a rapid *downward current*, thereby obtaining a *water force* which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

THE IMPROVED WASHER

has a perfect-fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler just as bright as new.

A WORD ABOUT BLEACHING.

There are few professional bleachers in the United States. The word "bleaching" implies the act of extracting vegetable or animal matter and discoloration from the various fibres which constitute our different fabrics. This is done by a regular chemical process, consisting, first, of alkaline boilings; second, immersions in solution of chloride of lime; third, a solution of acids. After each process the goods receive a thorough rinsing in clear water, then, last of all processes, to thoroughly extract all injurious matter, comes that of boiling in good soap and water. This leaves the goods pure and white as snow, ready to finish for the market. Now the question arises: Can those fabrics again absorb and fix all their natural discolorations? We answer, No; impossible. Then why is it (asks the housewife) my clothes become yellow and discolored? There are many reasons—poor soap, hard water, careless servants, not having strength to rub out the dirt yourselves, and not being able to use water by hand hot enough to keep the fabric expanded to the extent which is absolutely requisite to thoroughly extract the dirt, or "bleach the clothes." Clothes should never be bleached but once, but thoroughly washed, and they will always be white. THE FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER will do it for you every time.

THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER.

We want a Local Agent in every town in the United States. We know from experience that reliable, energetic men can make money selling the Washer and Bleacher in any community.

We want first-class men as General Agents; men capable of managing one or more counties.

To such we give a duly executed Certificate of Agency.

We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families. Also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.

The retail price of No. 1 WASHER in New York is $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $[illegible]; No. 1, $[illegible] per dozen; No. 2, $[illegible] per dozen.

SAMPLE, OR SINGLE WASHERS.

In States east of Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, also in Kansas and Nebraska, we will deliver at your nearest railway express office, CHARGES PREPAID, Sample No. 1 WASHER, $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $[illegible]; we will deliver, PREPAID, west of that line, a No. 1 WASHER as follows, viz.: In Dakota, at Bismarck or Yankton; in Wyoming, at Cheyenne; in Louisiana, at New Orleans; in Arkansas, at Little Rock and Texarkana; in Texas, at Denison or Sherman, for $3.50; in California, at San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville and San Jose; in Colorado, at Denver or Pueblo; and in Utah, at Ogden, for $4; in Idaho, at Franklin City, and in Texas at Corsicana, for $[illegible]; in New Mexico, at Santa Fe or Las Vegas, for $[illegible]. Our reason for so doing is to induce people to investigate this matter, feeling assured that a *trial* will secure an agent for us.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As to the reliability of this Company, we refer you to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, of this City, or to any Express Company in New York. Also the Publishers of the following named well-known leading journals, viz.: New York—*American Agriculturist*, Weekly *Sun*, Weekly *Times*, Weekly *Tribune*, Weekly *Witness*, *Christian at Work*; Boston—*Christian Advocate*, [illegible], *Youth's Companion*; Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, *Farmer's Review*, Cincinnati *Gazette*, Toledo *Blade*, Springfield *Farm & Fireside*, all of whom have frequently editorially indorsed us as well as our Washer.

In ordering, write plainly your name, Post Office, county and State. Also the name of the express office to which you wish the Washer forwarded.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

Remit by Post Office Order or Registered Letter, *at our risk*. We insure the delivery of all Washers ordered as above. [illegible] may also be sent by draft on New York.

Send for a sample and secure A [illegible] THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL.

When you order or write, [illegible] this paper. Address

Bissell Manufacturing Co.,

[illegible] BARCLAY [illegible]

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TRUE KNOWLEDGE.

What is true knowledge?—Is it with keen eye
Of learning's sons to thread the mazy way?
Is it of civic rights, and royal sway,
And wealth political, the depths to try?
Is it to delve the earth, or soar the sky;
To marshal nature's tribes in just array;
To mix, and analyze, and mete, and weigh
Her elements, and all her powers descry?
These things, who will may know them, if to know
Breed not vain-glory: but o'er all to scan
God in His works and word shewn forth below:
Creation's wonders; and Redemption's plan;
Whence came we; what to do; and whither go:
This is true knowledge, and "the whole of man."
—*Bishop Mant.*

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible] DAY—MAY 13.

[illegible] Merrill in the chair. Religious exercises conducted by C. [illegible], California.

[illegible] Philadelphia clergy [illegible] was presented in [illegible] General Conference to [illegible] in 1884.

[illegible] Harris presented the [illegible] A. C. George and [illegible] as members of the [illegible] of the Ecu[illegible]

[illegible] offered by W. R. [illegible], was adopted:

[illegible] nominations without re[illegible] order, the officers to be [illegible]

[illegible] for missionary secretaries [illegible] as follows: C. [illegible] New York; William [illegible] New England; W. H. [illegible]; J. M. Reid, of [illegible], of Genesee [illegible] of West Virginia [illegible] of California; [illegible] Cincinnati, who [illegible], of New [illegible] F. Graw, of New [illegible]

[illegible] the Conference proceeded [illegible] ballot.

[illegible] presented the [illegible]

[illegible] General Conference [illegible] Church [illegible] Conference [illegible] of the

[illegible] on the table was [illegible]

[illegible] the Discipline, [illegible] says: A [illegible] the elec[illegible]

[illegible]

ence of the Evangelical Association, which was received and ordered to be printed, and is as follows:

REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

To the bishops presiding and to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session in the city of Cincinnati, May, 1880.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN.—The bishops having appointed me as fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Evangelical Association to meet in Chicago, October, 1879, I visited said General Conference October 16, 1879, and was received by the bishops and members of said body with great respect and cordiality. They fixed the afternoon of October 18, 1879, as the special order to receive your address and the remarks which, at their request, were made by your delegate in the German language were evidently received with favor and evidences of pleasure. My address you will find correctly, though abbreviated, with this latter translated into English.

Bishop Marrill had the kindness to accompany me, and his visit pleased the brethren of that noble body of Christian ministers very much.

Bishop R. Dubs responded to our remarks in the usual kindly resolutions, and they appointed a delegation of their Church to greet you, and am sure you will be very much pleased to hear from them. Very respectfully, J. W. FREUND.

New York, May, 1880.

J. C. Hartzell, of Louisiana, presented the report of Rev. Emperor Williams, fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, which was received and ordered to be printed, and is as follows:

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF AMERICA.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Assembled in Cincinnati, Ohio, May, 1880.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN.—As your representative, to bear fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, I beg leave to report as follows: I left my home in New Orleans, August 12, 1878, and reached the seat of the General Conference above mentioned, at Jackson, Tenn., the following day, and was accorded a most hearty reception. On the day after my arrival, at a special hour, previously fixed, I was formally introduced to the body, and delivered as well as I could my message of fraternal greeting. The response on the part of the Conference, by one of its bishops, was fraternal in spirit and gave evidence of a high appreciation of the kindly sentiment which I had the honor to express in your name.

The prevalence of the yellow fever epidemic in the region from which I had come and the excited state of public sentiment lest that dread disease might at any time make its appearance in Jackson, rendered it prudent that my stay should be brief.

I am sure the Lord is blessing the labors of our brethren of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, and that between our own Church and it there will only be kind and fraternal relations. Very respectfully your servant in the Lord,

EMPEROR WILLIAMS.

Bishop Simpson presented a communication from the fraternal delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, inclosing the action of their General Conference, which was received and ordered to be printed, and is as follows:

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE FRATERNAL DELEGATES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

CINCINNATI, May 13, 1880.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN.—We beg leave to invite your attention to the following resolution, adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Atlanta, in May, 1878:

Resolved, That the second Wednesday of the session of the General Conference, to be held in the city of Nashville, in May, 1882, is suggested for the day of the reception of fraternal delegations, and that the evening of that day, and such other evenings as the Conference may order, shall be set apart for listening to addresses from delegations; and that all bodies in correspondence with us be fully advertised, in our letters and by our visiting delegates, of the day ordered by this body for the reception of fraternal delegates, their letters and their words of greeting.

Allow us to add, dear brethren, that your fraternal delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will receive a brotherly welcome. Praying God's blessing upon our Methodist brotherhood. We are very truly and fraternally yours, ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, JAMES H. CARLISLE.

The tellers reported the result of the ballot for missionary secretaries, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	386
Necessary for a choice	194
John M. Reid	261
Charles H. Fowler	220

The chair said: These two persons, having received a majority of all the votes cast, are elected corresponding secretaries of the Missionary Society.

The Conference then called for the remainder of the ballot, and it was read as follows:

J. [illegible] Newman	121
J. [illegible] Graw	48
J. C. George	27
[illegible]	26
[illegible]	26
[illegible]	17
[illegible]	9

[illegible] the remainder scattering.

[illegible] said the next thing in [illegible] the election of the Secretary of the Board of Church Extension.

[illegible] (Upper Iowa) nominated A. J. [illegible]

[illegible] Donaldson (Central Ohio) [illegible] nominated.

[illegible] in behalf of the [illegible] headquarters, [illegible] nomination of A. J. [illegible]

[illegible] (Troy) nominated

[illegible]

majority of all the votes, the chair declared him duly elected as Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Board.

TWELFTH DAY—MAY 14.

Bishop Andrews in the chair. Religious exercises conducted by W. S. Edwards, of Baltimore.

The chair announced that the next officer to be elected was the secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

L. Hitchcock nominated R. S. Rust.

O. J. Cowles (Wisconsin) nominated E. W. S. Hammond, of Lexington Conference.

Among the resolutions presented was one by M. H. Mendenhall (North Indiana), which was amended and adopted by the Conference, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the bishops to furnish to the Committee on Episcopacy for review to be submitted to the General Conference for confirmation, and when confirmed to be published in the appendix of the Discipline, such decisions of law questions, made in the course of their presidencies over the annual conferences, and in the meetings of the Episcopal Board, as relate to the administration of the Discipline by the presiding elders and pastors.

The report of the tellers on the election for Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society was as follows:

Whole number of votes	365
Necessary to a choice	184
R. S. Rust	252
E. W. S. Hammond	107

Rev. Dr. Rust was accordingly declared elected.

The Conference proceeded to nominate for editor of the *Christian Advocate*, whereupon D. Curry and J. M. Buckley, both of New York East, were placed in nomination. The roll of the Conference was called and the vote taken.

J. M. Buckley moved to proceed to the election of the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, which motion prevailed.

D. D. Whedon, of New York, G. R. Crooks, of New York, and Geo. Prentice, of Middletown, Conn., were put in nomination. The roll of Conference was called and the vote taken.

The result of the vote upon editor of the *Christian Advocate* was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	377
Necessary to a choice	189

Of these J. M. Buckley received 228, and was declared elected.

D. Curry of New York, received	146
J. P. Newman, of New York, "	2
B. K. Pierce, of Boston, "	1
G. Mather, of Ohio, "	1

It was voted to proceed to the election of editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*.

Samuel Mower, of Ohio, nominated F. S. Hoyt; J. S. Woods, of Indiana, seconded it.

The result of the ballot for editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes	373
Necessary to a choice	187
D. D. Whedon received	307

and is declared duly elected editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

George R. Crooks had	36
George S. Prentice had	21

By permission of the Conference, Wm. Butler, of the New England Conference, was permitted to offer

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY NO. I.

Whereas, The members of this General Conference have been invited through the corresponding secretary, Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., to attend the anniversary of the American Bible Society, to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday, May 16th, 1880; therefore,

Resolved, That the bishops be and hereby are requested to appoint two members of this body to represent the Conference on that occasion.

WM. BUTLER, Chairman.
D. W. C. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

The report as read was, on motion, adopted.

The election of editor of Sunday-school books and papers was next taken up. J. H. Vincent and Wm. M. Frysinger (Central Pennsylvania) were nominated.

The vote for editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* was at this point announced by Bishop Andrews:

Whole number of votes	335
Necessary for choice	168
F. S. Hoyt has	304

And is declared duly elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*.

There being no other nomination the Secretary was authorized to cast the vote for Alfred Wheeler, for editor of the *Pittsburg Advocate*.

The ballot for editor of Sunday-school books, papers and tracts resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	357
Necessary for choice	179
J. H. Vincent	239
W. M. Frysinger	111

For editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Arthur Edwards and N. H. Axtell were nominated. The vote resulted as follows:

Total vote	351
Necessary for choice	176
[illegible] Edwards	277
[illegible] Axtell	74

[illegible] DAY—MAY 15.

[illegible]

gions exercises conducted by L. Nippert, of Germany.

Dr. Woodruff, as a matter of privilege, read a communication from Rev. Wallace McMullen, fraternal delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Church. This letter returned thanks for kindnesses received, expressed appreciation of the work done by the Church here, and in touching words bade the Conference adieu.

The secretary read a telegram containing the greeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in session at Evansville, Indiana. A courteous response was ordered.

On suspension of the rules the Committee on Boundaries reported, in favor of amending ¶ 388, chapter fourth, part fifth, by inserting the words "in which it shall be necessary for a majority of the five members respectively representing each of said conferences to concur."

On motion of J. W. Hoyt, the rules were suspended to receive a report from the Committee on Entertainment and Location of General Conference.

The report favored the future defrayment of the expenses of the delegates to the General Conference by a general fund provided for this purpose by the whole Church. To do this would cost from $35,000 to $40,000, which would be an average of about $6 per Church, leaving out of the estimate a large number of Churches not able to pay anything. To carry out this idea the Committee recommended the following plan:

1. The appointment of a Commission by the Bishops to take the matter in charge.
2. This commission to be composed of nine members representing the different sections of the work.
3. The Commission to estimate the expenses of the General Conference and apportion same among the annual conferences.
4. Each annual conference to have a Sub-Committee on this subject, composed of one minister and one layman.
5. The money apportioned to the different charges to be raised in yearly installments.
6. The location of the General Conference to be fixed by the Commission of nine, with the concurrence of the Bishops.
7. The Commission of nine to have power to constitute what Sub-Committees may be necessary.

On motion the report was ordered printed and the consideration of it made the order of the day for Monday at ten o'clock.

J. M. Walden, of Cincinnati, presented the memorial of the National Local Preachers' Association, which was referred.

The resolution of M. H. Mendenhall, calling for the publication in the Discipline of the decisions of the Bishops, was taken up, discussed at some length, amended and adopted, as follows:

Whereas, Many of the rulings of the bishops have never been given to the Church at large; and,

Whereas, Such decisions are of very great value as guides in the interpretation of the Discipline, though not always final; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Episcopacy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the bishops to furnish to the Committee on Episcopacy for review, to be submitted to the General Conference for confirmation, and when confirmed to be published in the appendix to the Discipline, such decisions of law questions, made in the course of their presidencies over the annual conferences as relate to the administration of the Discipline by presiding elders and pastors.

On motion of T. J. Ferrill, of Missouri, the Conference proceeded to the election of editor for the *Central Christian Advocate*. Benjamin St. James Fry, W. R. Goodwin, and J. C. W. Coxe were nominated.

Dr. Woodruff announced that Rev. Wm. Arthur, fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Church, was about to leave the Conference, and he moved that he be asked to say a few parting words.

Mr. Arthur, being introduced, in behalf of himself and his colleagues thanked the Conference for its kindness. The days he had spent here had been days of great interest and of some instruction. He had been thinking, he said, how how much would be accomplished if as much Christian effort were put forth by the people of God in the next hundred years as in the hundred years just passed. F. W. McDonald also made a few remarks.

O. H. Warren was the only nominee for the editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Conference for him.

Amos Shinkle, Esq., presented Report No. 1, from the Committee on Book Concern. This report made four recommendations, as follows:

1. That the deficiency in the Episcopal Fund be charged to profit and loss in the accounts of the Book Concern.

This was amended so as to include the exact amount of the deficiency up to Jan. 1, 1880 and adopted.

[illegible] Hunt, of Genesee, stated

the deficiency to be as follows: Eastern Book Concern, $87,645.95; Western Book Concern, $32,665.29; Total, $120,311.24.

2. That the publication of the National Repository be dispensed with at the close of the present year.

Laid upon the table.

3. That the publication of Golden Hours be also dispensed with at the close of the year.

Laid upon the table.

4. That the election of editors for the Church papers in California and in the South be deferred for the present.

The editor of *Christian Apologist* excepted, this was adopted.

The ballot for editor of *Central Christian Advocate* was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	352
Necessary to a choice	177
Benj. St. Jas. Fry	251
W. R. Goodwin	52
J. C. W. Coxe	45

and Benjamin St. James Fry declared duly elected.

Dr. J. M. Walden then presented the report of the Committee on the time and place of holding the ordination services of the bishops elect. The Committee reported in favor of holding the services in Music Hall on a week from Tuesday.

Dr. Lanahan moved to amend the report of the Committee so as to have the services held in St. Paul's Church at the time already fixed, next Wednesday.

The substitute being accepted by 186 to 131, the vote was then taken on its adoption. It was adopted by a vote of 181 to 136.

FOURTEENTH DAY—MAY 17.

Bishop Wiley presiding. G. Cummings, of Philadelphia, led in the devotional exercises.

J. W. Willett, of Providence, presented the following, which was put upon its passage:

Resolved, That in rejecting the resolution relating to the status of a bishop elect presented by Dr. Wentworth, of the Genesee Conference, on the 13th inst., this General Conference did not express approval of the doctrine of three orders in the ministry. It simply declared that a bishop elect is not divested of his rights and responsibilities as a member of an annual conference and of this body, nor is be invested with the authority and responsibility of a bishop until he is formally inducted into that office.

Resolved, That the episcopacy of our Church is not an order but an office.

J. P. Wentworth, of Genesee, moved a substitute.

W. H. Ferris, of New York, moved to refer the whole matter to the committee on episcopacy. Adopted.

The secretary announced that Brother Darrow has charge of the box for the reception of the memorials, and desired that the members of the General Conference should hand their memorials directly to him.

A. J. Kynett, of Iowa, offered the following:

Resolved, That when no action has been taken in fixing the quorum of a deliberative body no number less than a majority constitute a quorum.

Resolved, That when the chairman has decided that a quorum is not present, it is not competent for a non-quorum to overrule his decision.

J. Smart, of Detroit, said: Quarterly conferences are deliberative bodies, and a quorum consists of the parties who are present. I suppose this resolution does not propose to change that. Many of the committees might find it impossible to get a majority. There are so many sitting at the same time, and then most of them have voted that those present shall constitute a quorum. I move that the resolution lie on the table.

The resolution was read, and by a count vote of 167 to 58 it was laid on the table.

J. R. Thompson, of West Virginia, offered the following:

Resolved, That in organizing the general committees twenty-five shall constitute a quorum.

On motion of K. P. Jervis, of Genesee, it was laid on the table.

W. Hamilton, of West Wisconsin, presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the petition of Rev. Alfred Brunson, D.D., now in the hands of the Committee on the Book Concern, be printed in the Daily Advocate.

The petition was for an equitable division of the proceeds of the Book Concern.

A. W. Milby, of Wilmington, presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The question of a colored bishop is with great persistency urged upon the attention of the General Conference;

Whereas, It is a question to be determined, not by appeals to sentiment, but by arguments and facts addressed to the reason and the understanding; and,

Whereas, We believe that the records of the benevolent societies, and the statistical reports of the several annual conferences composed of colored preachers, will furnish the best data for a wise and godly judgment; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be and are hereby instructed to inquire into and report to this Conference, at an early day, the following items in respect to the conferences composed, in whole or in part, of colored preachers, to-wit:

1. The amount of money contributed by said conferences to the episcopal fund during the last quadrennium.
2. The amount contributed to the missionary cause.
3. The amount to the Church Extension Society.
4. The amount given to the Freedmen's Aid Society.
5. The amount received by said conferences from the Missionary Society during the quadrennium.
6. The amount received from the Church Extension Society.
7. The amount received from the Freedman's Aid Society.

A. W. MILBY,
CHAS. HILL.

J. W. Dunn, of Mississippi, presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the General Conference of 1884 that the time for the reception of fraternal delegates begin with the evening of the fifth day of the session.

Also the following:

Whereas, Two-thirds of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are women loyal to her doctrines and Discipline, and whose prayers for this General Conference are unceasing and who abound in every good word and work, and yet have no voice or representation on the floor of the General Conference; and,

Whereas, The women of our Church in common with their sisters of America have undertaken organized efforts to combat the stupendous evil of intemperance that invades almost every household and association; and,

Whereas, The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union has for its president one of the elect ladies of our Church whose presence we are glad to observe here to-day; therefore,

Resolved, That the sympathies and prayers of this General Conference are and ever will be with these noble women, and that we bid them God speed in their great and good work; and the president of this General Conference be requested to invite Miss Frances Willerd, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the platform and request her to address this General Conference for ten minutes.

L. A. Belt, of Central Ohio, moved to suspend the order to hear Miss Willard.

J. M. Buckley, of New York, believed the paper contained several grave errors, and opened the door to invasion of time which would cost the General Conference more than it would come to. The paper made the monstrous assumption that two-thirds of our members, who are women, are without representation on this floor. This he declared untrue in nature or in spirit. The delegates here represent the whole church—men, women and children. He was opposed to the assumption, which, if true, declared upon this floor that the Methodist Episcopal Church and every other church from the time it was founded by the Divine Lord, has been a despotism not less terrible than that exercised by the Czar of Russia. If the Church be the Church which came to us from the apostles in Jerusalem, then those who are here to-day, the delegates who pass its laws, represent all the members of the Church — men, women and children. So much for that. He regretted the assumption that this General Conference needed any stimulus on the subject of temperance. The Methodist Episcopal Church was a total abstinence church from top to bottom. A week's time was saved by putting off reception of fraternal delegates until evening. If Miss Willard was admitted, it must not be because she is a woman, but because she has a cause, and if so, why should not the representatives of other causes be admitted. Let us stick to our own business.

T. L. Flood, of Erie, insisted that women were not represented as the men were. No woman has cast a ballot in the quarterly conferences, nor has any woman occupied the seat of a delegate upon the floor. While the men represent the churches, it is not even accorded the women that the president of their Union may speak ten minutes before the Conference. Miss Frances Willard speaks for the Union and for the nation. Let us hear her, and hear her now.

B. Kelley, of South Kansas, moved that the Conference hear Miss Willard ten minutes, as did also C. H. Payne, of Cincinnati.

R. M. Hatfield, of Rock River, moved to amend so that the same courtesy be extended to other temperance bodies.

A. J. Kynett, of Upper Iowa, said: We could have heard that ten-minutes speech and saved three-quarters of an hour while we have been discussing this subject.

R. M. Hatfield's amendment did not prevail.

On motion, the previous question was ordered.

J. M. Buckley, of New York East, called for the yeas and nays upon the adoption of the substitute of C. H. Payne for the original motion, and the call was sustained.

The roll-call showed 218 yeas, and 118 nays.

The question then recurred on the motion as substituted, and it was adopted.

FIFTEENTH DAY—MAY 18.

Bishop Simpson presided. S. F. Upham, of New England, conducted the religious exercises.

The bishops elect were excused from further service on the floor as delegates, and invited to seats upon the platform.

Dr. Gillett, the mover of the resolution asking Miss Willard to address the Conference yesterday, presented the following note from Miss Willard, which was read from the stage, and was received with applause:

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY MORNING.

To the General Conference:

HONORED BRETHREN—It is the judgment of many of your members who championed the cause of women in yesterday's debate (in whose judgment I concur) that I had better state to you, with my hearty thanks for the final vote, that I decline to use the hard-earned ten minutes allotted me.

Suffer me, however, to explain that having been sent here as a fraternal visitor by our Women's National Society, and moreover, having so often spoken before ecclesiastical bodies upon their earnest solicitation, and never having attended a General Conference before, I had no idea of the strong opposition that would be manifested, or I would not have listened to the generous friends who urged the matter on your attention.

Your sister in Christian work,
FRANCES E. WILLARD,
President Women's National Christian Temperance Union.

J. M. Trimble, of Ohio, said that the Committee on Episcopacy had instructed him to present their report, with the request that it be read, and he be allowed to make a few remarks. The report was read:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EPISCOPACY, NO. III.

The Committee on Episcopacy, having considered the memorials and petitions referred to it on the election of a bishop of African descent, adopted each of the following resolutions by a vote of thirty-nine to eight:

1. Resolved, That the best interests of our Church in general, and of our colored people in particular, require that one or more of our general superintendents should be of African descent.

2. Resolved, That we recommend that this General Conference elect one bishop of African descent.

J. M. TRIMBLE, Chairman.
BENJ. ST. JAMES FRY, Secretary.

Dr. Trimble said that in view of the order of the day, he would move that the report be received and made the order of the day for next Thursday, and the motion prevailed.

Bishop Simpson introduced to the Conference the following fraternal delegates: Rev. Dr. J. J. Smith and Rev. Dr. David Wilson, of the Methodist Protestant Church; Rev. Elias Kepplinger, of the Evangelical Association of North America.

J. Cummings, of New England, on behalf of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, announced that they had arranged for the reception of delegates from the Methodist Protestant Church and from the Evangelical Association, and moved that when we adjourn it be to meet to-night at St. Paul's Church, at 7½ o'clock.

Bishop Simpson said that no particular time had been fixed when determining the place and the day for the consecration of the bishops, and suggested the hour of eleven.

It was ordered that the consecration take place to-morrow at 11 o'clock, in Pike's Opera House.

The order of the day, memorial services of the deceased bishops, and other deceased General Conference officers was taken up.

W. H. Hunter, of Central Illinois, read the 982d hymn.

D. W. Bartine, of Newark, offered prayer.

F. S. Hoyt, of North Ohio, read as scripture lesson, the 90th psalm.

J. M. Thoburn, of South India, read the second lesson a part of the 15th Chapter of 1st Corinthians.

J. W. Joyce, of Northwest Indiana, read the 1002d hymn.

The memoir of Bishop E. S. Janes was then read by Cyrus D. Foss, D.D.; of Bishop Edward Raymond Ames, by C. H. Fowler, D.D.; of Bishop Gilbert Haven, by Rev. W. P. Mallallen, D.D.; of Rev. Reuben Nelson, D.D., book agent, by Rev. Daniel Curry, D.D.; of Rev. R. H. Dashiell, D.D., missionary secretary, by Rev. J. M. Reid, D.D.

Resolutions respecting the death of John R. Goodwin were also read and adopted.

A. S. Ladd, of Maine, offered the following, which, on motion of S. L. Baldwin, of Foochow, was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

Whereas, Our beloved Bishops Scott and Bowman have been greatly afflicted in the loss of their companions during the last quadrennium; therefore,

Resolved, That we extend to them our profoundest sympathy, and give them an assurance of our earnest prayers, that the God of all grace may constantly and abundantly comfort and support them.

Passed by a rising vote.

The triumphs of the gospel in the Island of Samoa are remarkable. Only thirty-six years ago the people were barbarous, without a written language. The whole population—34,000—are now professed Christians, church-going, Bible-reading, earnest in prayer and effort, sending the gospel and missionaries to other islands, with sixty students in their Theological Seminary, from which they send out some twenty yearly, and, in their poverty, give more than $5,000 a year.

General News Items.

Leon Say has been elected President of the French Senate.

Nebraska and Dakotah Republicans elected Blaine delegates.

Geo. P. Morrow, shoe dealer of New York, failed. Liabilities about $200,000.

Gladstone is petitioned to immediately recall Sir Bartle Frere from South Africa.

Lord Beaconsfield is giving much of his attention to farming. He is a lover of roses.

Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D., was elected president of the Baptist Missionary Union.

Republicans of the eighth Illinois district nominated Judge L. E. Payson for Congress.

The Mexican government has contracted for additional steamship service with New Orleans and New York.

The Colorado Republican convention requested delegates to use all honorable means to secure the election of Gen. Grant.

The forest fires in New Jersey extended over a vast region, embracing the most valuable cedar timber lands in the State, and have made their way toward the sea coast.

The iron mills and furnaces of Kensington district, Philadelphia, employing about 12,000 men, are now idle in consequence of a difference between the masters and men as to wages.

Count Victor Zichy, formerly Under Secretary of State in the Tisza Ministry, and Count Stephen Karolyi fought a duel near Pesth. Zichy was seriously wounded, and will scarcely survive.

The President nominated Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, to be postmaster-general, vice David Key, appointed U. S. District Judge, and Gen. James Longstreet, of Georgia, to be Minister to Turkey, vice Horace Maynard.

The expense of the Afghan war foots up to the vast sum of $65,000,000, of which $20,000,000 remains unprovided. The bill is still increasing, as the conquerors have not yet sufficient control to collect any considerable part of the expense off the people.

The French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 355 to 105, passed the bill abolishing the certificates granted to bishops, monks and nuns, which have hitherto served the same purposes as the government examination diplomas required of lay teachers.

A fire at Dunslow & Bush, oil works, New York, midnight of the 25th, spread rapidly. The oil tank exploded. The flames extended to several vessels and to Adams' lumber yard. The schooner Chas. Connelley was burned. The explosion destroyed two buildings.

A special from Port Washington, Wis., says: A farmer named John Conrad, living near this place, came home drunk Monday, and after beating his crippled and bed-ridden son, ended by throwing him down stairs and breaking his neck. Conrad concealed the murder and started East with the intention of going to Europe, but was arrested at Buffalo and is now on his way back.

The Sibley Cotton Mills board organized at Augusta, Ga., by election of Wm. C. Sibley as president. Among the directors are Samuel Keyser, of New York, and Walter Smith, of Cincinnati. The authorized capital of the company is $1,000,000. The amount subscribed is $600,000. The erection of a factory will proceed at once. This will be one of the largest factories in the South. The cotton mills in Augusta have paid since the war from 8 to 20 per cent per annum.

Mr. Fish, United States Consul at Tunis, reports the completion of a railroad, fully equipped from Tunis to the frontier, with branches to ports on the Mediterranean [illegible]. The road is a French enterprise, connecting with the French possessions in Algeria. Its political importance seems to be greater than its commercial. It gives to France the control of North Africa. The road is about 120 miles long, capital stock 90,000,000 francs, and its location about equal distance between the Mediterranean on the north and the mountain range which separates the fertile plains from the deserts on the south. A [illegible] line is already in full [illegible] Ancient Carthage is [illegible] transformed into a [illegible]

[THE] SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880.

Editorial Correspondence.

FOR FOUR YEARS.

By a unanimous vote the General Conference on the twenty-[illegible] of May returned us to the [illegible] of the SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] next four years. We can[illegible] less than express our profound gratitude for so splendid an [illegible]. Seven years ago the [illegible] was begun, and [illegible] three years as a private enterprise we assumed all risks and did [the] entire work of editor and business manager. For this work we [illegible] no pay. A debt of $1,000 [illegible] is still carried by us personally. During the past four [years] the paper has been an official [illegible] of the church, and we have [done] the best we could to make it [illegible] to our church work in the [illegible]. The steady growth in the [illegible] of our subscription list, and [the] hearty co-operation of the ministry in the patronizing territory, [illegible] indicated that our work was [illegible]. Our policy has been, [illegible] continue to be, to express [illegible] convictions on all questions [illegible] the religious, educational, [illegible] industrial or political interests of our people. Without at all [illegible] perfection in judgment, it [illegible] us a great satisfaction [illegible] during the years past [illegible] critics have almost [illegible] from the ranks of the [illegible] enemies of our church [illegible] or from those whose [illegible] of that work has entitled [illegible] as a matter of charity to [illegible]

[illegible] brethren and friends, [illegible] preachers and people of [illegible] the great Southwest, [illegible] dedicate ourselves [illegible] of the Master afresh, [illegible] within our power [illegible] to the end that [illegible] may increase in [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. J. H. Vincent remains at the head of the Sunday-school and Tract Societies, and will be assisted as before by Dr. J. M. Freeman.

BOOK AGENTS.

J. N. Phillips, Esq., and Dr. Sandford Hunt were returned to the Book Agencies at New York by a practically unanimous vote. Considerable interest centered on the election of the Western Agents. On the first ballot Dr. J. M. Walden was elected by a large vote. Rev. Wm. P. Stowe, of Wisconsin, was elected his associate. This brother brings to his important work a vigorous body, an active mind and considerable business experience. He will succeed. The retirement of Rev. Dr. Hitchcock from the Book Agency was a source of regret to many. For twenty years he has held this important work in hand, and has stood ready to champion the interests of every enterprise necessary to establish the publishing interests of the Church throughout the West and South. Dr. Walden, on behalf of himself and all the employes of the Western Concern, on last Thursday, presented Dr. Hitchcock with a splendid watch and chain, and a fine gold-headed cane.

EDITORS.

But two changes were made in the editors of the church papers.

Dr. Whedon remains at the head of the *Quarterly Review*. But few, if any, questions his right to that place while his vigor of mind remains. Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley takes the helm upon the editorial staff of the *New York Advocate*. He is from the pastorate, and so is fresh from the people. He is a man of large experience in church matters, a vigorous writer, and a clear and strong thinker. He speaks with great fluency and power. He will make, we predict, a successful editor. Dr. O. H. Warren, the scholarly and successful editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, was retained. So also was Dr. A. Wheeler, of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, and Dr. F. A. Hoyt, of the *Western*, at Cincinnati, and Dr. Arthur Edwards, of the *Northwestern*, at Chicago, and Dr. B. St. J. Fry, of the *Central*, at St. Louis, and Dr. E. Q. Fuller, of the *Methodist Advocate* at Atlanta. Rev. Dr. B. F. Crary was elected editor of the California *Advocate* at San Francisco. The *Advocate* at Portland, Oregon, was discontinued, with the understanding that it would hereafter be published as a private enterprise.

OUR PAPERS IN THE SOUTH.

One of the sharpest contests of the Conference was over our papers in the South. The Book Committee presented majority and minority reports. The majority report recommended that both papers be continued with a subsidy of $2000 each, as during the past quadrennium. The minority report was as follows:

To the General Conference in Session.—We, members of your Committee on the Book Concern, desire to present a report dissenting from the action of the majority at a meeting of said committee, which voted to recommend the continuance of the two papers at the South on the same basis as they have been during the last four years, which is at a loss of sixteen thousand dollars.

The Methodist Advocate, published at Atlanta, Georgia, after twelve years' continuance, at a loss of $68,770.30, has now [illegible] 3,720 subscribers. It sank $10,296.34 of [this] amount during the past four years, [while] the increase in its subscription list was only [illegible].

That is, for two dollars (its subscription [price]) the Book Concern furnishes a paper [that] costs to produce it within a fraction of three dollars. In other words, it pays a bonus to each subscriber of about one dollar per annum for taking the paper.

[This] strange business transaction has been continued for twelve years, and without [any] promise of better results the majority report proposes to continue it.

The SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, published at New Orleans, the commercial center of the South, is reported by [illegible] agents to have now a circulation of [illegible] four thousand copies. It has, by [illegible] of the last General Conference, [illegible] annual subsidy of two thousand [illegible] eight thousand dollars for [illegible] years which, we understand, [illegible] by the Book Concern.

[illegible] earnestly recommend as a [illegible] Methodist Advocate and the [illegible] CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE be con[illegible] the paper be hereafter [illegible] place as they direct under [illegible] the book agents at New [illegible] they put all their other op[illegible] strictly paying basis as soon [illegible]

[illegible], the 22d, was given al[illegible] to the discussion of [illegible]. A motion to lay the [illegible] on the table was [illegible] of the laymen [illegible] vote, the lay vote [illegible] it on the [illegible] of sentiment was [illegible] to have one [illegible] and give it [illegible] what money [illegible] that [illegible] self-support[illegible] united in [illegible] and on the [illegible] reports [illegible] both pa[illegible] [illegible]

and the General Conference to transfer Ames Church to the Austin or some continuous white conference, or else to create "Ames," the three German Churches, together with such white presiding elders of the Louisiana Conference or resident ministers connected with the New Orleans University, etc., as may so elect, into a White Mission Conference of Louisiana.

The matter was duly considered and the following action taken:

Resolved, That the Memorial from Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, New Orleans, asking to be connected with the Austin Conference, etc., be returned to that church with the statement that in the judgment of the Committee on Boundaries, which has full power to act in the premises, the memorial cannot be entertained, because of the law expressed in Paragraphs 386 and 387 of the Discipline.

[Signed.] W. L. HARRIS, President.
J. S. BINGHAM, Secretary.

The paragraphs referred to make it the duty of any one proposing change in conference boundaries to first give notice to the annual conferences to be affected. The relations of Ames Church to the Louisiana Conference have, until very recently, been pleasant, and there in our judgment no just reasons why those relations should not be resumed and made perpetual. Whatever difficulties may exist because of prejudice in the congregation on account of the few colored people who may desire to worship with them, these difficulties cannot be removed or avoided by belonging to any other conference.

THE NEW ORLEANS GERMAN CHURCHES.

The petition of the New Orleans German Churches asking to be connected with the Southern German Conference has been granted, and hereafter the Southern German Conference will include the work among the Germans in Texas and Louisiana. J. C. H.

The Public School Teachers.

A subscription list is being circulated, headed as follows:

The failure of the State and City to pay the Public School Teachers of New Orleans the salaries to which they are justly entitled for valuable services faithfully rendered, has caused them great distress and actual suffering; and their condition is such as to call for some action in their behalf. In order, therefore, to relieve their immediate and pressing necessities, it is proposed to raise a fund by subscription, which shall be applied to the payment in full of all Certificates of Indebtedness held by the Teachers. The Certificates thus paid to be transferred to and divided among the subscribers in return for their contributions, who shall hold and collect them from the State or City, as the case may be. In other words, it is proposed to negotiate a loan without interest from the citizens, but secured by School Certificates as collaterals. We, the undersigned, do hereby subscribe the following amounts, in order to carry out the movement as above proposed:

What next!

The gutters are being cleaned by subscription. It is now proposed to pay the public school teachers by the same method. Meanwhile the city authorities go into the courts to assist the ruinous policy of repudiation by which this condition of affairs is brought about.

We deeply sympathize with the outraged teachers, and all other innocent parties upon whom the burden of repudiation must inevitably fall, but we cannot advise that assistance be tendered them from motives of public charity. It is simply to add insult to injury. Better close the schools. This subscription plan is delusory, and temporary in the relief it may afford. It is the duty of the city and State to maintain public schools, and provide the salaries of the teachers. When tax delinquents are forced to a settlement, and repudiators repudiated there will be money in the public treasury to pay school teachers. Until that time it is idle to ask citizens to doubly tax themselves to remedy the deficiencies of incompetent and blundering administration of public affairs.

The June number of the *International Review*, delayed until the 25th of May, includes Wilkie Collins' "Considerations of the Copyright Question." The table of contents is if anything more varied than usual. It presents nine essays from as many contributors in America, England and France. Professor Lounsbury, of Yale College, writes on the English Language in America. M. Auguste Langel, of Paris, sketches Chateaubriand. Robert P. Porter gives some valuable statistics as to "Our Goodly Heritage." Mr. Hamerton practically considers certain phases of art. The recent English elections receive learned attention, and there are articles in science and history.

The question of improving the lighting and ventilating of our churches and public halls is one that comes home to every citizen, wherever living, in city, town or village. The most recent appliance, and one that possesses greatest merit in its line, is the Frink Patent Reflector. This economizer and concentrator of light is now in use in thousands of public buildings. It saves its cost in any building in which it is in use in a short period. See advertisement.

The fifteenth annual report of the National Temperance Society and Publication House has been received from No. 58 Reade street, New York.

[illegible] annual convention of [illegible] of Georgia [illegible] has a [illegible]

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

SIXTEENTH DAY—MAY 19.

Bishop Bowman presided. J. P. Newman, of New York, conducted religious exercises.

An invitation from the Young Men's Christian Association, of Cincinnati, to use their rooms, was accepted with thanks.

J. W. Hoyt, of New England, moved to take up the report of the Committee on Place and Entertainment of the General Conference.

It was, after some debate, indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 205 to 114.

The rules were suspended to receive the report of the committee on John Street Church, which was adopted, and trustees confirmed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JOHN STREET CHURCH

The Special Committee on John Street Church, in the city of New York, beg leave to report that in examining the papers of conveyance by which this old historic church, the first in American Methodism, was placed in the custody and under the supervision of the General Conference, we find the Legislature of New York State, March 24, 1866, passed an act creating a corporation through which this church could be legally placed under the supervision and in the care of the General Conference, providing in such act against the sale or mortgage of the church property without the consent of the General Conference and the order of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of the State. Your committee also find that the special corporation so created did, at the General Conference held at Chicago, May, 1868, petition said Conference to accept the care of said John Street Church, under the title of "The First Methodist Episcopal Centennial Church of the city of New York;" under the conditions of said special charter, and the further provision that the nomination of trustees should be made by the last quarterly-meeting conference, of said John Street Church, immediately preceding the session of the General Conference.

Your committee further find that the General Conferences of 1868, 1872 and 1876 did elect such trustees, and that the trustees so elected have protected the temporal interests of the Church to our satisfaction.

Our investigations have also convinced us that to make this old and honored Church efficient or even to preserve it from a forced enfeeblement, speedy and vigorous efforts should be made to secure such an endowment as will in part provide for the great work demanded on every side, but which the removal of its more wealthy members from the lower part of the city has destroyed the ability of the Church to do.

"Excepting Trinity and St. Paul's Episcopal Churches, the Methodists are the only denomination of Protestant Christians that sustain religious services in a church edifice in the large district lying South of of Chamber street, in a direct line from the North to the East rivers, containing a population of over thirty thousand souls, including more than six thousand children, between the ages of five and fifteen years."

In view of the vast opportunities for missionary work in the lower part of the city of New York, the actual removal of other Protestant Churches from this part of the city, and the certainty that the self-support of this Mother Church of Methodism is becoming impossible, by reason of the same facts which have driven Protestant Churches from this field, we recommend the pastor and officiary of John Street Church to immediately adopt some method for securing suitable endowment for the efficient working of Church agencies in saving men, and the perpetuity of the Church edifice through all of future time.

As the centennial of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church will occur in 1884, we suggest, without entering into details, that it may be feasible to interest the entire Methodism of our own country, as well as that of the mother country and the Canadas, perpetuating this old historic Church, planted more than a hundred years ago, to evidence on this continent the truth of John Wesley's maxim, a maxim we, his children, hold as our own: "The world is our parish." We also recommend the editors of our papers to render such aid as may be necessary to carry out the suggestions of this report.

Nominated by the quarterly conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Centennial Church of the City of New York (John Street), we approve and offer the following names for this General Conference to elect as trustees of said Church: Benjamin Weymouth, Edward Allen, John Bentley, Benjamin W. Tilton, William Collins, Jas. Wright, Walter B. Bailey, Frank E. Trowbridge, Reece B. Gwillim.

J. Evans, of Colorado, moved to proceed to the election of the editor of the *Christian Apologist*. Adopted.

L. Nippert, of Germany and Switzerland, nominated Wm. Nast, and this was seconded by C. B. Fisk, of New Jersey.

No other nomination being made, it was ordered that the secretary cast the ballot for William Nast, and he was declared elected.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Itinerancy was adopted, as follows:

1. That having considered the proposition asking for the establishment of some regulations whereby the superabundance of young ministers in the East may be transferred to the West, they deem it impracticable to devise any system for such transfers as are contemplated in the paper, submitted to them, and think that such transfers must depend upon the exercise of the discretion of the bishops.

2. They have also considered the paper relating to requiring the consent of an annual conference to the transfer of preachers to its body. Such a regulation would be an infringement upon the constitutional authority of the bishops to make the appointments of all traveling preachers; and the committee deem it inexpedient to take any action upon the subject.

D. A. WHEDON, Chairman.

Report No. 2, of the same committee, was adopted as follows:

They have considered the question submitted to them respecting the number of preachers necessary for the proper organization of an annual conference; and they respectfully recommend that no annual conference, other than those in foreign mission fields, should be organized with less than fifteen effective members.

D. A. WHEDON, Chairman.

The Thanksgiving memorial of brethren in Norway was ordered to be printed in the *Daily Advocate*, and the secretary instructed to send a suitable reply.

The order of the day, the consecration of the bishops, was then taken up.

Bishop Scott took the chair.

The 815th hymn was announced, commencing:

"Draw near, O Son of God, draw near,
Us with thy flaming eye behold."

During the singing of this hymn the board of bishops accompanied by the candidates and eight elders came in procession upon the platform, arranging themselves on either side, with the four bishops elect in the center, facing the congregation.

Bishop Bowman read the collect, commencing:

"Almighty God who by thy Son Jesus Christ," etc., while all remained standing.

W. H. Olin, of Wyoming, read the "epistle," as found in Acts xx, 17-35.

L. Hitchcock, of Rock River, read the "Gospel," from St. John xxi, 15-17.

A. K. Sanford, of New York, and J. M. Reid, of Michigan, presented bishop elect H. W. Warren.

Wm. Butler, of New England, and W. J. Paxson, of Philadelphia, presented bishop elect C. D. Foss.

Wm. Nast, of Central German, and J. N. Fitzgerald, of Newark, presented bishop elect J. F. Hurst.

G. W. Woodruff, of New York East, and O. H. Warren, of Central New York, presented bishop elect E. O. Haven.

Bishop W. L. Harris called the congregation to prayer, after which Bishop Foster offered the prayer of consecration.

Bishop Simpson presented the usual disciplinary questions, appropriate to consecrations of bishops, which were distinctly answered by the candidates.

Bishop Wiley said it was the custom to invite all the congregation to join with them in silent prayer, and after a few moments thus spent the bishop offered the form of prayer laid down.

Then "*Veni Creator Spiritus*" was repeated in alternate unison, Bishop Merrill leading, and the bishops and ordaining elders facing the candidates, all kneeling, after which Bishop Andrews offered the appropriate prayer, and all rose to their feet except the candidates, who remained kneeling.

Bishops Scott, Simpson and Bowman, together with Wm. Butler and W. J. Paxson, laid their hands upon the head of Bishop-elect H. W. Warren, and Bishop Simpson read the consecration service.

Bishops Scott, Harris and Foster, together with A. K. Sanford and J. M. Reid, laid their hands upon the head of Bishop-elect C. D. Foss, and Bishop Harris read the consecration service.

Bishops Scott, Wiley and Merrill, together with Wm. Nast and J. N. Fitzgerald, laid their hands upon the head of Bishop-elect J. F. Hurst, and Bishop Wiley read the consecration service.

Bishops Scott, Andrews and Peck, together with G. W. Woodruff and O. H. Warren, laid their hands upon the head of Bishop-elect E. O. Haven, and Bishop Andrews read the consecration service.

Bishop Foster presented the Scriptures, and administered the charge to Bishop H. W. Warren; Bishop Bowman to Bishop C. D. Foss; Bishop Merrill to Bishop J. F. Hurst; and Bishop Peck to Bishop E. O. Haven.

Bishop Peck read the closing prayer.

The newly-elected bishops then arose and were presented with their credentials by Bishop Harris.

The doxology was sung and the service concluded with the benediction by Bishop Scott.

At the close of the services many ladies and gentlemen friends of the new bishops came upon the platform to offer their congratulations.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—MAY 20.

Bishop Harris presided. W. W. Evans, of Central Pennsylvania, conducted the devotional exercises.

J. M. Reid, of Michigan, moved that the matter of nomination and appointment of the Boards of our Benevolent Societies be attended to, and the rules being suspended, on his motion, the bishops were requested to nominate the boards specified.

J. P. Newman, of New York, moved the suspension of the rules, to admit Report No. 1, of the Freedmen's Aid Committee. Rules were suspended and report read:

Your Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Work respectfully report:

1. That in its judgment the present organization of the Freedmen's Aid Society should remain unchanged.

2. That under the phrase "and others," of article 2, in the Constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Society, we see the way clear to aid the schools which have been established by our Church in the Southern States, among the white people, and hereby ask the General Conference to recommend to the board of managers of the society to give such aid to these schools during the next quadrennium as can be done without embarrassment to the schools among the freedmen. Signed,

J. P. NEWMAN, Chairman.
J. C. HARTZELL, Secretary.

J. P. Newman said: This report is in the interest of schools among the white people of the South. After an earnest discussion the committee concluded that the Freedmen's Aid Society should remain as it is, and then, interpreting the clause in the second article, "and others," as including the white people in the South, that is, under our ecclesiastical jurisdiction, call upon the General Conference to sanction that interpretation, so that a portion of the funds of the Freedmen's Aid Society might be appropriated for schools among white people. And it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, as it appeared to the members of the committee, that this is a question of vital importance to our work there. And, by this interpretation, we can sanction the action of the secretary, and also of the board of managers; and, while we may not diverge, yet we may constitutionally apply the funds necessary for this important object.

J. F. Spence, of Holston Conference: I desire to substitute for the second clause of the report the following:

Resolved, That in accordance with the spirit and letter of Article II, of the Constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Society, the whites of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South shall hereafter have recognition before the Church.

Resolved, That in presenting to our various congregations the educational interests in the South, the white and colored work shall be placed on a like basis, and twenty-five per cent. of the money so raised shall be appropriated (under the direction of the board) to the whites.

J. F. Spence said that during twelve years the whites had been ruled out. We want to know whether we are recognized or not. The Freedmen's Aid Society has given nearly a million of dollars for the educational work of the colored people in the South—scarcely anything for the whites. We have labored under the same difficulties of poverty and prejudice through all that Southland. Now the question is, can the Methodist Episcopal Church afford to legislate on the class line? If so we desire to know it. All we ask is (when money is raised by the Churches during the next quadrennium) for the whites and colored to share alike. We do not ask much, but we desire it to be distinctly said whether we can have anything. In that report there is nothing settled. If a certain amount be raised by the Churches, and that amount should not be sufficient to meet the wants of freedmen, we must be cut down. Money raised, it may be for the white work, would be turned over to that side of the question where it was not intended. And we cannot go before the Churches and raise money under false pretenses. All we ask to-day is that we be recognized by the General Conference, and that portion of the constitution be so construed or interpreted that there be no mistake, no turning aside, and with that our people will be perfectly satisfied. I hope the General Conference will agree in this matter.

J. Lanahan, of Baltimore, said: I think, Mr. Chairman, that the interpretation put on the constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Society is entirely incorrect. Very evidently the words 'and others" were intended to apply to persons who were not freedmen, who had not been in slavery, colored people. The Freedmen's Aid Society is a specialty in the Church. The very moment you introduce this white element into it you kill it. I move to lay that paper on the table.

The vote being taken, the substitute was laid on the table.

E. Q. Fuller, of Georgia, spoke in favor of the report that recognizes our work in the South among the white people. He said: "I believe that it is entirely consistent with the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society to look after these interests as well as the others. I believe money can be raised among our friends to carry on this work, and I believe the money, when raised, can be administered by the Freedmen's Aid Society with economy and success. I believe the best thing for the Freedmen's Aid Society itself is to keep these interests in its hands. The secretary of the Society knows the entire field. He is in sympathy with our work in this direction as well as the other. The Freedmen's Aid Society, as known by that name, ought to reach out its hands in that direction. It should come to be, before many years have passed, the educational society of our Church in the South. I has a tendency to draw these two people into harmony more and more. I believe that the interests of the Society itself, and the interests of the colored people in our Church will be promoted by the adoption of this report, and acting in harmony therewith."

H. W. Key, of Tennessee, said: Can the Methodist Episcopal Church afford to cherish caste, and organize two schools in the same territory to educate the members of the Church? I say it will drive the two people apart. We who are down there understand this thing and know all about it. I know that there has been money collected in the North, with the understanding that it should be given to white and colored schools together, and there has never been a colored student in the schools as yet. I know that. The Freedmen's Aid Society has a specific work, and that is the education of the colored people of the South. I have talked with those who have given money in the North, and they say they have given it for the freedmen. Some of them are now within the sound of my voice. I have no objection to the whites of the South being educated, but don't do it at our expense. [Laughter and applause.] We have no prejudice. Central Tennessee College stands with her doors open, and she will admit any class. White men may come there. White boys have been in Central Tennessee College, and white girls, too. Must we set up this objection and keep up this prejudice? The Methodist Episcopal Church is not ready to do that. I do not believe the Methodist Episcopal Church will foster prejudice and bull-dozing. If the secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society can do anything for the whites, we have no objection, but we do not think the Freedmen's Aid Society gives him that right. We believe the money is collected for the freedmen. When you put another car on the train you stop the train. Now, Mr. President, we, down there, say the Freedmen's Aid Society has done a noble work. We say that nine-tenths of the people in the North have given their money for that society. And must we, at this late hour, attach something else, and with false colors collect it for the poor whites of the South? They got down there because they went down. We were forced down. Give us fifty years and we will take our chances with the other educational societies of Church. Now, Mr. President, we say you may help the whites of the South, but do not retrench on us. I believe that if every nine men out of ten of the founders of the Freedmen's Aid Society could speak on this floor to-day, and if ninety-nine out of every hundred of the people of the North could speak on this floor to day, they would say, "We organized this society for the specific purpose of helping these people that were down-trodden by our government." And when you go to present the collection of the Freedmen's Aid Society to the people of the North they will say, "If you have taken up the whites of the South we don't propose to give our money for it." I am satisfied that nine-tenths of our innocent people in the North would say they did not want to foster caste. Our parish is the world, with no distinction. I am proud of a Church with such a record as the Methodist Episcopal Church. And must we put a distinction and organize other schools in the same territory? Must we make such a record as that here to-day? I say we are not ready to do it, and I believe I am backed up by this General Conference in the assertion.

O. H. Warren, of Central New York, said: The question is, shall we do anything for the white people of the South, and if we do, through the instrumentality of what society shall we do it? Shall we do it through the Freedmen's Aid Society, or what society? It is the instrument in the hands of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day for doing this work. Now we do not ask that the work among the freedmen shall be crippled. We do not ask that their efforts shall be crippled or hindered in their operation or their efficiency, but we do ask that a beginning be made among the white people of the South. Another thing we do not ask: We do not ask that schools for the whites be established side with the schools for the blacks. I do not say that even that might not be done, for there is prejudice against color in this wide world, and we are not legislating here on the basis of an ideal perfection, and we are not going to wait for these whites to cry to us until that prejudice has died away. That education will be most fatal to the color prejudice on caste. I say we are not asking that schools for the whites be established side by side with schools for the blacks. There are large sections of the country where there are poor whites and scarcely any blacks. And what are we going to do in this state of facts? I hope this General Conference will not refuse to pass something like that before us. I am sorry that we did not specify the amount in the resolution, but let us at least pass this majority report and begin our work in the South.

On motion of W. Lawrence, of Central Ohio, the order of the day was taken up, the Report No. 3, of the Committee on the Episcopacy, recommending the election of a colored bishop. The report was read.

J. S. Smart, of Detroit, moved the adoption of the report.

A. Wheeler, of Erie, presented the minority report of the Committee on Episcopacy, which was read as follows:

A portion of your Committee on Episcopacy differing widely from the majority, both as to the necessity and expediency of electing a colored bishop at the present time, feel constrained to express our dissent by filing a minority report. After listening attentively to prolonged discussions upon the subject, and giving due weight to the arguments urged with great warmth in its favor, and to full representations of the state of our religious work among the colored people of the South, representations made by themselves as well as by their white colaborers, we are convinced that a sound policy forbids the adoption of the recommendation of the majority; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to elect any more bishops at this General Conference.

A. WHEELER,
CLINTON B. FISK,
A. J. KYNETT,
And twenty-seven others.

J. S. Smart, of Detroit, said: In welcoming to this city, after citing the infamous resolutions passed by the General Conference of 1836, censuring the noble men who dared to raise their voices in behalf of the slave, Bishop Wiley eloquently exclaimed: "How has all this changed, as to-day we meet in the same city, with every vestige of slavery swept from our whole land, every sentiment of pro-slaveryism swept from our Church, two hundred thousand bondmen, and the sons and daughters of bondmen, gathered into our Church and thirty of their own representatives assembled with us, and with equal rights and powers to deliberate with us on the best interests of that Church that has had so large a share in their emancipation and uplifting." This is a grand climax, sir, which lacks but a single element to make it perfect, namely: And now with open arms we welcome to this platform and to our episcopacy to share our councils and our work as a peer with us forever one of the noble sons of this long oppressed and despised race. The Methodist Episcopal Church has never been a gainer by resisting the advancement of the colored man, and let me tell you that if to-day we grant this people a bishop of their own race it will not only be a blessing to them, but will meet with the approbation of the civilized world. Thousands and millions of benevolent Christians in this and other lands whose hearts have warmed toward this race, and whose prayers are still uplifted, and whose benefactions are poured out in their behalf, will rally to us as never before.

We believe in colored bishops. We even suspended our Restrictive Rules to make one for Liberia. We never doubt that the bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church are true apostolic bishops. Even the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, believes in colored bishops. The Southern bishops who have been introduced to this Conference and have shared this platform with our Scotts and Simpsons, have laid their hands on the heads of colored men to consecrate them to the office of a bishop. Shall our bishops be outdone in this line by those of the Southern Church? They all hold that the colored bishops of the South are as truly bishops in the Church of Jesus Christ as themselves. We must not only do as much as the Southern Church has done, but we must do more. We are in a position to do more. We have poured out our treasure like water to give them schools and churches. We have poured out our blood to emancipate and enfranchise them. We have received them into our Church and given them a seat in all our councils, except in that of the episcopacy. They sit by our side as our peers. If good enough to sit with us they are good enough to sit with bishops. Putting them in this position will put us in the lead of all other Churches as the friends of this race.

This will open a sublime mission to us in the South whose conquests will never end. This will give us more influence over the race than any other Church can ever obtain until it comes to our ground. But we are asked, Have we the man for the place? We think we have many. It would be strange if we had not. The Southern Church found men among their people whom they considered fit to be bishops immediately after the war, and the men they ordained have not dishonored their judgment. Who doubts that we have men as good as they? We do not claim that we have colored men equal to the most able of our present bishops. But we do claim that, all things considered, we have colored men better adapted to minister to their own race than any white man.

It will be said that a colored bishop can not preside in white conferences. Why should he, unless the whole conference desire him? Some white conferences, we are told, are already prepared to invite him. But there are fourteen colored conferences, more than any one bishop ought to superintend. Elect a colored bishop, give him five conferences a year to attend among his own people in the South, attending district conferences, dedications, college commencements, and other great occasions. Let him with our other bishops attend the anniversaries of our great benevolent associations, and if any time is left let him come with our Northern conferences, not to preside, unless invited, but to plead for his race in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid, Church Extension, and Missionary Societies. And with all due deference to the rest, I undertake to say he would be the most useful member of the board. With this arrangement he would attend the colored conferences about one-third of the time, and our other bishops about two-thirds. This certainly would give sufficient oversight to the general board. But it is urged if he is a general [illegible]

[illegible] he would be eligible [illegible] conference, and would be [illegible] himself in where he was not wanted. Our bishops are all general superintendents, and they do not attend all conferences. Bishops Thomson and Kingsley and Haven and Andrews and Peck have never attended the Detroit Conference. It is impossible for any one bishop to attend all the conferences in an ordinary lifetime. They divide the work among themselves, and give to each the conferences which they deem best for them. Our bishops are wise and discreet men, and if we elect a colored bishop, there will be twelve white and one colored in the board. Is it feared that the one will outvote the twelve in fixing their appointments? If not, it will be perfectly safe to leave this matter with them. I am willing frankly to say that while the colored member of this board will be every inch a bishop, eligible to any place, yet practically he will doubtless be a colored bishop for the colored people, and as such I am prepared to vote for him.

A. Wheeler, of Erie, said: I suppose that there is no man on this floor that will for one moment question the closing utterance of Dr. Smart. He said this was one of the most important questions that had, or would, come before the General Conference. If any man questions [illegible] you must go to find him outside of the minority. We have felt from the commencement that it was an important question, and I think I express the feeling of every member of the minority when I say that it was with great reluctance that we determined to present any minority report at all, and that we have felt disposed, so far as expe[illegible] and the law of the Church would allow, to accommodate the wishes of the colored people of the [illegible]. I will read the two following resolutions, to show this, that [illegible] presented to the Committee on Episcopacy. I will give the two [illegible]:

Resolved, That we recommend the election of a bishop of African descent for Liberia [illegible] by the law of the [illegible] have authority to preside [illegible] conferences elsewhere as shall [illegible] with all the prerogatives [illegible] the duties of his office. [illegible] we recommend such a [illegible] Restrictive Rules as will [illegible] in the above resolution.

[illegible] we were disposed to [illegible] could. We have some [illegible] which we think to be [illegible] unanswerable against [illegible] of the major[illegible] that we have already [illegible] as the [illegible]. There was a very [illegible] was in favor of [illegible]. A majority [illegible], and four will an[illegible] ship as well [illegible]. Why should another [illegible] has occurred [illegible]. Has any one of the [illegible] superannuated? [illegible] of the Church [illegible] since that day? [illegible] occurred since [illegible] has I am not [illegible]. If on yesterday [illegible] was enough, [illegible] of five [illegible]

[illegible] is the [illegible] irregu[illegible] come to [illegible] of the [illegible] we [illegible] law and [illegible] a man [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] Method[illegible] go [illegible]

elected by ballot. You cannot do it in any other way, except by the despotism of a majority. And I trust no one desires to practice that here. You must do it by ballot. But can you compel me to vote from the way I desire? Suppose you take a ballot, I can vote in spite of that as I choose, and so can you; and I will, and so will you. You cannot disfranchise me by rule, or resolution, or any other way. I come to represent a constituency, and I have a right to vote, and there is no power in the General Conference to dispossess me of my prerogative.

But to come again upon practical ground. Says Dr. Smart, they want a man to preside over them. This is what they repudiate—they want a man to go over the whole territory. But, says Dr. Smart, in the practical working of it he will go to the colored conferences of the South. I venture to say that will not be the practical working of it. Those conferences are where they demand skillful guides. They demand the presence of the most experienced members of the Board of Bishops, and those bishops would be derelict to their duty if they did not send their most experienced member, and should send one not used to preside. The practical working will be that the colored men will go to the conferences at the North, while the experienced men will go to the conferences at the South.

Can any one say these colored men are not treated right? Contrast their claim with the Germans, if you please. For forty long years they have been laboring with us, under the disadvantages of a foreign tongue, but their modesty has been such that they have never come to this body and asked for a bishop. They do not seek to determine who shall be their bishops. They will receive any of you, and rejoice at your coming, and if they need to have an interpreter, because the bishop does not understand their language, they will get an interpreter, and transact their business under all the disadvantages of that fact. And four years from now they will not come up and ask a man to be made bishop, that is a German, because he is a German, but because he is a man, and qualified for his work. And any other principle of electing bishops in our Church will be so revolutionary that [illegible] at last in the destruction of our economy.

Have these men lacked for oversight and supervision? They have answered, when their conferences have been called in the committee on Episcopacy, and the question was asked if there were any complaints. They have all answered with one voice, "Not any; we have received the oversight we need, and the supervision that was necessary." They have had care. They have been fostered by the Methodist Episcopal Church as no other people on the face of the earth has ever been fostered, and now I think it is ungracious for them to make this demand.

J. B. Wentworth, of Genesee, said: To try to *force* the election of a colored bishop will not be best, either for you or the Church. And the election of one at this Conference would be a *forced* affair. You have no candidate whom you yourselves can agree upon, or whom you regard as pre-eminently fitted for this office. Else why, at the instigation of your Circassian friends, to whom I have before alluded, was it deemed necessary to appoint a committee to search the streets with a lighted candle by daylight to hunt up a candidate? And the election of an unsuitable candidate, simply because of his color, would, under present circumstances, be the most disastrous "recognition" you could possibly receive at our hands. It would serve to revive the prejudice against [illegible] race, once so strong among [illegible] that which is now, happily, fast [illegible] out in every section of our [illegible]. It would serve to stir up [illegible] and denunciation, and [illegible] throughout our now [illegible], and interrupt [illegible] feeling and [illegible] in behalf of your [illegible]. Nay, my colored [illegible], the opportune moment has not yet arrived for clothing [illegible] member with the [illegible] of the episcopacy. Do [illegible] because you do not [illegible] of the lad[illegible]. But be ye [illegible] and always [illegible] of the Lord, [illegible] come, at [illegible] progress, [illegible] prime[illegible]

than we can now perceive. I, as one man, ask the world what the old Church has done for the colored people, and what is it doing now? I say that it is doing more to lift them up than any other Church that I know of in the land; and now, just because the General Conference don't think, in its godly judgment, that they ought to have a bishop of African descent, the whole world is up in arms about it; and I would like to know what has this to do with the old Church. My dear brethren and friends, as a member of the Committee on Episcopacy, I did all that I could to elect a man of my race; but failing to do so, then I ask, in the name of the great Head of the Church, ought not this to satisfy us as a body of Christian ministers? Dear brethren, if the old Church had not led the way, what would have become of us? When we were without schools she brought them to us; when we were without preachers she sent them to us; when we were without churches she built them for us. May I ask you to turn your attention to the Freedmen's Aid Society, and behold what she is now doing? May I pause a moment and ask you to look at the Missionary Society of the old Church, and see what she is now doing? They meet on the 10th of November of each year, and give us many thousands of dollars to aid the poor. I have made it my business to see many of the brethren, and said to them if this General Conference fails to give us a man of color, I think that the Conference knows best what to do, and I will be satisfied. It is time enough for us to secure our desire at the end of the next four years.

Graham Bell, of Louisiana, said: This is something like a wheel, and Bro. Louis is one of the cogs that has dropped out, and that irregularity has jostled my speech out of place. I am reminded of that part of the Scripture uttered by the blessed Jesus when he said, "Father, I have kept all that thou hast given me, but the son of perdition:" I've lost him. I do not ask the privilege of speaking before you as a man of African descent, but I shall change the term and prefer to speak as a freedman. It is true that I was taught long ago that when a man to whom the Lord, the Christ of power, had come with a message, and then opened his ears, that message should be heard. In the year 1866 the Churches in the South, i. e., the Methodist Episcopal in the southern part of our country, were very weak. But they have come up in thirteen years to be quite strong. You say that you will give us a man if we will name him, a man of the right kind and filled with the Holy Ghost.

Now you will remember when Abraham took his son Isaac and carried him up the mount, the son said: "Here is the fire and the wood, but where is the lamb for the sacrifice?" So we say, if you will elect by your ballot a man for us we will present the sacrifice. It is easy to speak with the tongue of an angel here on this floor, it is very easy; but in the South, where the work is hard, all that talk is "only as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." It would not last for a day, and would amount to nothing there. He would have to change, not only his heart, but his feet would be changed; and he would not talk as he does here, nor walk as he does here, but would have to shape his course very differently. I do not want a bishop just to say that we have got one, but I stand in sympathy with the Church. We in the far South have to run by faith. We have enjoyed a great deal from the Church, and she has been good to us with her help in schools and in money, and my great desire is to save our membership, and instead of having 150,000, we think that with a bishop we can have 500,000. It has been said that we want him only because he is a black man. This is not so, but in the South we have every weapon to carry forward the Methodist Church with but the main lever, and that is what we are trying to get to-day. The African, or colored, Church of America has taught this lesson to us, that the time will come, and is almost here now, when the Church shall give us a black bishop, as the Church South has given to their black people. We want this weapon in order to turn the tide against our enemies, who boast to us that they have a bishop of their own color.

Mr. President, I came here with my speech all prepared and in my pocket; but I am entirely thrown off my guard and confused by the fact that one of our number on this floor has turned away from us and gone to the other side.

J. Lanahan, of Baltimore, said: In the year 1844 when a demand [illegible] for a Methodist Episcopal [illegible] was then holding slaves [illegible] continued, and [illegible] that five or six [illegible] the public [illegible]

who are now in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, would leave unless their wish was gratified, the five or six hundred thousand were allowed to depart rather than have a slave-holding bishop. The Methodist Episcopal Church has been the friend of the colored man from the days of its organization down to the present. It has spent millions of her money in the South, advancing the interests of the colored race, and now, when they are scarcely on their feet, and while they are yet in their infancy, they come here and under some influence which I will not attempt to describe, demand one of the highest offices of the Church. And we are told if that demand is not granted they will leave. I doubt whether the Church which refused to concede to the demand of 1844, will make the concession demanded now. These friends should learn from the past that when a demand is made with a threat, the demand is not likely to be granted. And if there be another way or Church which the colored members prefer, it is their right to seek it. They came into a Church where there was no colored bishop, voluntarily, and they are not now required to remain in it longer than they desire. One of the influential advocates of this measure said to me: "I want them to get a colored bishop." I request these colored delegates to listen, and if it were proper I would give the speaker's name. I repeat what one of the advocates of this measure said: "I am in favor of a colored bishop, for that will be the first step to getting rid of them." Do you understand that? I know what belongs to this place. I am not going to violate the rules of this place, but I am responsible for the statement. Mr. President, there are twenty men on this floor who desire to be heard. We canvassed this question before we came. We have canvassed it in private and social intercourse. We have canvassed it in committee. We have canvassed it this morning in debate, and I was prepared to vote before I heard the discussion, and I think this body is prepared; therefore I move the indefinite postponement of the whole question.

On motion the ayes and nays were called for. This motion was carried by a vote of 229 yeas to 141 nays.

Louisiana Republicans.

The State Republican Convention met on the 24th inst., at Exposition Hall, at 12 m. It was called to order by A. J. Dumont, chairman of the State Central Committee, who directed Secretary Vigers to read the call. A discussion on points of order ensued, and before the secretary could read the call a motion was made that Delegate Demas should be temporary chairman.

A contest between the friends of Dumont and Demas indicative of the presidential preferences of delegates terminated in the withdrawal of almost all Grant delegates to another room in the building.

Those who remained came to order, a committee of credentials was appointed, a roll submitted by it was called, and permanent organization was effected, with ex-Governor Warmoth as President.

A committee to select delegates to the Chicago Convention was appointed by the President, of which George Williamson, of Shreveport, was chairman. Gen. W. L. McMillen was chairman of the committee on resolutions.

The following delegates and alternates were chosen:

H. C. Warmoth, James Lewis, H. T. Ludeling, A. J. Dumont, Wm. P. Kellogg, Richard Simms, A. S. Badger, Samuel Wakefield, A. H. Leonard, Don. A. Pardee, Wm. Harper, J. S. Matthews, W. L. McMillen, David Young, J. Henri Burch, Jack Wharton. Alternates—Geo. T. Ruby, C. H. Cripps, Pierre Landry, Geo. L. Norton, R. O. Herbert, Chas. Gordon, J. P. Coates, Morris Marks, Raford Blount, J. A. Gla, R. V. Barranco, Noah Nelby, R. H. Lamar, John W. Cook, E. Gant, J. D. Kennedy.

In was said that seven of the delegates were for Sherman, seven for Grant, one for Blaine, and one "uncertain."

A platform was reported and adopted.

President Warmoth was authorized to appoint presidential electors and a State Central Committee. He named A. J. Dumont as chairman of the State Committee.

The Grant division of the party were called to order by Hon. Henry Demas, who ordered the call of the roll by George W. Drury, secretary.

The chairman announced that thirty-five parishes and twelve wards of New Orleans had responded, representing 115 delegates out of the 185 on the original roll, and that all contestants had been called.

L. A. Martinet was appointed chairman of committee on credentials and ex-Governor Hahn chairman on permanent organization. J. R. G. Pitkin was appointed chairman of committee on resolutions.

The convention was permanently organized with Judge Taylor Beattie as President.

The resolutions reported by the committee to select delegates to the Chicago Convention reported, through Governor Hahn, the following names, unanimously adopted:

At Large—Taylor Beattie, P. B. S. Pinchback, T. T. Allain, W. P. Kellogg.
Congressional District Delegates—Cyrus Bussey, J. R. G. Pitkin, Dr. H. A. Duperrier, J. R. Beckwith, A. A. Maurice, J. S. Davison, Dr. B. Y. Kenney, Octave Ray, Gov. Hawkins, Thos. A. Cage, Henry Demas, J. B. Gaudet.
Alternates—H. C. C. Astwood, Phil. Robertson, Armstrong Benjamin, Jordan Stewart, E. L. St. Ceran, W. J. Yell, M. S. Jackson, E. H. Jordan, V. Dickerson, W. W. Johnson, Thomas Fontelieu, C. B. Darrall, J. H. Hall, L. A. Martinet, Oscar Crozier, H. DeFuentes.

The Sixth Congressional District delegates announced that they had nominated Hon. John E. King, of St. Landry, as their candidate for Congress.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. Reason Ennis is now living in New Orleans. He reports that many colored families have left the vicinity of Springfield, and the congregation is about broken up by "regulator."

—Rev. B. L. Nevils writes us from Kosciusko, Miss., that his wife has been placed in jail, and is soon to be placed in an asylum for the insane. Her trouble was of four or five years duration.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The M. E. Church at Hahnville, Rev. Geo. B. Lynch pastor, has purchased a new bell.

Rev. S. Duncan, Clinton Street Church, N. O.: "We have closed our protracted meeting with 16 converts, and 6 probationers. We had a baptizing on the 16th of May at 10 a. m. 7 were immersed. At 3 p. m., Rev. S. Priestley preached an interesting sermon from the XII: 1 of Dan., as a text. After preaching 150 communed and $22 were collected. May 23, at 3 p. m., we collected $163 for the repairing of our church. Plum Street Church has been repaired. It was ceiled and new benches built."

TENNESSEE.

J. L. Massey, Memphis: "Rev. T. Woods left us about the middle of April, and has not returned. The church is about at a stand, gaining little. Rev. M. Morrison preached for us last Sunday evening. I occupied the pulpit in the morning. We do not know when our pastor will return."

MISSISSIPPI.

M. Brown, Marion Station: "We are moving along with the work."

R. Hayes, Philadelphia: "I have got a deed for one acre of land and we want to build on it soon. We are doing all we can for the Master."

L. J. Terrill, Aberdeen: "At Saddler's Chapel we had a glorious day, baptized 7, took 8 in full connection. Elisha Jones deserves credit for assistance. We are preparing for the 30th of May celebration."

ARKANSAS.

A. R. Clardy, Centre Point: "My work is not in good condition. Predecessors have not enforced the Discipline, and it is objected to when I attempt it. A gentleman has given us one acre of land and deeded it to the M. E. Church, another has given 1000 feet of lumber."

Day of Prayer.

In June three Conventions will assemble—one in Cleveland, Ohio, (the National Prohibition Convention), on the 17th inst., one in Chicago, and one in Cincinnati—for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency of the United States.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, deeply realizing the influence possessed by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation and the power of his example, calls upon the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of the land to unite in prayer, on Tuesday, the first of June, for the nominees of these Conventions.

Let us pray God to direct these nominations, and that he will cause Temperance sentiment to increase and spread so rapidly that ere many years the office of President shall be filled by one fully committed to prohibitory principles.

FRANCES E. WILLARD,
President.

MARY T. BURT,
Cor. Sec'y, W. N. C. T. U.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

June 6, 1880.—THE CRUCIFIXION.
SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 27: 35-50.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree."—Pet. 2: 24.
TOPIC.—The Savior's Crucifixion.
(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

The Connection.—The trial of Christ was a farce. It was hurried with indecent haste to a conclusion, for fear that the unresisting Savior might be rescued by the people. He was tried, condemned and executed before the populace fairly knew what was going on. He was adjudged guilty, before the Sanhedrin, of blasphemy; but, because such a charge would have had no penal weight before Pilate, he was accused before him of sedition, and though declared innocent by his judge, nevertheless was given over to the demands of his infuriated persecutors to be crucified. Never was justice more of a mockery.

With impatient, wolfish appetite for his blood, his persecutors, beginning a little after mid-night, had hurried the Savior from one tribunal to another, until, at last, they had compelled a sentence from an unwilling judge, and had been permitted to lead him forth as a lamb to the slaughter. And, all the while, as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so opened he not his mouth. But though in their vindictive malice they thus made haste, yet they were none too soon—for when they led him forth, it was just the hour of the morning sacrifice! His sacrifice began just at the time when the morning offering was laid upon the altar, and his death took place at the time for the offering of the evening sacrifice. He refused to partake of the stupefying drink, that always was offered to those about to suffer this horrible death. So great were the tortures of crucifixion, that men who were able often bought with large bribes the privilege of being executed some other way. No vital organ directly was touched. The nails passed through the feet and the hands, and the depending of the weight of the body upon these frail and wounded members was the only assault upon the citadel of life. Its great cruelty consisted in its remote beginnings and in its slow approach to the centers of existence. His first word of agony was an appeal for his murderers: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." His outer garments were easily divided among the soldier executioners, whose perquisites they were, but the inner garment or tunic, John tells us, was without seam, and, hence, characteristically of their class, this they gambled for. God had promised to the Jews a King who should sit upon the throne of his father David. The title derisively was placed above his head as a stigma upon the Jews. Seeing it there, the chief priests tried to get Pilate to write in its stead: "He said I am King of the Jews." He gave the surly answer: "What I have written I have written." And thus, though it was in mockery, Christ died with his rightful title over his head. Placing him between two thieves, or robbers rather was done with the intention of adding even to the shame of the cross. On every side, nothing but scoffing the most malignant assailed his ears. He had the consolation of forgiving the penitent robber and of assuring him that that day he should be with him in Paradise, and he had the satisfaction of placing his mother in charge of the loved disciple whom he knew would be to her as a son. From noon until three o'clock there was darkness "over all the land." The mockery of the Jews was interrupted by three hours of gloom and consternation. His death took place just at the hour of the evening sacrifice. It was marked by the rending of the veil of the temple—from the top to the bottom—a sign that the way into the holy of holies now was made open to all. Rocks were rent and the dead were raised—symbols of the way that his own tomb should be opened and of his resurrection therefrom. And, at the same time, the darkness was lifted—the Savior died in unclouded light.

MARRIAGES.

In New Orleans, May 27, Mr. L. W. Gray and Miss Hattie Clark, at the residence of the bride, Rev. S. Priestley officiating.

On the 19th of May, at the residence of the bride, Waco, Texas, Mr. Andrew Brown to Miss Lizzie Graves, Rev. B. F. Smith officiating.

May 1, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. N. Brandon, Mr. Elias Holiday to Miss Virginia Hutchinson. B. N.

Kosciusko, Miss.

At the residence of the bride's cousin, Rev. Henry Green, May 17, 1880, Rev. Charles Kershaw to Miss Olivia Bowman, Rev. S. Priestley officiating. He left the city accompanied by his bride to his field of labor. May happiness and prosperity attend them through life, and much good be done by them in the name of Jesus. H. G.

DEATHS.

In Calvert, Texas, April 26, Sister Amanda Smith, a faithful member of the church. She leaves a husband to mourn her loss.

A. M. G.

Sister Williams, one of the old and faithful members of First Street M. E. Church, New Orleans, died May 16.

Sister Daniels died in Mobile, while on a visit with her sister there, in full triumph of faith.

STEPHEN PRIESTLEY.

Intoxicating liquors produce diarrhœa or constipation and a torpid condition of the liver, resulting in general debility and inertness of mind. To overcome this prostration, appeal is again made to the liquor as a stimulant, only to increase the gastric disturbance. The judicious application of such a tonic as Simmons Liver Regulator would strike at the very root of the evil by correcting the condition of the liver, exciting the bowels to action, or correcting their looseness, stimulating the kidneys and removing the feeling of general depression and with it the craving for liquor.

"This is to certify that I suffered with the Gastritis for four months, and could not be relieved until I procured Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator, and was entirely cured in a short time. "E. T. THORNTON,
"Coman's Wells, Va."

NEW BOOKS.

We have received from J. Fitzgerald & Co., 143 4th Avenue, New York, the sixth number of the Humboldt Library of Popular Science, viz.: Rev. Charles Kingsley's "Town Geology," with an Appendix by Huxley, "Coral and Coral Reefs." Price 15 cents. To subscribers, 1 year (24 numbers) $3 Four months (8 numbers) $1. For sale by newsdealers.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are sold *only in boxes.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *National Repository* for June has a second paper on Raphael, with others on Jules Favre, Culture and Christianity, Oriental Weddings, and the Sailor Preacher of Boston.

The Dr. Harter Medicine Co., of St. Louis, Mo., is in high esteem among our druggists. The Iron Tonic, advertised elsewhere, may be found on sale in this city. We have found this company to be prompt in business matters.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

What Eminent Physicians Say.

Preventive of Malarial.—Colden's Liebig's Extract of Beef is particularly useful when tonics are required. In diphtheria, ague, malarial typhoid fevers, and every depressing disease, we have prescribed it with excellent success. J. H. Leslie, M. D; G. H. Copp, M. D; S. B. Parsons, M. D; R. A. Vaughan, M. D; Drs. S. L. and J. C. Nidelet, all of St. Louis; and many others. I. L. Lyons, druggist agent, New Orleans.

MALARIA.—In countries where this is prevalent, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and Warner's Safe Pills are used and with wonderful success. These are highly recommended as a preventive to Yellow Fever. As a cleanser of the blood they are without an equal.

Straighten your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

Cincho-Quinine cures Chills and Fever.

LEMONS,

A Wonderful Medicine!

A RECENT DISCOVERY BY A PROMINENT SOUTHERN PHYSICIAN.

A PLEASANT LEMON DRINK.

REGULATES THE LIVER, BOWELS, STOMACH, AND KIDNEYS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL CATHARTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

An interview with a number of St. Louis' most prominent citizens as to the merits of this New Medicine, a few whose names appear below. They have been using Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir personally and in their families for twelve or eighteen months. They pronounce it a most wonderful Medicine, and recommend it to the PUBLIC as the only Pleasant, Thoroughly Reliable and Economical remedy they have ever used for the diseases for which it recommended:

Judge Alex. ——. Davis, Fourth and Chestnut streets.
Judge John P. Hodgens, 109 N. Fourth street.
Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.
T. P. Grastey, Law office, 1107 Clark avenue.
Capt. J. A. K. Stotts, of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.
J. T. Morris, Real Estate Office, Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Dr. L. C. Mutz, 1412 N. 9th street.

Lemon Elixir cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Billious, Malarial, Remittent or Intermittent Fevers, Sallow Complexion, Pimples or Blotches on the skin, Impure Blood, Foul Stomach, Pain in the Back, Kidney Disease, Loss of Appetite, Weakness or Debility, Chills, Colds, and all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver; nine-tenths of all diseases of the South and West are caused by the failure of the liver to do its duty. Show me a sick man or woman and I will show you a torpid or diseased liver. It is an established fact that the fresh juice of lemons, when combined with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable result upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such is Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

Fifty cents for one-half pint bottle.
Sold by Druggists generally and.
Prepared by H. MOZLEY, M.D.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, St. Louis Mo.
18 apt 1yr

14-Stop ORGANS

stool, book & music, boxed and shipped only $85.00. New Pianos $195 to $1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see his Mid-summer offer illustrated, free. Address [illegible] Washington, N. J.
49 17 eow

PREVENT Yellow Fever

It has been well proved that prevention is better than cure. A very simple and effective preventive for Yellow Fever and other fevers has been found in BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. They were used during the last season in New Orleans very successfully, the common method of using them was to apply them over the stomach, changing them every week. They are one OF THE MOST ACTIVE ANTISEPTICS and seem to destroy the poison. One reason why they are of special value is that they stimulate digestion and thus enable the system to overcome the influence of the malarial poison. They are a cheap and almost certain preventative. Ask your physician about them. Benson's Capcine Plasters are a sure preventative and cure for chills and fever if worn as above. Price [illegible]

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Blood-Spitting, difficult-breathing, irritation of the throat, pining away, whooping cough, measles, pain in the chest, Consumption, etc.,

Nothing Equals the New La. Remedy,

a product of the swamps of Louisiana, discovered by the Indians. It contains no poison, and is delicious to the taste. Unequaled as SOOTHING SIRUP for children. It has been sent to more than twenty States, and to England, and is everywhere winning golden opinions.

Fourteen pages of names of Home References and piles of documents steadily increasing, attest its extraordinary merits.

From the same vegetable product of our swamps, LIFE TONIC is prepared for chills and fever, Debility, Scrofula, Diarrhœa, poor appetite, etc. The epidemic in New Orleans of 1878 proved it a perfect preventive of yellow fever and all other fevers. Contains NO poison. Sold by druggists and country merchants.

Depot, 106 Camp street, New Orleans.
Agents wanted everywhere.

A GREAT OFFER!! New ORGANS, [illegible] upward; PIANOS, [illegible] upward. WARRANTED [illegible] years. [illegible] Instruments at BARGAINS. [illegible] WANTED. Illustrated CATALOGUE [illegible]. HORACE WATERS & Co., [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic,) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 per Bottle. Six for $7.50.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Conference Notices.

Okolona District.

All the traveling and local preachers of the Okolona District are invited to attend the meeting of the Ministerial Association, to be held at Union Grove, in connection with a camp-meeting, commencing July 22. There will be conveyances at Okolona on Friday the 23d, at 10 a. m., and only then, to carry all the ministers to Union Grove.

D. McLOCHLAN, P. E.

Houston District.
THIRD QUARTER.

Houston, Trinity, June 18-20; Mt. Vernon, June 19-20; Galveston, Tabernacle, June 25-27; St. Paul, June 26-27; Oyster Creek, July 3-4; Columbia, July 4-6; Matagorda, July 10-11; Chance's Prairie, July 17-18; Houston, St. James, July [illegible]; Houston Circuit, July 25; Harrisburg, July 31 and Aug. 1; Lynchburg, Aug. 1; [illegible] Chapel and Pineville, Aug. 7-8; Richmond, Aug. 8-9; Stafford, Aug. 10-11; Oak [illegible], Aug. 14-15; Hockley, Aug. 21-22; Sandy Center, Aug. 24-25; Spring, Aug. 28-29.

L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

Houston, Texas, May 20, 1880.

Jefferson District—Texas Conference.
THIRD ROUND.

Marshall Circuit, June 5-6; Marshall, June 12-13; Marion, June 19-20; Jefferson, June 26-27; Jefferson Circuit, July 3-4; Pittsburg, July 10-11; Cypress, July 17-18; Queen City, July 24-25; Texarkana, July 31 and Aug. 1; Clarksville, Aug. 7-8; Blossom Prairie, Aug. 14-15; Red River, Aug. 21-22; Paris, Aug. 28-29; Cooper and Sulphur Springs, Sept. 4-5; Woodlawn, Sept 11-12.

The Second District Conference will meet in our church at Paris, Aug. 25, and will continue from day to day until the 29th. All the members are requested to be present at the opening session, Wednesday 25th. All who expect to come before the conference for license to preach must be present, and pass a satisfactory examination. We will pass none whose moral character is not clean.

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emeley Brower, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Geddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Redford, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Fagan, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Logan, Cyrus King, Elemal Moore.
jan17'79-tf

NORMAL SCHOOL,
Marshal, Texas.

The Colored Normal School for the training of the colored teachers of Harrison and surrounding counties will open on Monday, June, 1880, and will continue [illegible] weeks. Tuition, three dollars ($3) per month, in advance. For further information address
Prof. John F. [illegible]
td

Make Hens Lay

An English Veterinary Surgeon and [illegible] ist, now travelling in [illegible] most of the [illegible] here are [illegible]

[illegible] Corner.

TEMPERANCE.

WHO KILLED TOM ROPER?

Who killed Tom Roper?
I, said New Cider,
[illegible] a spider.
I didn't kill Tom Roper,
But I, said strong Ale,
[illegible] tough and hale;
I didn't kill Tom Roper,
[illegible] Beer!
I don't intoxicate D'ye hear? (cross)
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
[illegible] Whisky,
[illegible] folks sorry and frisky;
[illegible] don't they know
[illegible] that runs too slow?
[illegible] Roper.
[illegible] old Champagne,
[illegible] o'er by me was slain.
[illegible] the rich in lordly halls, [illegible]
[illegible] the place where the drunkard
[illegible] kill Tom Roper.
[illegible] said various other wines;
[illegible] of grapes, product of vines,
[illegible] The Bible tells
[illegible] all other drinks excels.
[illegible] Tom Roper.
[illegible] Gin;
[illegible] a crime to me is a sin.
[illegible] kill Tom Roper.
[illegible] I, spoke up the Brandy strong,
[illegible] grew too poor to buy me long;
I didn't kill Tom Roper.
[illegible] I, said Medford Rum;
[illegible] almost gone before I come.
I didn't kill Tom Roper.

[illegible] had knocked old Prince Alcohol,
[illegible] struck the blow that made him fall;
[illegible] all that helped to make him toper
[illegible] were to kill Tom Roper.

—*Temperance Banner.*

Helping Others.

A woman was walking along a [illegible] one windy day, when the [illegible] began to come down. She had [illegible], but her hands were [illegible] parcels, and it was difficult [illegible] it in that wind. [illegible] ma'am; let me, please," [illegible] boy, taking the [illegible] hands. The astonished [illegible] looked on with satisfaction [illegible] he managed to raise [illegible] umbrella. Then [illegible] of these ever-handy [illegible] boys carry, he tied all [illegible] into one bundle, [illegible] handed it back to her. [illegible] very much," she said. [illegible] polite to do so much [illegible]

"[illegible] no trouble, ma'am," he [illegible]; "I like to help [illegible]"

[illegible] their ways with a happy [illegible] heart, for such little [illegible] are like the [illegible] along the [illegible] chances day by [illegible] day be asked [illegible] them. Al- [illegible] to be helped in [illegible] all as fond [illegible] hard places! [illegible] rule for our [illegible] make a [illegible] have [illegible] —*Child's* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of bread as [illegible] heard of it as [illegible] recently [illegible] of this [illegible] the form of [illegible] Indian, [illegible] of the bread [illegible] it for [illegible] kind of [illegible] solid that [illegible] it. Out of [illegible] as per- [illegible] bran, and [illegible] is said to [illegible] ordinary [illegible]

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my kin folks. My mother's name was Nan Avon. She lived in Tallaco, Fort Smith county, Arkansas. I had three brothers, Jesse, William and Irvine. I also had two sisters, Jane and Lucy. Please address me at Caney, Matagorda county, Texas, in care of Green Baldridge. My present name is

ALMIRA SHEPHERD.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire as to the whereabouts of my daughter Kittie, whom I left with her mother, Hettie, in Tallahatchie Co., Mississippi, three miles from Oakville in 1850. Kity was the only child when I left there. I came away with Nathan Reed. If she is living she will be 31 years of age this coming August. I left them with one Moses Peterson. I heard after I left there that her mother married one Jim Jones. Her mother had one sister named Kittie, who lived with one Darby, in Yalabusha Co., near Oakville. Please address me at Prairie Lea, Caldwell Co., Texas.

GEORGE REED.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my mother, Lucinda Medlock. Her first owner's name was John Medlock, a merchant living in Camden, Arkansas. About 1850 she was sold to John Ingraham, who lived near Camden. I was sold in New Orleans in 1855 to R. H. Williams, of Texas. Please address me at Caney, Matagorda county, Texas, in care of Green Baldridge.

ELIZA JANE MEDLOCK.

I, Isaac Holmes, late Watson, of Eagle Lake, Colorado Co., Texas, would be glad to know if any of my relatives are living of the undermentioned names; grandfather, Seth Watson; mother, Lucy Watson; sister, Mary Ella; brothers, George, Ballard and Daniel Watson, who once belonged to Samuel Watson, of Nottaway Co., Virginia. My sister, when last heard of, was in Ohio. I would be very glad to hear from any of them if they would kindly write to me.

ISAAC HOLMES.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my kin folks. I belonged to Benjamin Branson, who lived near Sumpterville, just above Charleston, South Carolina. My father's name was Isaac R. Williams; mother's, Mary. I had one sister, Kate, and an aunt, Hannah, who had a badly burnt hand. Father belonged to a Mr. Beams. Should any of my kin see this they will please write me at Caney, Matagorda, county, Texas.

H. A. WILLIAMS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father, who went from Sumpter county, Alabama, to Texas. His name is Weldon Flemings. He belonged to one Robert Flemings. He left two sons, David and Richard Moore. Mother's name was Isabella Moore. She belonged to one Robert Moore. Any information of my father will be thankfully received. Address me at Moss Point, Jackson Co., Miss., in care of Rev. N. Cannon.

DAVID FLEMING.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my kin folks, whom I left in 1862. I left mother in New Orleans, living on Camp street. Her name was Eliza Wilson. She belonged to Captain Wilson. I left two of my brothers with her. They were by the names of Alfred and [illegible] Wilson. One sister was named [illegible]. She was sold to Captain [illegible], who lived on the coast. My other sister, Sephronia, was living [illegible] Lafourche. I belonged to [illegible]. My name was Lizzie [illegible] called Bet for short. I [illegible] Dr. Bestner, of Milli- [illegible] from there to Texas. [illegible] of the above will [illegible] Please address [illegible] Station, Robertson [illegible]

LIZZIE ABRAM.

[illegible] of Navasota, Texas, [illegible] father, Tom Cul- [illegible] Viss, who were [illegible] which mother and [illegible] brought to Texas. [illegible] George, [illegible] Alabama. My [illegible] and she be- [illegible] also did mother [illegible] Miss Watts [illegible] and sister was [illegible] I do not know [illegible] in Alabama [illegible] to Texas. [illegible] is Texas. [illegible] The old- [illegible] M.

A Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates.

Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c.

DR HARTER'S IRON TONIC

W. P. HILL, Crockett Station, Tenn., writes: "DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC has done wonders here. A lady who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of Debility and Great Prostration by the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, which raised her from her bed, where she had been lying for many months."

Dr. Harter:—Mr. James Brown of our county, has requested us to tender you his grateful acknowledgments for the great benefits his wife received from the use of your IRON TONIC. He tells us that, after having paid three or four hundred dollars doctors' bills, two bottles of your IRON TONIC did her more good than all other medicines she ever used. She was troubled with Derangement of the Womb, Whites, etc., from which she is much relieved.

F. A. PATRICK & CO.

CENTERVILLE, TEXAS.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The Famous Seltzer Spring of Germany in Every American Home!

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

Based upon a scientific analysis of this celebrated German Spring, is its concentrated duplicate, with thirty to forty sparkling doses in each bottle. Sold by Druggists the world over. 22-6m

Yellow Fever.

The National Board of Health,

IN THEIR PUBLISHED REPORT, SAY THE CAUSE OF THIS DISEASE IS

BLOOD POISONING,

So poisoned by breathing the vitiated atmosphere of malarial and infected districts.

All know the Kidneys and Liver are the cleansers of the blood, and that if these organs are kept in a healthy condition, Yellow Fever can, and will, be averted.

That these organs can be kept free from disease, and at all times in condition to well and faithfully perform their duties, is a matter beyond dispute, cavil or argument, and equally it is true, that a free use of

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure,

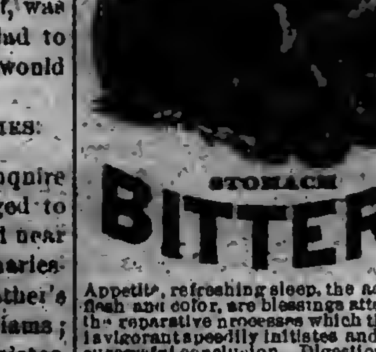
in connection with

Warner's Safe Pills,

will actually compel these same organs to perform their allotted functions, and hence as a cleanser of the blood, and a preventive to yellow fever, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED



STOMACH

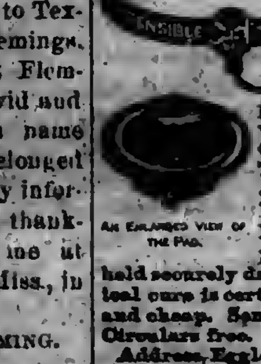
BITTERS

Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

THIS NEW

ELASTIC TRUSS



Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shaped, with SELF-ADJUSTING BALL in the center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the Cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure is certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, postage paid. Circulars free.

AN ENLARGED VIEW OF THE PAD.

Address, Eggleston Truss Co., Manfrs.

Or C. H. EGGLESTON CO., Chicago, Ill.

CINCHO-QUININE

PHYSICIANS say it is a Perfect Substitute for the Sulphate Quinine. Superior in the tonic properties, and produces no disagreeable effect.

DOSE the SAME as SULPHATE QUININE.

Sent by E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans La. by mail, for $1.50 per oz.

BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Boston

GOOD AS GOLD.

Premium Sunday School Song Book for 1880.

THIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONG BOOK IS NOW READY. WE HAVE ABUNDANT FACILITIES TO DELIVER THE THOUSANDS NOW ORDERED WITH DESPATCH. EXAMINE IT!

SEND AT ONCE! YOUR ORDER WILL BE FILLED IN TURN.

192 pages; $30 per 100, in boards. A Specimen Copy, in paper cover, sent for examination on receipt of 25 cts. Ask your Bookseller for it. Specimen pages free.

BIGLOW & MAIN,

Publishers.

76 East Ninth Street, NEW YORK. | 73 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

THE EXODUS

Decreases labor, making necessary every facility for handling Cotton at the Gin. Save labor by using a Jones Five-Ton Wagon Scale, Price $60, all Iron and Steel, Brass Beam. Freight paid by us. If ordered now can pay at Ginning. Everybody send for free book. Address

JONES OF BINGHAMPTON,

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.

[illegible] BIBLES [illegible] & CASH PREMIUMS

[illegible]

THE GREAT

Jackson Route

Having been re-built with

STEEL RAILS,

Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points

North and East.

IT IS

180 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago.

112 Miles Shorter and 6½ Hours Quicker to St. Louis

THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE,

AND THE

ONLY LINE to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Through without change to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, and but one change to New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other leading Eastern Cities.

No Transfers at any Point. All Connections Strictly First-class. The EATING HOUSES are entirely new, and the BEST IN THE SOUTH.

It pays to travel by the Great Jackson Route.

Express Train leaves New Orleans Daily at 5:15 p. m.

Ticket Office 22 Camp Street, Corner of Common.

F. CHANDLER,

General Passenger Agent.

E. HEATH,

Carpet Warehouse.

Finest Assortment and Lowest Prices in the South of

Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths,

New Styles China Mattings, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Mouldings, Engravings, etc., etc.

Upholstery Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WIRE SCREENS,

For Windows and Doors at Greatly Reduced Prices. Special Attention to Country Orders.

E. HEATH,

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ESTABLISHED 1816.

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DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free.

Also to their

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order promptly in superior manner, and in the latest styles at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement and samples of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS, CASH.

All orders amounting to $20, or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of money, and if strangers to us, must remit at least one-third of the amount with the order. 9 1y

Furnished Rooms to Rent

By the Month, Week or Day, at

227 Customhouse Street,

Corner Treme Street, New Orleans, La.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL

REQUISITES!

We desire to call special attention to Terms for Sunday-school Periodicals, and the fact that they are fixed on a cash basis, which renders it imperative that cash should accompany the order. The brethren will please realize the importance of this, and insure promptness on our part and satisfaction on their own, by not neglecting this essential point.

Terms for Sunday-School Periodicals.

All orders payable in Advance.

—YEARLY RATES—

Sunday School Advocate.—Semi-monthly, (for second and fourth Sunday), per single copy	35cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each	25cts.
Class-mate.—Semi-monthly (for first and third Sunday), per single copy	35cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each	25cts.
Picture Lesson Paper.—Commencing with the January number will be enlarged to sixteen pages. Monthly, for infant class, per copy	25cts.
Sunday School Journal.—Monthly, for teachers and parents, single copy	65cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each	55cts.
Berean Quarterly.—Quarterly, for teachers and scholars, each per copy	25cts.
Berean Lesson Leaf.—For scholars, per copy, 5½ cents; per hundred	$5.50
Leaf Cluster.—Aid for infant class, in quarterly parts, per quarter	$1.00
Ditto—Per year	$4.00
Berean Question Book	20cts.
Ditto—Interleaved edition	50cts.
The Lesson Compound will not be published for 1879.	
The Seven Years.—Per copy	5cts.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING:

When the above are sent by mail, we pay the postage, and packages lost will be re-sent without cost to the subscribers.

If ordered to be sent by express they are at the subscriber's risk, and lost packages will be duplicated at the usual rates.

Subscriptions may commence at any time, but must expire with the quarters ending March, June, September or December; hence subscriptions to run three, six, nine or twelve months must begin with either January, April, July or October.

No Sunday-school Periodical will be continued beyond the time for which the subscription is paid.

Orders should be sent ten days in advance to prevent delays from re-printing and other unavoidable causes. Address

Phillips & Hunt,

New Orleans, La.

Rigollot's

THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST.

None genuine without the annexed signature. P. Rigollot

MUSTARD PAPER.

YELLOW FEVER.

That this terrible disease has for years held a despotic sway, at certain seasons of the year, in portions of our own fair land, and in other countries, is known by each and every one. As well known is it, that a cure, or even a preventive, has not been heretofore discovered.

Within the past twelve months our National Government has taken hold of the subject, have instituted a Commission composed of men high in the knowledge of sanitary matters and medicine, and have given them full power to devise and institute measures to prevent its recurrence. In their published report, they speak in detail of its action upon a patient after the fever is set in, and yet have little to say of the origin and reason for the existence of so fatal a disease, and still less of the way to prevent it. They say that "In the pathology of Yellow Fever, it has been found by Dr. Blair, and since verified by other observers, that the blood, the breath, vomited matter (at certain periods of the disease) are marked by alkaline, owing to an excess of 'volatile alkali.'" That albumen was found in the urine; that gastric irritation, and coagulation of blood was prevalent. While this "National Board of Health" tells us of the condition of the afflicted one, when down with the fever, they make no suggestions as to a preventive. Seemingly, it is not inappropriate at this time to supplement their report by asserting that which is known to every intelligent man and woman, that the reason for this fearful scourge is neither more nor less than the malarial poison that emanates from low marshy lands—whether adjacent to salt or fresh water—especially in certain stages of the drying process, under a hot sun; as well are these familiar with the fact, that uncleaned cess-pools, insufficient drainage, uncared filth of any kind or character, are generators of this same death-dealing miasma. Observations of centuries has made every person, blessed with the least faculty of discernment, acquainted with the effect of this subtle malarial poison. Each and all know that Typhus and Intermittent Fevers are the lesser natural sequences of an inhalation of this poisonous exhalation, and that Yellow Fever is the greater.

It is admitted and definitely understood that malaria poison is not cognizable by the senses, nor can it be detected by chemical tests. It is known only by its effects upon the system. Alkali in the blood (as made mention of by the National Board of Health,) is a necessary ingredient in maintaining the same in a healthy condition. When an unusually large quantity is present, a diseased condition of the vital fluid is apparent. That this acid is permitted to be in excess is because of an inefficient action of the kidney and liver, and when so in excess, induces inflammation, and brings on a fever of some sort. Yellow Fever is the one secured in places where malaria is present. After a careful reading and study of the Report of the National Board of Health, no other conclusion can be drawn than that if the blood is kept in a healthy condition, the birth, growth and spread of yellow fever is materially lessened, if not actually prevented. It is a matter understood by all and every one, that if the kidney and liver—the organs that filter and cleanse the blood—are kept in a wholesome and sound condition, this same vital fluid will ever be clear from all impurities. That these organs, the kidney and liver, can be kept free from disease, and at all times in condition to well and faithfully perform their duties, is a matter beyond dispute, cavil or argument, and equally it is true, that a free use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in connection with Warner's Safe Pills, will actually compel these same organs to perform their allotted functions.

Testimonials by the thousands are in the hands of the proprietors of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, vouching for its positive curative qualities in all diseases of kidney and liver, and as a natural consequence, a purifier of the blood. Walking about the streets, in hundreds of our cities and towns, are men, and women too, who have been raised from beds of sickness to perfect health by means of this same medicine. These are circular demonstrations of the efficacy of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The press spontaneously and cordially endorse it. The bench, the bar, the pulpit, men prominent in the counsel of State and Nation, as well as citizens in private life, have their signatures attached to testimonials, affirming the almost miraculous curative powers of this Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and that as a cleanser of the blood, and a preventive of yellow fever, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public.

Some Newspaper Figures.

H. P. Hubbard's Newspaper Directory of the World, says there 10,131 American (United States and Canada) newspapers—899 dailies, 8,428 weeklies, tri-weeklies and semi-weeklies, 801 monthlies and semi-monthlies. The total circulation of a single issue of each of these papers (omitting 1,900 not given), reaches the enormous aggregate of 20,697,548 copies, divided as follows: Dailies 3,540,166; weeklies, tri-weeklies and semi-weeklies, 13,511,424; monthlies and semi-monthlies, 3,625,958. This is an average of 2,041 to each paper for a single issue, and taking all issues of the whole for one year, a grand total of 1,836,473,562 copies. Taking ordinary forty-lb. newspaper at its average measure of 4,000 sheets (solid) to the foot, one issue of all these piled up would measure 5,170 feet—nearly a mile in height, or for a whole year, 469,119 feet, over 87 miles high. Counting them all at the average size of 27x41 inches, and placed end to end, one issue would extend 70,648,256 feet, or 13,380 miles; for one year, 6,274,618,106 feet, 1,188,374 miles, or over 47 times around the earth, and five times the distance from the earth to the moon. In a thousand ems of type there are nearly 2,000 different pieces, and in an average four-page, eight-column paper, set in solid brevier type, there are 148,000 ems, or about 4 0 pounds, 296,000 types in one newspaper. To print one issue of the total 10,131 papers of this average size, there must be handled nearly 5,000,000 pounds of type, or 2,998,576,000 types. The total number of editions of all these dailies, weeklies and monthlies for one year would make 724,796 and to print them occasions handling of 2,178,480,849,697,000 types.

In the column of over 6,000 of these 10,000 newspapers, an advertisement can be found that tells of a medicine that is a safe, sure and certain cure for all and every disease of the kidneys and liver, Bright's disease included, and is known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Volumes of written evidence testifying as to the value of this medicine, and of the curative qualities of other of Warner's Safe Remedies, are in the hands of H. H. Warner & Co., the proprietors, and can be shown to any doubting mind.

Not Inaugurated March 4th.

Some discussion has been had as to how many Presidents of the United States were inaugurated on other dates than March 4th. Below we append the list of such: George Washington was inaugurated April 30, 1789; James Monroe, second term, March 5, 1821; John Tyler, April 6, 1841; Zachary Taylor, March 5, 1849; Millard Fillmore, July 10, 1850; Andrew Johnson, April 15, 1865; R. B. Hayes, March, 5, 1877. The valuable medicine known as "Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure" was inaugurated June 10, 1879. It now governs and regulates the world over, all and every disease of kidney and liver, and reigns with perfect success.

Coming Wheat Crop.

"The Chicago Times published on Saturday 185 special telegrams from eleven Northwestern States, giving an estimate of the yield of winter wheat this year. If the figures are trustworthy, and if reasonably fair weather prevail, the increase of the yield over the large yield of last year will be about sixty per cent. This depends however, on the weather of the next month, as a severe frost on fields bare of snow might produce disastrous results." Fair weather or foul. Kidney and Liver diseases are ever present. The remedy that cures these is known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Georgia Healthy.

The "Times," Columbus, Ga., has it: "Not a cloud foreshadows the hereafter of Georgia, neither will there be sickness nor suffering so long as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is to be found on sale at all our Drug Stores."

Sold wholesale in New Orleans by

I. L. LYONS.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

Rochester, N. Y.

$1000, REWARD

For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner, Quicker, with Less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the

ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, Pat'd Oct. 3, '71.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS

is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam washboilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in perfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration, all of which are accomplished by the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT?

You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the washboard. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to *rub it in* to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No: to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to *force water* through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.

Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothes. With the Washer and Bleacher, washing, basting, and house-work are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the house-wife does her house-work.

It is harder work to operate these *mechanical devices* than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes faster than the rubbing-board, because the friction is so much greater.

All who have tried steam wash-boilers will unite with us in saying: They do not give satisfaction.

WE WILL EXPLAIN WHY.

As stated, *water force* is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth. A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small amount of dirt. Steam wash-boilers *cannot* accomplish the desired result. They do not contain enough water to hold the dirt in solution. While steam will not remove dirt, it is a powerful agent to *assist* in cleansing, because it expands the fabric, and causes the discharge of dirt and impurities from the cloth that cannot be forced out in any other way, unless by the *application of heat and force of water* combined.

In order to remove the dirt from *steamed* clothes, they must be washed out in water at nearly boiling heat, for if you use water at a lower temperature it causes the fabric to contract, which "sets the dirt," thus causing the clothes to turn yellow. An essential thing to be mentioned is the *rolling* of clothes by *steam wash-boilers*, because of the small *quantity of water* used.

Everybody knows that a large quantity of soap dissolved in a small body of water must necessarily form an *exceedingly strong alkali*, which, after the clothes are *packed* in the steam wash-boiler, is converted into steam, every moment becoming more concentrated till the clothes are removed. A few such washings and what is the result? Simply this: Your clothes fall to pieces of their own weight, and you pronounce *steam wash-boilers* (as they are) *a failure*.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid *downward current* or *water force*, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a *large body of water*, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and *not by steam*. This process cannot injure fabrics. In cleanses thoroughly, *rinsing the clothes* being all that is required to complete the operation.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.

There are two sizes: No. 1, the family size; No. 2, suitable for small hotels, restaurants and barber shops, boarding houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.

The family size weighs about 5 pounds, and is only 8 inches long by 5 inches wide and 1¾ inches deep.

The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high over that, and is 1¾ inches in diameter. It throws water in a solid, unbroken stream at the rate of 6 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottomed boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, wearing apparel in from 10 to 30 minutes, and will remove streaks without rubbing; requires no previous preparation of the clothes, such as soaking over night. Take the clothes dry, and when the Washer *gets through its work*, fill the boiler as full as it will hold by gently pressing them down with a stick. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water. If the water is hard it may be softened by a small piece of borax; which is harmless.

FOR LACE CURTAINS this Washer is *invaluable*. It cleanses them as no other process can, and without the slightest danger of injury.

No. 2, or small hotel size, is 8½ inches long, 7¾ inches wide, 1¾ inches deep, and weighs about a pound. It will work in a flat-bottomed boiler holding from 15 to 25 gallons, and wash, of average pieces, from 1500 to 2000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.

For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most *powerful disinfector* known, leaving the fabrics pure as when new. By engineers, mechanics, and scientific men generally, it is pronounced one of the most wonderful discoveries in the principle of hydraulics, or water force, ever brought to light. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most powerful method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known. It is the greatest bleacher extant, and for that alone is worth ten times the price.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER & BLEACHER IS THIS:

We have 5 pounds of metal, which attains a greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive then in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward, and being held in contact with the hot metal, it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes *through which* the water *must pass* in a rapid *downward current*, thereby obtaining a *water force* which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

THE IMPROVED WASHER

has a perfect-fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler just as bright as new.

A WORD ABOUT BLEACHING.

There are few professional bleachers in the United States. The word "bleaching" implies the art of extracting vegetable or animal matter and discoloration from the various fibres which constitute our different fabrics. This is done by a regular chemical process, consisting, first, of alkaline boilings; second, immersions in solution of chloride of lime; third, a solution of acids. After each process the goods receive a thorough rinsing in clear water, then, last of all processes, to thoroughly extract all injurious matter, comes that of boiling in good soap and water. This leaves the goods pure and white as snow, ready to finish for the market. Now the question arises: Can those fabrics again absorb and fix all their natural discolorations? We answer, No; impossible. Then why is it (asks the housewife) my clothes become yellow and discolored? There are many reasons—poor soap, hard water, careless servants not having strength to *rub* out the dirt yourselves, and not being able to use water by hand hot enough to keep the fabric expanded to the extent which is absolutely requisite to thoroughly extract the dirt, or "bleach the clothes." Clothes should never be bleached but once, but thoroughly washed, and they will always be white. THE FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER will do it for you every time.

THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER.

We want a Local Agent in every town in the United States. We know from experience that reliable, energetic men can make money selling the Washer and Bleacher in any community.

We want first-class men as General Agents; men capable of managing one or more counties.

To such we give a duly executed Certificate of Agency.

We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families. Also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.

The retail price of No. 1 WASHER in New York is $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5.00; No. 1, $24 per dozen; No. 2, $36 per dozen.

SAMPLE, OR SINGLE WASHERS.

In States east of Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, also in Kansas and Nebraska, we will deliver at your nearest railway express office, CHARGES PREPAID, Sample No. 1 WASHER, $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5; we will deliver, PREPAID, west of that line, a No. 1 WASHER as follows, viz.: In Dakota, at Bismarck or Yeckton; in Wyoming, at Cheyenne; in Louisiana, at New Orleans; in Arkansas, at Little Rock and Texarkana; in Texas, at Denison or Sherman, for $3.50; in California, at San Francisco, Sacramento, Maysville and San Jose; in Colorado, at Denver or Pueblo; and in Utah, at Ogden, for $4; in Idaho, at Franklin City, and in Texas at Corsicana, for $4.50; in New Mexico, at Santa Fe or Las Vegas, for $5. Our reason for so doing is to induce people to investigate this matter, feeling assured that a *trial* will secure an agent for us.

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As to the reliability of this Company, we refer you to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, of this City, or to any Express Company in New York. Also the Publishers of the following named well-known leading journals, viz.: New York—*American Agriculturist*, Weekly *Sun*, Weekly *Times*, Weekly *Tribune*, Weekly *Witness*, Weekly *World*, *Christian Advocate*, *Christian at Work*; Boston *Youth's Companion*, Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, *Farmer's Review*, Cincinnati *Gazette*, Toledo *Blade*, Springfield *Farm & Fireside*, all of whom have frequently editorially indorsed us as well as our *Washer*.

In ordering, write plainly your name, Post Office, county and State. Also the name of the express office to which you wish the Washer forwarded.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

Remit by Post Office Order or Registered Letter, *at our risk*. We insure the safe delivery of all Washers ordered as above. Money may also be sent by draft on New York.

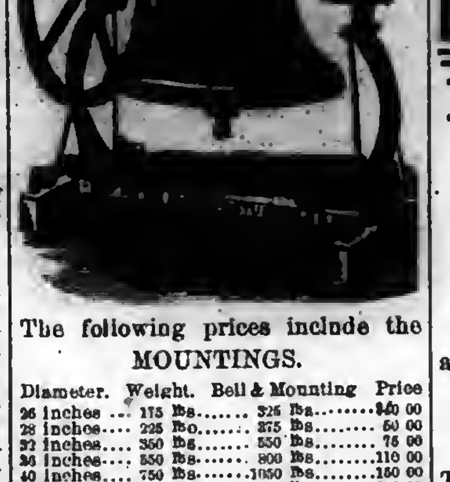
Send for a sample and secure A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL.

When you order or write, mention this paper. Address

Bissell Manufacturing Co.,

50 BARCLAY-STREET, NEW YORK.

BELLS.



The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$40 00
28 inches	225 lbs	375 lbs	50 00
32 inches	350 lbs	550 lbs	75 00
36 inches	550 lbs	800 lbs	110 00
40 inches	750 lbs	1050 lbs	150 00
44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
46 inches	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
48 inches	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,

New Orleans, La.

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Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS.

Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free.

Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

51 26t eow

The GREAT CHURCH Light!

Frink's Patent Reflectors

Give the most powerful, the softest, cheapest, and best light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Banks, Parlors, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theaters, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room, get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to Churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl-street, New York.

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1018 Pages, 475 Illustrations and Maps. The most complete and comprehensive Commentary on the entire Scriptures (in one vol.) ever published. Price, $3.75.

WM. GARRETSON & CO., Cor. 4th & Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

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Having secured control of a bankrupt stock of about 100,000 pieces of new sheet music—the lot will be closed out at prices one-twentieth what such music retails at.—For 25 cents we will mail a roll of pieces, vocal or instrumental, that your dealer can not duplicate for less than $5 to $7. Five rolls for one dollar; twelve for $2. Order at once.

A. C. MORTON & CO.,

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For Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, & Workingmen, Property Owners, Tenants, everybody, every business. Selling fast. Low price. Great success. One agent sold 100 in one town, another 159 in 20 days, another 18 in 18 days, another 11 in one day, another 10 in a few hours. Everybody wants it. Saves ten times its cost. No other like it. Agents Wanted. Send for circulars and terms.

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 4 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE!

Two lots in Springfield, La., on Main street; lots number 5, square 96; one acre of ground, well improved; a nice log house, and many fruit trees; nine apple tree bearing every year, and 8 not bearing; peach and plum trees bearing; 1 pear, 1 walnut and 1 Japan plum tree bearing; a grape vine and a very pleasant spring of water. Price, $250 for all.

Rev. REASON ENNIS,

Springfield, La.

Jan. 16, 1880.

You Can Learn TO PLAY IN ONE DAY,

Correctly, on Piano or Organ, even if you never touched the keys before and have no knowledge of notes. A child ten years old can learn easily. Before you pronounce this a humbug write for full particulars, and we will send, free, such proof as will satisfy the most skeptical. Address at once,

A. C. MORTON & CO.,

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The Helping Hand. BY W. T. GIFFE. And 20 other Popular Writers. For Sunday Schools. 35c. each; $3.60 per doz.

Music Made Easy. A New Music Primer. BY R. CHALLONER. 50c. each; $5.00 per doz.

The Song Clarion. BY W. T. GIFFE. For Singing Schools, &c. 50c. each; $5.00 per doz.

GEO. D. NEWHALL & CO., Cincinnati, O.

1st 20 HOURS

For BEGINNERS on the PIANO, by R. Challoner. PLAIN AND PRACTICAL. One can learn without a teacher. Price 75 Cents.

ORGANS Large Size—Solid Walnut; 5 Octaves; 8 Sets of Reeds. CELESTE—SUB-BASS—[illegible], with Coupler and Grand Organ. 8 Stops—2 Knee Swells. Guaranteed Six Years. Sent on trial. [illegible] sold. Not one dissatisfied Purchaser. Send for Circular. Address MARCHAL & SMITH, 8 West Eleventh Street, New York. $65

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THROUGH TICKETS

By this line will be found on sale at the Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common Streets. The Louisville & Great Southern offers all the attractions of an unsurpassed line in construction, equipment and management.

THROUGH CARS to all the principal cities North, East and West connect with this Trunk Line at Louisville. On all first-class through tickets stop over privilege is granted at Cave City to passengers desirous of visiting

MAMMOTH CAVE.

Thus a view of the greatest of natural curiosities, marvelous and wonderful beyond description, can be enjoyed with little expense or detention, if Through Tickets are secured by the Louisville & Great Southern. The Mammoth Cave is situated eight miles from Cave City, which is eighty-five miles South of Louisville on the Louisville & Great Southern Railway Line. McCoy's Concord Stages run to and from all passenger trains. The Cave Hotel is under the management of Wm. Miller, Esq., and is first-class in all its appointments.

Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the Cave:

"It is the greatest natural curiosity I have ever visited, Niagara not excepted, and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god."

A visit to Mammoth Cave at any season of the year is delightful. The temperature, 55°, being the same the year round, the most delicate can visit it without fear of cold, heat or exhaustion.

For any further information address

C. P. ATMORE,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent,

Louisville, Ky.

—OR—

GEO. L. CROSS,

Southern Passenger Agent,

Cor. Camp and Common Streets,

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15 tf

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"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

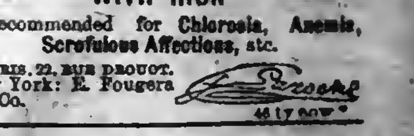
Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Send for Circular.



PRIZE OF £660 Gold Medal

QUINA-LAROCHE

WITH IRON

Recommended for Chlorosis, Anemia, Scrofulous Affections, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT. New York: E. Fougera & Co.

X Cancer

Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has treated in Rome, N. Y., nearly 12,000 cases within the last 25 years. Doctors, Ministers, and the Poor cured free. Cross eyed straightened. Tumors removed; Fistula and all diseases carefully treated. Send for Dr. Kingsley's [illegible] specific and other remedies. Write for a Circular giving full particulars. Address W. J. P. KINGSLEY, M.D., Rome, N. Y.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine.

Blancard's PILLS

Weakness, result of too rapid growth in youth, of warm weather or climate, or a vitiated state of the blood; loss of color; various complaints peculiar to females, traceable to a debilitated system; and scrofulous affections, as swellings of the glands, are removed by Blancard's Pills of Iodine and Iron. Iodine is the best alterative known; Iron is necessary to restore the blood to its normal condition. Prescribed by distinguished physicians for 25 years. Sold by all druggists.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 15—NO. 24. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 410.

THE SOUTHWESTERN,

PUBLISHED BY

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,

1?? Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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DE PROFUNDIS.

Out of the Deep, my child, out of the Deep!
Where all that was to be is all that was
Whirled for a million æons thro' the vast
Waste dawn of multitudinous eddying light—
Out of the Deep, my child, out of the Deep!
Thro' all this changing world of changeless law
And every phase of ever heightening life,
And nine long months of ante-natal gloom,
With this last moon, this crescent—her dark orb
Touched with earth's light—thou comest, darling Boy;
Our own; a babe in lineament and limb
Perfect, and prophet of the perfect man;
Whose face and form are hers and mine in one,
Indissolubly married like our love.
Live and be happy in thyself, and serve
This mortal race thy kin so well that men
May bless thee as we bless thee, O young life
Breaking with laughter from the dark; and may
The fated channel where thy motion lives
Be prosperously shaped and sway thy course
Along the years of haste and random youth
Unshatter'd—then full current thro' full man;
And last in kindly curves, with gentlest fall,
By quiet fields, a slowly dying power,
To that last deep where we and thou are still.
—Tennyson.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—MAY 21.

[illegible] Foster presiding. Devotional exercises conducted by J. E. [illegible] of South Carolina.

[illegible], of Kentucky, obtained a suspension of the rules and presented a partial report No. 3 from the Committee on Book Concern:

Resolved, That the Southwestern Christian Advocate, published at New Orleans, and the Methodist Advocate, published at Atlanta, Ga., be continued upon [illegible] as during the past four years.

A. [illegible], Chairman.
C. C. Stratton, Secretary.

[illegible] report No. 4, to discontinue the *Pacific Christian Advocate* as a General Conference paper, and to [illegible] its publishing committee [illegible] and interests in [illegible] as building, type, [illegible], etc.

[illegible] the Book Committee [illegible] the General Conference [illegible] of Book [illegible] to give more time [illegible] was adopted.

[illegible], of Tennessee, stated [illegible] of yesterday, [illegible] of a colored bishop [illegible] to the fact [illegible] people were dis[illegible] unless [illegible] granted.

[illegible] that this matter [illegible] question of privilege.

[illegible], said: If [illegible] that [illegible] representation [illegible] wrong [illegible]

with all their advantages are open to the whites—some say that they are open to people of color, but this is not true in the same degree as to the whites, and we have had some demonstration of how they are open to the people of color, and now after our Aid Society has raised large sums of money it is proposed that this money be turned over to the whites.

F. B. Riddle, of Central Pennsylvania, said: The master and slaves were mutually corrupted by slavery, but by this power the poor whites were degraded. On account of slavery they were deprived of the advantages of schools, and of churches, and the means of social elevation, and of culture. Since the war they have not had free schools like those of the North. There are large territories in the South where there are no free schools. These are a great favor to all who enjoy them, and one that should be given to all the races, as a help to raise them up. But white people need our help; they stretch forth their hands, but no provision is made for them. We propose to help the colored people; but while they have been provided with funds and help, the poor and needy white people are not to be neglected by us. They should have equal opportunity for education and advancement.

W. Rule, of Holston, said: The white people of the South who are now members of the Methodist Episcopal Church were not slaves prior to the late war, and did not suffer the direful consequences of slavery to the same extent and in the same way as did their colored brethren, but they were victims to its bad influences just as emphatically and as surely. Before the war the State governments of the South were controlled by a slave aristocracy, the open advocates of caste and the avowed enemies of popular education. Free schools in some of the States were unknown, and were effective in none. In the most populous of the rural districts in my own State such schools were kept on an average of less than twelve weeks in the year, while in the more sparsely settled localities they did not average more than fifty days in 365, and in the majority of instances were kept by teachers poorly qualified for their vocation. School houses generally were uncomfortable log cabins, the whole furniture of which consisted in a few benches made of rough boards. * * * Other churches are educating their ministers and their people, and so must we. Our brethren of the Church South have their great Vanderbilt University munificently endowed with Northern capital, besides several other institutions of high grade. Our Presbyterian brethren have their colleges in the South, the Baptists theirs, and the Episcopalians theirs. The Methodist Episcopal Church has but a single college for the whites in all the late so-called Confederate States, and that has been kept alive by scanty gleanings from fields already harvested, and not by the Church as a church. We appeal to you whose families enjoy the pleasures and advantages of an educated ministry, to put yourselves in our place and then remember the divine precept contained in the Golden Rule. We appeal to you for the youth of our country and not for ourselves. In the interests of our Methodism and of an enlightened Christianity, we come and ask you to aid us in establishing ourselves as a stronghold in Zion, against which caste and prejudice will not prevail. Lend us of your strength, aid us a little with your means, and the time will come when you will rejoice at the prosperity of your own Christian enterprise. The surest and speediest way to break down prejudice on account of color is to [illegible] the white work in the [illegible].

D. Curry said: I do most decidedly object to this matter of dividing the funds of the Freedmen's Aid Society with any other claim, however important. There are two [illegible] of whites, but there are [illegible] of blacks who demand [illegible]. The society has [illegible] placed, not for white [illegible], but for the [illegible] has been the [illegible] Aid Society [illegible] years [illegible]

can but be unfortunate. If, therefore, the board shall determine this, there will be a falling off in receipts of this fund. I make this appeal against such division, not wishing to injure anyone. And I should think it wise that the money raised for the Freedmen's Aid should not be diverted from that specific beneficence.

A. J. Kynett said: I agree fully with all that Dr. Curry has said, and yet I believe that provision for the poor whites in the South is an imperative need and a duty that devolves upon the Methodist Episcopal Church. I desire to offer this substitute for the second item of the report:

Resolved, That the Board of Education be and are hereby instructed to make such provisions as may be necessary and practicable for the aid of our educational institutions in the South not aided by the Freedmen's Aid Society.

A. J. Kynett continued: It seems to me, Mr. President, that the provision needed for our white people in the South properly belongs to the Board of Education, and not to the Freedmen's Aid Society. It seems to me that our educational work in the South would be embarrassed rather than helped by being put in as a part of the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society—on the very face of it.

O. H. Warren moved that the substitute and all amendments to the paper lie on the table. Adopted by a vote of 149 to 144.

G. L. Curtiss, of S. E. Indiana, offered the following as a substitute for the whole matter before the house in regard to the second item:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the General Conference the present organization and purposes of the Freedmen's Aid Society should remain unchanged.

J. M. Walden said: We desire to strengthen and uplift the work in the South. The schools that have been established among the freed people cannot come under that privileged class of schools which we have been or may be establishing among the white people. I desire to indicate that the recommendation of your committee will accomplish that end in a wise discrimination. In the first place, I may state here a fact which may aid in the interpretation of the constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Society. I was one of the committee who framed that instrument, and at that time the question came up distinctly as to the three classes of persons in the South: Those who became free as a result of the war; the colored people who never had been enslaved; and the whites who might be reached through the society; and instead of saying, "other colored people," the words, "and others" was preferred so as to purposely include in its broad use the other two classes in addition to the freedmen. I admit that up to this time the collections for the Freedmen's Aid have been applied to the organization and sustainment of schools among the colored people. That was the Christian disposition of the funds which the exigencies of the case demanded. They were most numerous; their condition most pitiable; we reached them most readily, so that they seemed to have the first claim upon us. But I do not think that at any time it has been in the thought of those who established the society, that we could not with the greatest propriety help the others if we had the means to do so. So much for the constitution and the character of the work carried on under that constitution. Now what is proposed is that under this constitution the society may reach its broadest aims. The time has come when all the claims of the South can be presented as one claim, and when those who represent the claims of the South can emphasize them as strongly as they were ever set forth because of new wants pressing upon us, and show what the Church is doing there to reach the whites as well as colored. They may show how God in his providence is opening up doors to that people. I do not believe if we go to our congregations in behalf of this work, and present it in this broad and general way, that it will diminish their interest in the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society. On the other hand, I am confident their interest will be increased by our plan of distributing aid among the necessitous whites. These interests are side by side, and cover the same territory. Why should a part of this work be presented by the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the other part by the Educational [illegible] the very contingency [illegible] was anticipated [illegible] was organized.

We will save by having but one collection. It is claimed here that we cannot divide the collections. We do not propose to do that. We will bring this matter clearly and fairly before our people, and we will make an appeal, not only for the freedmen, but also in behalf of the white people of the South, and they will give intelligently, just as people give now to the Missionary Society. In that organization we have a home work and a foreign work, and yet our people understand in giving that their bestowments include both forms of the work, and I have no doubt that our Missionary Society has realized more by presenting this as a unit than if the claims of the home and foreign work had been presented separately. I want the claims of both the colored and the whites in the South as one work, covering one field, administered by one society. Then I believe that the receipts will be so far augmented that all the present exigences would be met, and the institutions established provided for. If you go before our people with two separate interests in the South, you would distract them, and they would ask you why do you ask for two collections for the Southern work.

The motion being to strike out the second item of the report to give aid to schools of white people in the South, J. A. Price, of Baltimore, called for the previous question.

J. C. Hartzell, of Louisiana, asked if the chairman presenting the original report could have ten minutes to close the debate before the motion should be taken.

Bishop Foster said: This is the final vote, and of course Dr. Newman is entitled to the floor.

J. P. Newman then said: So far as this report goes, I concur therein; but it has not my full approval. We are called upon to interpret the constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and especially the phrase "and others." I believe it is generally conceded that the framers of an instrument are good interpreters of that instrument; in other words, that we must take the intention of the framer. And so, Dr. Walden being one of the framers, has given his opinion that the term "and others" includes three classes, the freedmen, the free colored people, and the white people of the South. Very well. We are called upon to sanction that interpretation, and if we sanction that interpretation, therefore, the board of managers of this society will be justified in doing just what this report requests to be done, to make such appropriation of the funds as shall not, however, embarrass the work of that society in behalf of the education of the freedmen. That is the great thought, it seems to me, on which we are to sit in judgment this hour. The other point, Mr. President, is this, time will soon render the "Freedmen's Aid Society" a misnomer. It is rapidly doing that now, and within sight of the decade (perhaps of three lustra) it will be a mishomer. What then shall be the mission of this society, that has crowned itself with glory? Shall it confine its educational work to the colored people, or embrace both races? Shall it perpetuate the iniquitous color line, or shall it stand on the great thought of the unity of the human race, and open the doors of schools of learning to all branches of the human family, under the sunny sky of the South. That, sir, is the far reaching thought necessary to the interpretation of the constitution. I beg, therefore, of these, my brethren, who have the interest of the white people in the South, as well as the colored people, at heart, to grasp the future in anticipation, and thus provide. I hope, Mr. President, that this, my recommendation by the Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society, will be approved by this General Conference, for, while both parties are not satisfied, it is a compromise which anticipates a better future.

On taking the motion to strike out "Item No. 2," it was not stricken out.

The motion recurring on the adoption of the paper as a whole, it was adopted.

The rules were suspended and the secretary read the

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the last eleven years has been known to the Churches at home and among the missions abroad. It has steadily adhered to its first purposes and permitted no other cause, however brilliant in its promise of favor or success, to divert its energies or divide its [illegible]. Limited as it has been to voluntary [illegible] and restricted in its source of supplies, its steadfast adherence to its original aim, the conversion of the women of foreign lands, has doubtless been a chief element in the success it has achieved. With the advice and consent of the parent board it has undertaken the support and supervision of all work for women within the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and on each return of our bishops from their annual visits to distant fields, the society is called to enter new openings that need the labors of its missionaries.

This younger sister of the Church family was called into existence by the necessity for entering the doors opening into the zenanas of India, and since its inception in 1869, has built, purchased and sustained three orphanages, three hospitals, ten dispensaries, thirteen boarding schools and eight homes for missionaries. Fifty-two single ladies have gone out as missionaries, nearly two hundred native teachers and Bible women have been employed in disseminating Christian truth, and numerous day and Sunday-schools, superintended by the wives of missionaries, have been established and supported in all fields. For the maintenance of these enterprises, $590,960.36 have passed through the treasury. The society comes before the General Conference for the third time to present its quadrennial report. Since May, 1876, $278,874.54 have been raised through the efforts of this organization, $31,000 of which have been used in buildings, for construction, additions, or purchase; twenty six single ladies have been sent to foreign fields, and it is now supporting the work of twenty-four members of the parent board among the heathen women. Two thousand two hundred and ninety-one auxiliary societies, comprising 60,269 members, attest the vigor with which the interest in foreign missions has been extended among the women of the Methodist Church. The organ of the society, the Heathen Woman's Friend, has a circulation of 15,556 subscribers, and has met all expenses from its own revenues, no contribution from the funds of the society having been applied to it in the eleven years of its existence. The first work adopted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was the Girl's Orphanage, in Bareilly, India, and this institution now gives entire support and education to 300 girls, of whom 130 are under eight years of age. The most impressive record of the Orphanage is that nearly all the Bible women employed in the North India Conference were taught and nurtured here. The hospital in Bareilly was the pioneer of women's medical work in Asia, and is one of the most important factors in the elevation of women in India. Dispensaries in the larger towns, normal schools in Lucknow and Cawnpore, two houses of refuge, another orphanage in Paori, seven boarding schools more than 100 day schools in the cities and villages, and numerous Sunday-schools, are the agencies by which more than 2,000 girls are brought under Christian instruction. Besides this work, 300 zenanas are more or less visited, reaching at least 3,000 women. This large number of women under religious influence and teaching can not fail to make a profound impression upon the future of any country.

In China, the society employs eleven missionaries. Two are declaring the Gospel of love through hospitable ministrations at Foochow, and two others have labored for many years at the boarding school, from which about thirty girls have gone out as Christian wives and mothers into Chinese homes. Besides the day-schools, in the different districts, a training school for Bible women has been recently started to secure the greater efficiency of native workers. In the city of Pekin, the hospital built seven years ago by this society is still in operation, and a large boarding school and two day-schools are scattering the light. In this North China Mission has occurred, in the woman's work, one of the most remarkable openings in the modern history of missions. The viceroy of China, the second person in rank in the empire, resides in Tientsin, and in a recent illness of his wife, Lady Li, Miss Dr. Howard, the medical missionary at Pekin, was sent for. She remained five weeks in the palace in attendance upon Lady Li and the wives of other government officials, and has now taken charge of the woman's department of the hospital, built by the viceroy originally as a temple in memory of his predecessor, but now turned over by him to Dr. Mackenzie to be used for the above purpose. There is great need of reinforcement in the woman's work in China. Kiukiang in Central China, has, under the auspices of the woman's foreign work, one of the most successful schools in the empire. Fifty girls are under instruction, and a lady physician has charge of a dispensary. In the city of Mexico the orphanage has fifty children under training, whose improvement in morals, manners and intellect evinces the faithful care bestowed upon them. In Pachuca more than seventy girls are gathered in a school built by this association, and Bible women in Guanajuata, Puebla, Amecca, Mecca, as well as in Mexico City and Pachuca, are carrying the Scriptures from house to house. For five years two missionaries have labored in a large and influential school in Rosario, South America, and a Christian Spanish woman has been employed for two years as a teacher in Montevideo. In Japan, three stations are occupied by the agents of this society, Tokio, Hakodati and Nagasaki. In Yokohama, since the death of the missionary, the school has been under the supervision of a member of the parent board. In Nagasaki the ladies have been established so recently that they are chiefly engrossed in the study of the language, though a few pupils are receiving instruction. In both Hakodati and Tokio fires have devastated the cities, and greatly retarded the progress of the schools. A new addition to our beautiful school house in Tokio had been used less than a year, when in a few moments the whole was laid in ashes, school property, furniture, personal effects, everything destroyed. But with a cheerful courage rarely surpassed, the ladies found another house in the Japanese quarter of the city, where they gathered the children, and are maintaining the school until the completion of another building upon the former site.

In Africa the woman's work of the Methodist Church for several years was confined to a girl's school in Bassa; but in the last fourteen months two lady missionaries have sailed for Liberia, and a native school is in operation among the Kroos in one of the suburbs of Monrovia. In Bulgaria and Italy from eight to ten native Bible women are supported, who go from house to house reading the Scripture, holding religious services, and gathering the children into Sunday-schools. The efficiency of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is due largely to the care taken in the selection of candidates; for, although not resulting with equal satisfaction in all cases, yet nearly all the women sent out by the society have been of exceptional ability, and the Methodist Episcopal Church has taken the highest rank in woman's work in the East. In thorough harmony, and under supervision of the parent board, finding its supplies in the corners and by the hedgerows in the home fields, it has shown itself capable of adjustment to all the exigencies of mission work in foreign lands; while the success which has attended its efforts in aiding and enlarging work already established, as well as the efficiency which has characterized operations peculiarly its own, attests the wisdom of the system given it by its originators. Not only in heathen lands has the influence of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society borne fruit, but the Church in America is richer to-day in broad and intelligent women, capable and ready to carry forward the various benevolences which in increasing numbers are every year committed to their charge. There has been developed an administrative ability, an acquaintance and sympathy with the requirements of the kingdom of Christ, an understanding and grasp of all moral and religious interests of great importance to the Church. The summons to this work came to those who recognized that it meant for them a wide departure from established customs, but the lessons of sacrifices and obedience learned in its duties have brought into active service some of whom perhaps Jesus will not be ashamed to say: "Behold my mother and my brethren, for whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother and sister and mother." Respectfully submitted,

L. A. ALDERMAN, Sec't. Northeastern branch
H. B. SKIDMORE, " New York "
S. L. KEEN, " Philadelphia "
J. F. WILLING, " Northwestern "
LUCY E. PRESCOTT, " Western "
E. T. COWAN, " Cincinnati "
ISABEL HART, " Baltimore "
HARRIET M. WARREN, Chair. Gen. Ex. Com.
ANNIE GRACEY, Sec. Gen. Ex. Com.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, of New York, the report was accepted and the work done by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society approved.

On motion of A. Shinkle, of Kentucky, the report of Committee on Book Concern and the election of editors was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

On motion of J. Lanahan, of Baltimore, the rules were suspended to allow him to introduce the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Whereas, The opinion has obtained that large sums of money are unnecessarily expended in the expenses of fraternal delegates to corresponding bodies, when fraternal letters might answer every desirable end:

Whereas, It is also thought unnecessary expenses are incurred in having large standing Committees to oversee the Publishing, Missionary, Church Extension, and Freedmen's Aid Societies, therefore,

Resolved, That the book agents, the treasurers of the Missionary Society, Church Extension Society, and Freedmen's Aid Society, be instructed to furnish this General Conference, at an early a day as possible, a detailed statement of the amounts paid during the last quadrennium on these several accounts.

By consent, W. F. Mallalieu, of New England, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society on the achievements of the past four years, and assure them of our heartiest sympathy and continued co-operation.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education was read, and put on its passage:

Your committee have carefully considered the memorial of the Educational Convention, asking for the appointment of a centennial educational commission, and would respectfully recommend:

That the General Conference provide for and order a general centennial effort to be made by all our people during the coming quadrennium, in commemoration of the approaching close of the first century in the history of our Church, to promote the cause of education, and that the enterprise embrace the following particulars:

1. To secure proper control of all the schools of every grade that shall be recognized as belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church.
2. To secure a liberal endowment of all these institutions.
3. To guard, as far as possible, against the loss or pecuniary embarrassment of any such institutions.
4. To enlarge the funds under the charge of the Board of Education, devoted to the assistance of needy students.

To carry out these provisions we would further recommend that the bishops appoint a "centennial commission," to consist of two of their own number, and one minister and one layman from each General Conference District, and that this commission have full power to provide plans and means for the above purposes, and to carry them into execution.

In behalf of the committee.
GEO. S. HARE, Chairman.
F. D. HEMENWAY, Secretary.

J. M. Buckley said: It strikes me it would be better to have a great centennial movement, to say to all our people—"This is an hundred years of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We have a great many causes—Education, Church Extension and everything else. Fill up your hearts with love and praise, and say where you will have your money go." The sum total will be far greater. Education will not lose anything, if the members of this Educational Convention do their duty through the papers. The sum total will be far greater if you do not restrict this thing. I wish to say that there are some other causes which are better qualified to promote a great, immediate, practical result than education. Education appeals to men of wealth, to men of culture, to men of intelligence, who have been lifted above the ordinary average of our Methodist life. But there are other causes which would bring dollars and tens of dollars from the other class of people who cannot be restricted by one movement.

C. W. Bennett, of Northern New York, said: Let us look at some of these facts for a moment pertaining to this question. We know that statistics do not measure spiritual forces, but they tell some plain and legible facts that we ought to attend to. You examine the reports that have been made to our Commissioner of Education at Washington. Look at the theological schools that are reported. There are 817 reported as being graduates in 124 theological schools of this country. Of these 114 are Roman Catholics, leaving 703 Protestants. Of these graduates from Protestant schools, 59 were from the Congregationalists, that is one to 5,450 of their communicants. Of the Protestant Episcopal there were 61, or one to every 5,245 communicants. From the Baptists there were 135, or one to every 13,333 communicants. Of the Lutherans there were 84, being one to every 7,142 communicants. Of the Presbyterians, of all branches, there were 249, or one to each 3,140 communicants. Of the Methodists there were 75, or one to 35,000 communicants. Reducing this to general proportion, the Baptists have more than 2½ times, the Lutherans almost 5 times, the Congregationalists more than 6 times, the Protestant Episcopalians more than 7 times and the Presbyterians more than 11 times as many theological graduates in proportion to the church membership as the Methodist Episcopal Church. We are, in the third place, giving an average training to an insignificant fraction of our ministers. Look at it for a moment. These facts are not generally known, unless you investigate them. First, we must remember that the average ministerial life in the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last fifty years has been but twelve years. Second, we must remember that we have over eleven thousand traveling preachers, and to keep the number even good we must annually pour into the ranks over 8 per cent., or over nine hundred ministers. We had last year about thirteen hundred probationers in the annual conferences. The plain fact appears, therefore, that we are theologically educating only one in twelve of those who enter our conference ranks. We do not now speak of the graduates of colleges who enter our work, or of that larger and honorable class who are not permitted to receive a liberal training, but who have been called of God to do such heroic work.

If we retain in our church the best thought of the age, we must educate the best thought. This is plain. There is no such thing as men gravitating from the higher to the lower position. Men in other denominations do not come to us unless there is something to their enlargement. To keep control of the best thought, we must educate and control the best thought of the country.

After speeches by D. Curry, J. Lanahan and others, the report was made the special order of the day for Wednesday.

Report from the Committee on Education—No. 3, was put upon its passage and adopted.

Your committee have had under consideration a paper asking for the consolidation of the Freedmen's Aid Society with the Board of Education, and would recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Freedmen's Aid Society has a specific field, we do not consider it advisable to unite it with the Board of Education.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. S. HARE, Chairman.
F. D. HEMENWAY, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DAY—MAY 22.

Bishop Merrill in the chair. Devotional exercises led by R. M. Hatfield, of Rock River.

The entire session was taken up with the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Book Concern. The latter report recommended the consolidation of the *Methodist Advocate*, Atlanta, and the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE, New Orleans, on business principles. E. O. Stanard, Dr. Hitchcock, W. R. Davis, W. R. Goodwin and others participated in the debate. On motion it was ordered that the vote on tabling the minority report be taken by the separate houses. The vote resulted as follows: Ministerial house, 131 for and 95 against; lay house, 39 for 60 against. Both houses not concurring to table, the minority report was not tabled.

TWENTIETH DAY—MAY 24.

Bishop Andrews presiding. E. Q. Fuller, of Georgia, conducted the devotional exercises.

A five minutes rule for speeches was adopted.

All committees were instructed to make final reports on or before Thursday, May 27.

D. S. Monroe, of Central Pennsylvania, offered the following, which, on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That each annual conference is empowered to have a copy of its journal printed, substantially bound, and duly certified by the secretary to be correct, and such copy shall be considered the official journal of said annual conference, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the General Conference.

A resolution of D. W. C. Huntington to request the bishops to appoint a commission of ministers and laymen to adjust claimants and funds growing out of change of boundaries between the Genesee and Central New York conferences, was adopted.

A resolution offered by W. Swindells, of Philadelphia, to accept the invitation, and directing the next General Conference to be held in the city of Philadelphia, was adopted.

J. S. Boreman, of Utah, and fourteen others, presented the follo[illegible]

Whereas, Polygamy continues [illegible] practiced in the territory of Utah, and [illegible] dreds of persons are annually [illegible] that relation in defiance of the United [illegible] statute and the decision of the [illegible] Court of the United States against it, [illegible] said practice is now extending into the [illegible] joining Territories and States; and

Whereas, There is no [illegible] ry of Utah against either [illegible] cohabitation, seduction, [illegible]

Whereas, Polygamy and [illegible] crimes, so common in that [illegible] grade humanity to the level of [illegible] and are demoralizing to the [illegible] large; and

Whereas, The power to remedy the [illegible] referred to lies with the Congress of [illegible] United States; therefore,

1. Resolved, That we do most [illegible] urge upon Congress the adoption of [illegible] statutes, or amendments, as shall [illegible] aid in securing, the extirpation of [illegible] and these other named crimes, and [illegible] make the laws of the United States [illegible] in Utah, as elsewhere in our nation.

2. Resolved, That we extend our [illegible] thanks to those members of Congress [illegible] have given favorable attention to this [illegible] ject, and we pray that they may [illegible] in their efforts until they meet [illegible] which they deserve and a Christian [illegible] demand.

3. Resolved, That a copy of these [illegible] tions, duly certified, be forwarded by [illegible] secretary of this General Conference, [illegible] Senate, and another copy to the [illegible] Representatives of the United States.

The paper was adopted [illegible] mously by a rising vote.

The report of the Committee [illegible] the Legislative Department of [illegible] Church, recommending two [illegible] rate houses, was after a lengthy debate tabled by 110 to 211.

The report of the Committee [illegible] Lay Representation, a plan for [illegible] mitting lay delegates into [illegible] annual conferences, was tabled [illegible] a vote of 184 to 146.

General News Items.

Four companies of British troops have received orders to be in readiness to take up positions for the protection of the frontier of British Burmah.

The Republican National Convention met in Chicago on the [illegible] and organized with Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, as temporary chairman.

Sir John Lubbock, Liberal, has been elected member of Parliament for London University, without opposition, in place of Right Hon. Robert Lowe, raised to the peerage.

In the Maine Greenback convention Gen. Harris M. Plaisted, of Bangor, was nominated by acclamation for Governor. The Democratic party ratified his nomination.

Lieut. Knight, counsel for Whittaker, says that Whittaker is still pursuing his studies. He is dangerously low only in philosophy. Lieut. Knight thinks he will safely pass the examination.

Prince Gortschakoff appears decrepit and almost unable to walk. He continues to be Chancellor only in name, not even being officially informed concerning the current business of the Russian government.

In the Vicksburg city election on the 2d L. G. Berchett was elected Mayor; John Groome, re-elected city marshal. There was one colored alderman elected from each of the second and third wards and one colored school trustee from the first.

Gov. Miller received a dispatch from Texarkana advising him that a mob had attempted to take from jail and lynch a negro arrested for attempted rape. The friends of Cromwell, the prisoner, fired upon the mob; the fire was returned and eight persons are reported wounded, some fatally.

The Democratic State Convention at Montgomery, Ala., renominated by acclamation R. W. Cobb for Governor, W. W. Screws for Secretary of State, H. C. Tompkins for Attorney General and J. H. Vincent for Treasurer. The convention renominated Chief Justice Brickell and Associate Justices Stone and Manning.

The captain of a vessel arrived at Queenstown, from Demerara, reports that April 30, in latitude [illegible] north, longitude 60 west, he passed a raft which had apparently been made on board of a man-of-war, or first-class steamer, as it was bolted together, not lashed, and that two days afterward he saw several corpses dressed in white. The newspapers are inclined to connect the raft with the missing training ship Atalanta.

A telegram, referring to the famine in Kurdistan, Armenia and Western Persia, states that 60,000 persons must be fed for two months if they are to be kept alive. The telegram implores money to purchase grain, which is still [illegible] at Mosul. One hundred and [illegible] eight persons have died of [illegible] tion at Baakalish. [illegible] lages are utterly [illegible] hundred and seven [illegible] died of starvation at [illegible]

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.
[illegible] HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—MAY 25.

Bishop Peck presiding. Religious services conducted by J. B. [illegible], of Iowa.

Under suspension of the rules [the] Committee on Book Concern [reported] that all hindrances to the [election] of book agents, and editor [of] the *Haus und Herd*, were now removed. Adopted.

D. W. C. Huntington, on the part [of the] Genesee delegation, nominated [Phillips] & Hunt.

[No] other nomination was made, [and] the tellers proceeded to collect [the] votes.

The order being on election of [book] agents at Cincinnati, S. Jew[ell], of Rock River delegation, nominated Luke Hitchcock; W. H. [illegible] nominated F. M. Chaffee; [illegible] Miller nominated William M. [Doughty]; L. N. Wheeler, in behalf [of the] Wisconsin delegation, nominated Wm. P. Stowe. In behalf of [illegible] delegation, J. S. Smart [was] nominated; in behalf of Ten[nessee] Conference, J. M. Walden. [illegible] withdrew. E. Sargent, [illegible] of Cincinnati Conference, [nominated] J. M. Walden. In behalf [of] Illinois Conference, W. S. [illegible] was nominated; M. H. [illegible], of North Indiana Conference [was] nominated; in behalf [of the] Ohio Conference, Leroy [illegible] was nominated; John H. [illegible], Jacob B. Graw and C. [illegible] were nominated. W. [illegible] withdrew his name.

[The] tellers proceeded to collect [the] ballots.

[The] vote for book agents at New [York] was announced:

[Whole] number of votes cast	332
[Necessary] to a choice	167
[illegible]	318
[illegible]	302
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	18

[illegible] M. Phillips and S. Hunt [were] declared duly elected as book [agents at] New York.

[The] question of editor of *Haus [und Herd]* was then taken up. [illegible] and E. F. Strocter [illegible] nomination, and the [illegible] and the tellers re[tired].

[illegible] J. M. Reid, the [illegible] to elect the [illegible] Missionary Society [illegible] of the Tract [illegible] was nominated [illegible] of the Mission[ary] [illegible] Hunt of the [illegible] no other nomi[nation] [illegible] the secretary [illegible] a ballot for [illegible] which was done, [illegible] declared to be duly [elected to their] offices.

[illegible] Phillips & Hunt, book [illegible] that two assistant [illegible] employed by them. [illegible] *Christian Ad[vocate]* [illegible] salary of $3,000; the [illegible] Sunday-school [illegible] $2,500. One edi[tor] [illegible] the work.

[illegible] PAID DURING THE [illegible] BY THE BOOK CON[CERN] [illegible]

[illegible]	848 61
[illegible]	[illegible]
	$1,450 55
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
	1,923 62
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
	6,317 65
[illegible]	[illegible] 14

The bishop announced the third vote on the Western Book Concern agent as follows:

Whole number of votes	340
Necessary to a choice	171
W. P. Stowe	159
L. Hitchcock	96
W. M. Doughty	77

There being no choice, the vote was ordered again.

The vote upon the election of book agent was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes	339
Necessary to a choice	170
W. P. Stowe	234
L. Hitchcock	29
Wm. Doughty	81

Committees were allowed to report.

The report of the fraternal delegate to the Methodist Protestant Church was received.

Adjournment to 7½ p. m. was carried.

Evening Session.

Bishop Warren presided. T. B. Lemon, of Nebraska, led the religious services.

The entire session was consumed in discussing and amending the report of the Committee on Ecclesiastical Code.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY—MAY 26.

Bishop Foss presided. Devotional exercises led by C. O. Fisher, of Savannah.

J. M. Reid, of Michigan moved the suspension of the rules in order to proceed to the election of the assistant treasurer of the Missionary Society, and the treasurer of the Sunday-school Union.

The rules were suspended. Dr. Reid then nominated J. M. Walden as assistant treasurer of the Missionary Society, and Daniel Denham as treasurer of the Sunday-school Union; and moved that as no other nominations had been made, the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the Conference for these brethren for the offices mentioned. And the secretary being thus instructed, did so.

The Ecclesiastical Code was resumed, amended and finally adopted.

The committee on the case of Rev. John Armstrong, of Montana, claiming the seat occupied by Rev. Hugh Duncan, elected alternate, reported in favor of seating Rev. John Armstrong.

C. C. Stratton, of California, offered a substitute asserting that Rev. John Armstrong had not served four consecutive years as a traveling preacher, previous to conference session, or in all; he was not eligible, therefore, according to the Discipline; and that Hugh Duncan be confirmed in his seat. Adopted by a large vote.

The report of the committee on Church Extension No. 1 was taken up and discussed.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—MAY 27.

Bishop Hurst presided. G. J. Judkins, of New Hampshire, conducted the religious exercises.

Bishop Simpson introduced Rev. Dr. J. E. Twitchell, fraternal delegate from the National Congregational Church of the United States. He also announced that he had received a letter from the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States.

A. Shinkle called up reports of the Committee on Book Concern.

The recommendations that the publication of the *National Repository* and *Golden Hours* be suspended at the close of the coming year were adopted.

A. Shinkle offered a substitute for both reports, referring to the papers at Atlanta and New Orleans, as follows:

Resolved, That the publication of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, at New Orleans, be continued by the New York book agents; and that also the publication of the Methodist Advocate, at Atlanta, be [continued] by the Western book agents. [Resolved,] That the agents in charge of [illegible] be instructed to advance, during [the] quadrennium, an annual subsidy, [illegible] $1,500 a year to each paper for [the first and] second years, and $1,000 a year [for the third] and fourth years; and the [illegible] is hereby instructed that if, [illegible] one year, either paper does not [illegible] with the above subsidy, to dis[illegible].

[He] then moved the previous [question], and it was ordered, upon [the adoption] of the substitute, which [was adopted].

[The] report discontinuing the *[Pacific] Christian Advocate* as a General Conference paper was adopted.

A subsidy of $1000 a year was voted to the *California Christian Advocate.*

[illegible] of Genesee; F. S. Hoyt, [of] North Ohio, and W. S. Prentice, [of] [illegible], were ordered as a com[mittee] on revisal of Discipline.

[illegible], of the United [illegible] was introduced.

[illegible] up the [illegible] *Advo[cate]* [illegible] and on the Pa[illegible]

[illegible] that the or[illegible] (1) The *Advo[cate]* [illegible] ADVOCATE [illegible] *Advocate* in [illegible]

[illegible] to cast [illegible] *Advocate* [illegible] E. A.

Friday night at ten o'clock by 173 to 110.

An evening session at 7:30 was ordered.

The ballot for editor of *Atlanta Methodist Advocate* was announced:

Whole number of votes cast	329
Necessary to a choice	165
E. Q. Fuller	218
B. A. Stubbins	65
C. O. Fisher	40
Scattering	6

E. Q. Fuller was declared elected.

Bishop Harris called the tellers of the second class. The votes were collected for an editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

There being no nomination but that of J. C. Hartzell, on motion of J. M. Shumpert, of Mississippi, the Secretary was requested to cast the ballot for J. C. Hartzell. The motion prevailed, the secretary complied, and J. C. Hartzell was declared duly elected.

The election of an editor of the California *Christian Advocate* was entered upon. H. B. Heacock, in behalf of all the patronizing conferences, nominated A. J. Wells. J. W. Ray nominated B. F. Crary. J. S. Boreman seconded the nomination of B. F. Crary. T. B. Hughes nominated John R. Thompson, president of West Virginia University. Henry C. Benson was nominated.

The tellers proceeded to collect the votes, and then retired.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on Boundaries being called, J. C. Hartzell moved to amend so that the Louisiana Conference be transferred from the Sixth to the Tenth District, and the amendment prevailed. The report as amended was then adopted.

The vote for editor of the California *Christian Advocate* was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	331
Necessary for a choice	166
B. F. Crary	161
A. J. Wells	145
J. R. Thompson	17
Scattering	8

There being no choice, the delegates proceeded to vote again, after which the tellers retired.

On motion of I. S. Bingham, the secretary was instructed to have engrossed the commendatory resolution passed a few days ago on the temperance principles of the occupants of the White House, at Washington.

On motion of J. M. Walden, members of General Conference Districts were allowed to retire and organize.

The tellers returned, and the vote for editor of the California *Christian Advocate* was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	312
Necessary to a choice	157
B. F. Crary	171
A. J. Wells	141

B. F. Crary was declared elected.

Afternoon Session.

Bishop Haven presided. C. B. Fisk, of New Jersey, conducted worship.

T. B. Lemon presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Correspondence be requested to prepare acknowledgments to the Committee of Arrangements and the citizens of Cincinnati and surrounding communities for the generous hospitality to the members of this Conference during its session, and to railroad companies for courtesies extended to members coming to and returning from the city, and to all other parties to whom the General Conference is indebted.

G. L. Curtiss presented a resolution instructing the book agents to inquire specifically in paying the expenses of members of the Book Committee and all other committees, whether they came by the shortest route, and to pay only the fare by such route, and the members of the committees make an itemized account of their expenses, and to discontinue the practice of presenting each member of the Book Committee with a copy of each work published. Adopted.

On motion of J. M. Reid the rules were suspended to permit the presentation of a resolution empowering the bishops to divide the money appropriated for missions, where the work has been divided. He stated that since the appropriations were made, some of the work had been divided, and new missions and conferences made. The resolution was passed.

Report No. 1 of Committee on Revisals was amended and adopted.

A constitution of the Sunday-School Union; and a constitution of the Tract Society were adopted.

Reports on Church Extension and Freemen and Work in the South were adopted.

The report of Book Committee to aid the Norwegian paper was adopted.

J. C. Hartzell offered the following resolution, which was, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That the book agents of New York are hereby instructed to make such an arrangement as they may deem wise to have such particular publications as may be in special demand in that region, placed on sale in New Orleans, provided in such arrangement the Book Concern be insured against loss.

On motion of J. M. Walden the editor of *Western Christian Advocate* shall be editor of books for the Western Methodist Book Concern.

I. S. Bingham, from the Committee on Boundaries, moved that [paragraph] 363 of the Discipline be [illegible] it should require a [illegible] commission to de[illegible] rather than a majority of the joint commission, and the motion prevailed; and the item as amended was adopted.

Evening Session.

Bishop Bowman presided. S. O. Barnes, of Northern New York, led the devotional exercises.

On motion of D. A. Goodsell, it was carried that Sandford Hunt be the treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, and W. P. Stowe the assistant treasurer at Cincinnati, and that Bishop Harris be permitted to make such verbal changes in the Discipline as shall be necessary to harmonize the various portions.

The report of Judiciary Committee in the case of Miss Anna Oliver was adopted, with others.

The report of Committee on the Christian Treatment of the Chinese was adopted.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—MAY 28.

Bishop Simpson presided. D. G. Strong, of Columbia River, conducted worship.

The call for committees was made as follows:

DISTRICT BOOK COMMITTEE.

First District—C. J. Clarke, of Maine.
Second District—H. Eaton, of Troy.
Third District—I. S. Bingham, of Northern New York.
Fourth District—W. J. Paxon, of Philadel'a.
Fifth District—L. A. Belt, of Central Ohio.
Sixth District—C. O. Fisher, of Savannah.
Seventh District—C. Studebaker, Northwest Indiana.
Eighth District—P. G. Gillett, of Illinois.
Ninth District—J. B. Lemon, of Nebraska.
Tenth District—J. Dennison, of Kansas.
Eleventh District—C. B. Anthony, of California.
Twelfth District—H. G. Litch, Central German.

The local committees for Eastern and Western Book Concerns were confirmed:

EAST—J. H. Taft, J. B. Cornell and C. B. Fisk.
WEST—Amos Shinkle, R. A. W. Bruehl, E. Sargent.

Managers of the Missionary, Tract and Freedmen's Aid Societies and the Sunday-school Union, were adopted as reported by Bishop Harris.

Dr. Curry was continued as editor of the *National Repository* to the close of the present volume.

The salary of Rev. L. Hitchcock was continued to the date of the next session of Rock River Conference.

A committee of German brethren were appointed to translate the Discipline into German, viz.: Wm. Nast, H. Liebhart, J. Krehbiel and L. Wallon.

A form for charges and specifications was ordered to be published in the Discipline.

It was moved and carried that all officers of this General Conference, except Book Committee, enter upon their offices the first day of June.

The report of the Committee on the Administration of the Bishops during the past four years, was presented and was read by items.

The first item was read that the administration of the bishops be approved and their characters passed.

The secretary put the question, and it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The second item was read, making Bishop Scott non-effective. Adopted.

The third item was read, containing resolutions of respect and confidence for Bishop Scott, which was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

The report as a whole was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Episcopacy was read, relating to that portion of the Bishops' Address referring to the appointment of presiding elders, recommending that we approve of the suggestion that no one be appointed as presiding elder more than four consecutive years, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on the Episcopacy presented a report, which was read, on that portion of the Bishops' Address relating to the episcopal visitation of the foreign missionary work, and presenting a resolution of appreciation of that visitation, and the report was adopted.

Report number ten of the Committee on Episcopacy was taken up in relation to the consecration of bishops, etc., and was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Episcopacy recommending that the bishops report to the General Conference all decisions of law questions made by them, which was adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Episcopacy on the residences of bishops was taken up and read by items.

The first item was read, and recommended that the residences of bishops during the next four years be at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta or Chattanooga, Des Moines, St. Paul or Minneapolis, Austin or some point in Texas, and San Francisco.

Washington was substituted for Austin and Topeka by 153 to 134.

The report of Committee on Itinerancy No. 5. was taken up and passed.

It was moved to adjourn sine die at five o'clock by 160 to 101.

Reports of committee on Missions were adopted.

Afternoon Session.

Bishop Harris presided. William L. Fee conducted devotional exercises.

Speeches were limited to two minutes.

Report of Committee on Itinerancy No. 6 was acted on.

The report of Committee on Education No. 4 was indefinitely postponed by 118 to 104, on motion of J. Lanahan.

The publication of a quarterly by benevolent societies of the Church, free to all ministers, as desired by A. J. Kynett, was authorized.

It was moved that to all the fraternal bodies, except the British Wesleyan Conference, the Irish Wesleyan Conference, the two Methodist Churches in Canada, the Evangelical Association and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, fraternal letters be sent instead of fraternal delegates.

The following report of the committee on Fraternal Correspondence was adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body of the General Conference are hereby given to the Committee of Entertainment that has made such complete provision for the comfort of the delegates of this body, and the families of Cincinnati and vicinity, that have so hospitably opened their homes to us; to the pastors and officers of the various Churches for courtesies extended, and to the railroad companies that have extended facilities to the members of the Conference.

H. W. Key presented the following, signed by H. A. Carroll and six others, which was adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

Resolved, That we do hereby express our gratification at the very able and impartial manner that our bishops have presided over the deliberations of the General Conference; and also for their very able address, delivered before this body by Bishop Simpson, D.D., LL. D.; and we do hereby assure them that we will always remember them at a throne of grace, in our prayers to Almighty God, that they may be blessed with good health and long lives for usefulness in the Church. And we earnestly request them to pray for us, and should we meet no more on earth, we hope to meet them in bright glory, where parting and pain are no more. And we shall always with pleasure receive their godly admonition in the future, as in the past, and we will do all in our power to make their visits pleasant while among us.

The chair announced the following committee to prepare fraternal letters to fraternal bodies: A. Wheeler, M. S. Terry, C. C. Fowler, G. G. Reynolds and J. Todd.

A vote of thanks to the secretaries was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

A vote of thanks was passed to the reporters, and G. W. Woodruff said the Conference had never had more fair, candid and able reports.

The report of the Committee on Expenses of Delegates presented and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Temperance was taken up, and stewards were directed to furnish unfermented wine at the Sacrament when practicable.

Bishop Simpson said: Before closing the General Conference I desire to express, both for myself and for my colleagues, our grateful acknowledgments to the brethren of the General Conference for their uniform courtesy, kindness, and brotherly love during the progress of this session. While we have, necessarily, been called upon to decide questions suddenly, and while we have not always been able, possibly, in giving the floor to recognize brethren, who, possibly, should have been recognized, we have endeavored to act kindly and impartially, and we thank you for your forbearance, and for the very kind expressions you have made in reference to us. Our prayer is that God may go with you to your homes and fields of labor, that you may have great success in the various charges which you occupy, and that, through your work at this General Conference, the blessing of God may rest upon the Churches, and great peace and prosperity may be in all our borders. It has afforded us great pleasure to meet our brethren here, and to be with them in their deliberations, to listen to their thoughts; and we shall be pleased to meet you, if Providence spare us, in your different localities and different appointed spheres; and our prayer is that God may so enable you and us to fulfill our varied duties that we may have a meeting by and by in the general assembly of the Church of the first born on high. [Amen.] And that we may be there without the loss of a single one, and that all of you may come rejoicing bringing your sheave with you. We will unite in singing a couple of verses of the usual parting hymn that we use at our conferences:

[816TH PAGE OF HYMNAL.]

O that our heart and mind
May evermore ascend,
That haven of repose to find,
Where all our labors end.

Where all our toils are o'er,
Our suffering and our pain!
Who meet on that eternal shore
Shall never part again.

Bishop Simpson led the Conference in prayer as follows:

Let us pray: We bow in thy presence, Almighty God, in closing the deliberations and duties of another General Conference. We thank thee that thou hast permitted us to share in these responsibilities and to be present in these deliberations. We bless thee for the health and strength which thou hast given us, and for that intense interest for the welfare of thy Church, which we believe all our brethren have shared and felt from day to day. We bless thee for the influence of thy Holy Spirit, which we believe they have felt in the public ministrations of many of these brethren, and for that spirit of wisdom, which, we trust, has guided in all these deliberations.

And now we come before thee, Almighty Father, to invoke thy blessing to be upon the results arrived at by this General Conference. [Amen. Amen.] May thy blessing attend every measure adopted. May thy personal presence be with every brother on whom special trusts have been placed, and may each and every one have thy divine Spirit to guide and direct in all their future career. If any thing has been done contrary to thy holy will, O do thou forgive; and may that blood which takes all the stains away be applied to our hearts. And may we have peace with thee and all mankind. And we pray thee in thy gracious providence to overrule every thing which may not be in harmony with thy divine pleasure. Thou, who hast all agencies in thine hand, and canst rule and overrule, directing and controlling, do thou so order that every thing done shall advance the interests of thy kingdom, and the glory of thy great name. [Amen. Amen.]

And now we invoke thy blessing upon these, thy servants, as they journey to their personal abodes, and preserve them from accidents. May their lives and health be precious in thy sight. Watch over their homes, we pray thee, and supply prosperity to their various charges; and may the quadrennium upon which we are now entering be one remarkable for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Our blessed Savior, we pray thee, send the Holy Spirit upon all the Churches. May there be revivals in every locality. May millions be gathered into the Church of those who shall be eternally saved; and in all the enterprises for the extension of thy cause, for the promotion of education, for the uplifting of thy people, for the upbuilding of Zion in all its departments. O, may prosperity be in all our borders. [Amen.] Should it please thee in all thy gracious providence to spare us for future years, do then give us strength and wisdom according to our day. But should it be thy holy will that some of us on this floor, or some of us on these seats, should like those of whom we have spoken and felt with sorrow be called away during this quadrennium may our work have been well and wisely done. [Amen.] And may we have a peaceful hour in which to die, and then may we join that blessed company of the prophets and apostles and martyrs now at thy right hand, so that we shall pass from the Church militant to the Church triumphant in glory.

Hear us while we pray, as thou hast taught us, saying: Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever. Amen. [Amen. Amen.]

Bishop Simpson said: Let us unite in the doxology:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

which was sung most heartily by the entire audience, standing.

Bishop Simpson then pronounced the benediction: The peace of God which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord, and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be among you, and remain with you always. Amen. [Amen, by many voices.]

Central Tennessee College.

The catalogue of the Central Tennessee College, Nashville, is at hand. The following is a list of the graduates of 1880:

SENIOR CLASS.—William B. Donny, Lenoir, N. C.; William A. Hadley, Nashville; John B. McClellan, Murfreesboro; George W. McKinney, Grenada, Miss.; Henry A. Napier, St. Louis, Mo.; Edwin B. Ramsey, Hogansville, Ga.; Charles S. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John H. Wilkins, Elberton, Ga.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Albert G. Banks, Vicksburg, Miss.; W. A. Caldwell, Mobile, Ala.; Alfred Hall, Murfreesboro; Jackson Floyd, Flat Rock; Alexandar Copeland, Nolensville; S. M. Hickman, Lankaster; Dublin P. McKissack, Spring Hill; Q. B. Neal, Bowling Green, Ky.; James H. Patten, Nolensville; D. L. Ramsey, Nashville; Thomas Upshaw, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Walker, Nashville; John C. Webb, Talladega, Ala.; John White, Nashville.

The Republican National Convention met in Chicago on Wednesday, June 2. Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, was chosen temporary and permanent chairman. Considerable time was consumed in disposing of contests. The unit rule was broken, and free expression allowed to the delegations from each Congressional convention. This ruling set aside the action of Illinois and Kansas conventions, in ignoring the districts, and admitted anti-Grant delegates from Illinois and Grant delegates from Kansas. The Louisiana contest was decided by the rejection of the Beattie and the admission of the Warmoth convention delegates by a unanimous vote. The excitement is described as intense. A large number of the active political leaders of the country were on hand to warmly champion the cause of their favorites, and the city of Chicago was thronged by thousands of visitors attracted by the great contest between the candidates. Organization effected, and rules adopted, it was not until a late hour on Saturday that nominations were made, and an adjournment postponed a vote until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The nominees were Gen. Grant, Senator Blaine, Secretary Sherman, Senator Windom and Hon. E. B. Washburne.

Decoration Day was appropriately observed throughout the country. In some places the exercises were held on Saturday, in others on Sunday, and in others still on Monday. The parade in New York on the latter day was the largest ever held there on a similar occasion. In New Orleans the Mower Post, G. A. R., chartered the steamboat R. E. Lee, and on Sunday thousands visited the Chalmette cemetery. Appropriate ceremonies were conducted under Commander Wm. Roy. Judge Whittaker delivered an oration, Col. Eugene Tisdale a poem. Floral offerings elegant in design were heartily welcomed from the Continental Guards, Washington Artillery, Army of the Tennessee and other Confederate organizations.

The *Methodist* notes as an evidence that the prejudice against color is passing away, that Rev. B. A. Jones, a talented colored student of Oberlin Seminary, is occupying a pulpit at Clarksville, Ohio, to the general satisfaction of the community.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a law enjoining the observance of Sunday as a day of rest is constitutional, it being a social and political regulation, giving preference to no religious establishment or mode of worship.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana sustaining the validity of the premium bonds of New Orleans is regarded as a final victory over the repudiationists, and a blessing to commercial interests.

We have received the sixteenth annual catalogue of Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga, Ill., Rev. J. B. Robinson, President.

The Supreme Court of California released Dennis Kearney, and he again prominently appears as a political leader.

The American Society of Civil Engineers at St. Louis elected Jas. B. Eads President.

Letters of inquiry should be accompanied by stamps for the replies desired.

Henri Rochefort has been severely wounded in a duel by M. Koechlin, of Paris.

The supervisors are at work taking the United States census.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Simpson has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Bible Society.

—Rev. J. F. Marshall returned from Cincinnati with pleasing impressions of the Conference.

—Rev. A. E. P. Albert has returned from the General Conference, in Cincinnati, and will be pleased to have his correspondents address as usual to No. 354 Customhouse St., New Orleans, La.

—Rev. A. J. Witherspoon called to say that he had read a letter of inquiry in our "lost friends" column, and would like Mr. J. H. Witherspoon, of Caledonia, Miss., to know that after some inquiry he had learned that Calvin Dobbin was now at Hope, Hempstead Co., Arkansas.

—L. S. Deckard writes from Brenham, Texas, reporting that Sister Martha Fletcher had heard from a sister in Virginia through a letter published in the "Lost Friends" column of this paper. He urges pastors to be careful to read all such letters to their congregations, that friends may be brought together again.

—Bishop Scott accepts, in his seventy-eighth year, the much-needed rest from official labor, and retires to his home in Odessa, Del. Fifty-four years ago he entered the itinerant ministry; thirty-two years ago he became a Book Agent at New York; and twenty-eight years ago a Bishop. His whole official career has been such as to secure to him the confidence of an appreciative Church.

—J. M. Buckley, D.D., has entered upon his duties as editor of the *Christian Advocate* at New York. His name appeared with the issue of June 3. Dr. C. H. Fowler begins his work as Missionary Secretary. Says the *Advocate:* "During his career as editor of this paper its circulation greatly increased, and it retained all that it had gained under the stimulus of valuable premiums. Every interest of the church was safe in his hands, and he was ever ready to defend it."

—Says the New York *Advocate:* "Bishop Simpson will visit our Missions in China and Japan, presiding at the Japan Conference at Yokohama Aug. 12, at the North China Conference Sept. 16, at Central China Conference Oct 13, and at Foochow Conference Oct 28. Bishop Merrill will preside at all our Conferences in Europe and India. Bishop Foster takes our Conferences in the South, Bishop Haven those in the Southwest, Bishop Wiley those on the Pacific coast, Bishop Warren those in the Northwest, while the remaining Conferences are divided among the other Bishops.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

A. Jackson, Rosedale: "Six souls were converted last Sabbath, among them Mr. Charles Taylor, a promising young man."

A grand exhibition of tableaux is announced to take place in Thompson Chapel, Rev. J. Lewis pastor, on Monday evening, June 14th. It will be given by the Sunday-school of that church, which is officered as follows: F. Bowers, Supt.; P. Corne, Ass. Supt.; E. A. Roberson, Librarian, Miss Mary Andrews, Treasurer.

TEXAS.

G. W. Smith, La Grange: "On Sunday, May 30, we had the pleasure to observe Centennial Sunday. The attendance through the entire day, was larger, and marked by best of order. Notwithstanding the stringency of the times the people responded with a liberal collection to aid the noble work of our Sunday-school Union."

MISSISSIPPI.

P. E. Kirkland, French Camp: "Our Centennial will be remembered a long time in Choctaw. Three schools united with New Hopewell in the services. G. W. Williams, the manager, gave a sketch of the up-rising of the Sunday-school throughout the world. Mr. Joseph Kennedy led in singing. After Rev. G. Thomas and myself preached to a large audience, Mr. Kennedy led the choir, and it was a joyful time for every one present."

Letter from Luling.

LULING, Texas, May 16, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—Allow me to say a few words about our situation. Within 12 miles in our vicinity there are 2 schools and 2 benevolent associations. The Sabbath-schools contain about 275 pupils; one of them is composed of Baptists. I visited it last Sunday, and found about 37 pupils, and the grown people active participants.

Our colony would now be in a more prosperous condition had our people cared more for their ministers, and paid less attention to strangers and ticket agents. Our benevolent association that once numbered 50 members, now has only 27. I am a friend to the exodus movement, but we will have to look better for ourselves than our friends did, who have made a sacrifice of between $2500 and $3000 in this vicinity. They went no farther than Red River. We would prosper by dropping some of our young professional orators and cleaving more closely to the old. REED.

Letter from Batesville.

BATESVILLE, Ark., May 6, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—Allow me to give a short sketch of the work on my circuit this year. The elder held my first quarter in March. Forty-five communed at the altar, and there were five accessions. The people were deeply interested in the elder's sermon.

On the third Sabbath of last month one of my local preachers, Bro. Wm. Pope, with Rev. William Henderson, of Pocahontas, preached at Greenbrier. Ten came forward, and two were converted. I continued the meeting all that week, and received 16 more, with 26 accessions.

I have a good board of stewards, who delight in the performance of their duties. Preacher's salary was fixed at $400. The people have bought a horse for the pastor's use. A church has been started at Greenbrier, which we expect to finish this year.

W. H. HIGGINS.

[illegible] Condition of the M. E. Church Among the Colored People of the South.

The colored preachers of the M. E. Church are a generation of revivalists. We need Wesleys in this new work, not Whitefields. We have many old preachers who have had hundreds and some thousands of converts, who never got a church [illegible] or built a church. They have done their work in brush arbors and [illegible] buildings. Some of them [illegible] know how to organize, and [illegible] know what the doctrines of the M. E. Church are, nor how its doctrines and usages differ from those of other churches. The old plantation style still prevails— [illegible] have a general jump, shout and jubilee, and then go home. [illegible] many there is no building nor improving of churches. Many old [illegible] have no church property— [illegible] but brush arbors, or old abandoned and dilapidated houses on some plantation. Our young preachers are following the weaknesses of the old ones. They get their sermons from the experiences of Christians, not from unfolding the word of God. It is not uncommon to hear them say, "I have no use for the written word, I have the word in my heart." They groan, and moan, and shout, and scream, and spit, and make all kinds of manifestations of suffering and danger to move the hearts of sinners. This revival preaching is turned into the lowest kind of preaching or exhorting. A few dreams about the fiery serpent tormenting the wicked in hell will make many a sermon, and is all they feel the need of. They catch every new thought that will awaken and arrest the sinner. Members are taken into a certain church on relating their experience, and on confession of faith. One said: "Before I was converted I was suspended over hell by a hook through my tongue; a trap door was lifted under me, and I saw the fires of hell roll up, and down in the fire and blinding smoke I saw men walking with the fire flying out of their mouths, and noses, and ears; and the devil was punching them with a spear, and they were always groaning and sighing, and could never find rest from their [illegible]." A few experiences like the above would make the capital [illegible] great amount of revival preaching, throw congregations into a [illegible] excitement and bring many [illegible] to the mourners' bench.

[illegible] preacher has his stock of [illegible] experiences, and when [illegible] his power is gone. [illegible] preacher of another [illegible] preaches near him [illegible] is moved, he takes all [illegible]. In the present [illegible] of things, the young [illegible] has very little use for [illegible] feels no pressing need [illegible]. He is hard to [illegible] to our schools. They [illegible] through our conference [illegible] study, no matter how low [illegible] even the modified course.

The M. E. Church is the highest [illegible] not in ministerial [illegible]. I have seen [illegible] and exhorters who [illegible] Bibles, and, of course, no [illegible]. One Bible or testament [illegible] of eight or ten is [illegible] be sufficient. The [illegible] at nothing but gain. [illegible] It is not uncommon [illegible] where we have [illegible] years of labor, and [illegible] property. The [illegible] of nothing but [illegible] converted, and after [illegible] for want of [illegible] and care, [illegible] other denominations [illegible] want for other denominations. When a better condition of things comes, we will have to throw away all our church property beyond the city limits and on the outskirts, and buy in the center of the towns and cities, and build anew at greatly advanced prices for property. We lose the result of our labors, and do not build up to be comfortably self-supporting. Tens of thousands of the members now in the Baptist Church were converted through the labors of M. E. preachers, and so with many in other churches. The Baptists and others I might mention are not revivalists. Their doctrines of election, predestination and fore-ordination cripple them. They are organizers and church builders. In many places they depend on the Methodists, preachers and members, to commence and carry forward their revival meetings for them, with their free salvation doctrines and free labor, and they only superintend and gather in the results. The few revival preachers who do belong to the Baptist and other churches have gone over from the M. E. Church and carried with them the Methodist Discipline, doctrines and usages. More at another time.

OBSERVER.

[illegible] effects follow [illegible] a course; [illegible] from the con[illegible] thing to [illegible] now, [illegible] women [illegible]

Letter from Woodlawn.

DEAR EDITOR—When I went on my work there was but one church in condition to hold service in. The people were sorely disheartened, and they said they could not build, and they "would not try;" but I stood firm in the belief that they could build if they would make an effort to do so. I encouraged them to try to build. We have tried, and thank God we have succeeded well, and by the opening of the fall we will have two good comfortable churches built. Prof. T. W. Lincoln was with us on last Sabbath. We had a pleasant time. He preached an interesting sermon, and administered the sacrament; sixty persons communed at the Lord's table. Prof. Lincoln is a man worthy of note, and I wish there were a hundred such men in Texas. He possesses great intellectual ability, and as a teacher of Wiley University, at Marshall, Texas, he gained many warm friends among the white and colored people. I might say here that Prof. L. is a man that looks deeper than the skin to see a man; and that is the kind of men we want, of the white brethren, to work among us. Dr. Carhart, in his letter printed in the SOUTHWESTERN a few weeks ago, states that we need educated preachers as pastors among the colored people, and he said that if they could not be found among the colored preachers, that there ought to be six or eight more white preachers appointed to charges, and to be kept only one year at a place, so as to keep them rolling, until good discipline was established among the colored people. Yes, it ought to be done, if we could not find men of piety and education among our people; but I can say thank God they can be found among the younger class of preachers if they were allowed to come to the front by presiding elders and older preachers; but there seems to be a local prejudice against young preachers in our colored conferences. While at the Texas Conference last winter I saw ten or fifteen young men well informed join the conference. If the presiding elders would compel these young men to take the full four years' course of the conference studies they would be a power in this work of redeeming the colored people from their ignorance and superstition.

JAMES R. PRICE.

Woodlawn, Texas, May 4, 1880.

Visit of the Financial Agent.

I lectured at Davilla the 26th of March. Rev. C. C. Robinson is pastor. Here I raised $5.35. Mr. W. B. Patterson, one of our grand young men signed for $5. At Calvert on the 27-28, I raised $12.05. The 3d and 4th of April found me at Bremond, Rev. Jas. M. Hall pastor. The people gave $5.10. On the Marlin circuit, Rev. J. W. Mitchell pastor, the 5th and 6th of April I raised $1.15. The 17-18th of April found me at Dallas, Rev. [illegible] Swann pastor. This is one of our best young men—the people of all sects love him. I took the people here by surprise by coming earlier than I was expected. I raised $12.05. Sisters Sally Cooper, [illegible], Mary Henry and [illegible] Williams all contributed [illegible]. Sister Cooper is a [illegible] forward Christian. I [illegible] Milford and Grand [illegible], Rev. R. Henderson [illegible] not present the col[illegible] the 25th of April [illegible] work, Rev. [illegible] on one of [illegible] in a school [illegible] African [illegible] my [illegible]

the pulpit and commenced talking. They jumped up and blew out the lights, raised a terrible yell and threatened to give me a beating, so I passed out of their midst without being told. I guess by the time the Grand Jury is through with that mob they won't disturb another meeting. On the work I raised 95 cents. On the 1st and 2d of May I was on the Groesbeck mission, Rev. D. Humphries, pastor. I raised $1.50. Inclement weather prevented my reaching the people on Sunday. May 8-9th, at Waco, the people did well. Rev. B. F. Smith is pastor, and is doing a good work. The people all love him. The Sunday-school is doing finely. At Waco I raised $17. I visited Belton on the 15-16th of May, Rev. G. Sawyers pastor, and collected $8.25. At Taylorville, May 21st, I raised $1.

J. W. ROBINSON.

Georgetown, Texas, May 22, 1880.

United States Christian Commission Day at Chautauqua, New York.

George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, Dr. John H. Vincent, of New York, and a Working Committee at Chicago, Illinois, consisting of Dr. E. P. Goodwin, John A. Cole, Esq., Rev. B. F. Leavitt, Rev. E. F. Williams, and Rev. John O. Foster, hereby request all delegates of the late U. S. Christian Commission, to meet for a Reunion at Chautauqua Lake, New York, August 7, 1880.

General Clinton B. Fisk and the Fisk Jubilee Singers will be there. Philip Phillips, who sang "Your Mission" at a wonderful gathering in Washington, and was requested by President Lincoln to repeat the song, will be present and sing as of yore.

The history of the Christian Commission is wonderful.

The annals show that over 5,000 persons shared the exposure and hardships of this benevolent work. The total value of supplies handled was $5,478,280, not including the estimated services of the delegates. "Each delegate labored, on an average, thirty-eight days, at a cost for incidental expenses of $36.10. The field service of delegates was equal to the continuous labors of one man for five hundred and eighty years, or, with the added services of the permanent agents, six hundred and fifty-eight years."

At this first reunion delegates will be present to represent the different departments of the field.

The facilities for reaching Chautauqua, and the accommodation there for boarding, cannot be surpassed in the land.

That a full list may be made of those expecting to attend, let all residing east of Pittsburgh, Pa., send a card to Dr. John H. Vincent, Plainfield, N. J., and all residing west of Pittsburgh, a card of notification to the Secretary, who will answer from Chicago, as to excursion rates, time-tables, expenses, etc., so far as possible.

Bring your U. S. Christian Commission badges.

JOHN O. FOSTER, Secretary,
Downer's Grove, (near Chicago.) Illinois.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

June 13, 1880.—AFTER THE RESURRECTION.
SCRIPTURE.—Matt. 28: 8-20.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."—20.
TOPIC.—The Savior's Resurrection.
(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

The death of Christ brought two of his secret lovers to the light. Nicodemus, who came to him by night, was one, and Joseph of Arimathea, who was a disciple, "but secretly for fear of the Jews," was the other. The latter, upon the death of the Savior, came boldly to Pilate, throwing off all disguise, and begged the body of Christ that he might give it interment. Nicodemus brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about a hundred pounds weight, for the purpose of embalming it. In the depth and sincerity of their grief, the two no longer stopped to take counsel with their fears of the consequences of identifying themselves with the one upon whom the wrath of the chief priests and rulers so fearfully had been wreaked. Pilate marveled when Joseph of Arimathea communicated to him the fact of Christ's death. A death so soon after crucifixion was a thing so unusual that he called to him the centurion, in order to make sure of the fact, thus giving the weight of his incredulity in the matter to the theory which Christians hold, that the Savior died, not from physical suffering, but from a broken heart. Usually men lingered from two to four or even five days. Christ, from the pangs of rejected and wounded love, lived but six hours! As became royalty, the body was placed in a new tomb, hewn out of the rock, "wherein never man before was laid." The body was wrapped in clean linen with spices, the more elaborate task of embalming being put off on account of the near approach of the Sabbath. Even in the midst of their grief and des[illegible] gave that day its [illegible]. Not so, however, their enemies. They went to Pilate and begged of him that the sepulcher might be made sure. Their request was granted, a seal was set upon the stone that closed its entrance, to interfere with which was death, and a guard of soldiers was placed over it besides.

The women, Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, Salome, Joanna, and others, impelled by their affection soon to proceed in their work of love, had gone very early to the sepulcher—"as it began to dawn." But they found the stone rolled away, and saw two angels who told them that Christ was risen, showed to them the place where he lay, and gave them a message to the disciples to go into Galilee, where they should see the Lord. Wonder and ecstacy and holy awe were their emotions, but to the soldiers had come a different experience. First an ominous earthquake made the ground tremble beneath their feet, then an angel descended, whose countenance was like lightning, and whose raiment was white as snow, and he rolled back the stone and for fear of him the guard became as dead men. It would seem that by the time the women arrived, they in terror had departed. The sight which they had beheld and the message which they had to bear, impelled them to haste. Their great joy at again seeing him could not be restrained to mere sight. It was Jesus before them, gracious and loving as he was but a few days before, but it was Jesus risen from the tomb—panoplied with a new power, and moving in a new and awe-inspiring mystery.

While the women were going on their errand of joy, the soldiers were going upon one of humiliation and of fear. The national council was called to take action with regard to this national calamity! The power of money for evil is wonderful. That morning those men had seen the face of an angel with a countenance terrible as the lightning, and had felt the solid ground under them heave in token of the divine presence hidden in the ground, and yet before noon possibly they had taken a bribe to falsify concerning the whole matter.

To his more intimate disciples, the apostles and their friends, there had been granted many manifestations of the Savior's resurrection. Thomas would not believe until he had tested the rents made by the nails and the spear, and the apostles only were convinced when the Lord himself stood in their midst and challenged them to handle him and see for themselves that he was not a spirit. The command was given to all of the disciples who had there congregated. In obedience to this order the disciples, as well as the apostles, "went everywhere preaching the word." "Unto the end of the world." At the end of that "age" he will come again in great power and glory. He is with us now—then we shall be with him.

MARRIAGES.

At Camp Parapet, La., May 27, 1880, Mr. Nelson Collins to Mrs. Margaret Williams, Rev. Wm. Murrell officiating.

In La Grange, Texas, at the M. E. Church, May 23, 1880, the Rev. Geo. W. Smith officiating, Mr. Uriah Foster to Miss Martha Coleman. May God bless them with a long and happy life. G. W. S.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

DEATHS.

Delia Linford died July 18, 1878, of typhoid fever, aged 65 years, in the full triumph of faith.

BANNY LINFORD.

In Memphis, Tenn., June 4, Mr. John Moore to Miss Sarah Greene; June 3, Mr. S. Dickerson to Miss M. Priest, Rev. F. Woods officiating.

On the 30th of May, at the residence of the bride, Mr. Robert Tomblin to Miss Josephine Slade; and on the 31st of April, at the residence of the bride, Mr. Charley Graves to Miss Hettie Jones, B. F. Smith officiating.

Waco, Texas.

Willey Jarmon, son of Rev. James Jarmon, died after a protracted and painful illness May 27, 1880. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of their many friends and of our church in these hours of affliction. May they find solace at the feet of the Savior who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

"Yes, Willey's pilgrimage was shorter
And his triumphs sooner won.
Oh, how lovingly he'll greet us
When the toils of life are done."

GEO. W. SMITH.

At his residence in this city, on June 1st, Bro. Isaac Branch, aged 35 years, a faithful member of Union Chapel M. E. Church, New Orleans, La. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his loss. Faithful until death, he now rests in peace.

A. E. P. ALBERT, Pastor.

Bro. Daniel Drain, aged 50 years, and a member of the church for 30 years, died in the triumph of faith April 13. Bro. Pinkney Greenleo died Feb. 4, and is at peace. Bro. Edward Yeates, superintendent of the Sabbath-school, departed this life April 17, after exhorting his wife to raise his children in the fear of the Lord.

JOHN EVANS, P. C.

Bellefontaine Circuit, Miss.

Bro. Green Stingily died at his residence in Morton, Miss., Feb. 16, aged 74 years. He leaves a wife and family. It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the exemplary life and character of this aged Bro. His end was peace. He was respected and loved by all who knew him, especially by both white and colored, who had great faith and confidence in his integrity. In his last dying hours, he called his friends around him and said, it is all well with me, don't grieve after me for I am going to rest.

W. R. WALKER, P. C.

Strange that people will suffer so much from dull feelings, the blues and debilitated body, when they can be so surely cured by simply taking a few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator. It will impart new life and vigor to the whole system by purifying the Stomach and regulating the Liver. Could our readers be brought into contact with the host of respectable witnesses who regard Simmons Liver Regulator as the safest and best family medicine for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Colic, Sour Stomach and Malarious Fevers, they would no longer wonder at the great fame it has acquired throughout the country.

"As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

"W. J. MCELROY, Macon, Ga."

NEW BOOKS.

ALFRED THE GREAT. By Thomas Hughes. No. 26 Standard Series edition, manilla cover. New York: I. K. Funk & Co. Price 20 cents.

As the author says, "Of all that early history, the life and times of Alfred are, beyond all question, the most absorbing in interest." This book is as entertaining as a novel. The world has very few writers who have Mr. Hughes' ability in gaining and holding the attention of readers.

IS DAVIS A TRAITOR? or Was Secession a Constitutional Right Previous to the War of 1861? By Albert Taylor Bledsoe, LL. D. St. Louis, Mo.: The Advocate Publishing House.

The volume before us is of the second edition issued from the publishing house of the M. E. Church, South, at St. Louis. Dr. Bledsoe, as editor of the *Southern Review*, published his views on the war and secession, and they are now revised and embodied in this work. The points raised are familiar to all general readers, but they are here presented in a scholarly style, and in that respect are superior to the newspaper discussions current at the time. It is an impassioned defense of Davis and the Lost Cause by an able writer.

EASTWARD, Ho! or Adventures at Rangeley Lakes. By Capt. Charls A. J. Farrar. Boston: Lee & Shepherd. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich, 130 Canal St.; price, $1.50.

A guide, skipper, pilot and author of several books, known as the "Lake and Forest Series," gives some amusing experiences and startling adventures. This book will enable many to become acquainted with a veritable paradise for fishing and gunning; the waters teeming with trout and salmon, and the woods with every variety of small game, as well as bears, deer, caribou and moose, and which is every year becoming more and more frequented by health and pleasure seeking parties.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Charles Knight. Vol. 6. Price, 30 cents. New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

This great work is approaching completion, but one more volume remaining to be issued. English statesmen and critics speak in high terms of it, and eminent students in our country pronounce it unequalled. Lord Brougham said of it that "nothing has ever appeared superior, if anything has been published equal, to the account of the state of commerce, government and society at different periods."

FEVERS.—Sections of territory where fevers are and have been brought on by reason of a malarial infected atmosphere, are using, and with complete success, in keeping off such afflictions, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and Warner's Safe Pills. Parties down sick with diseases of such a character are cured by the use of same.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The National Sunday-School Teacher* for June has capital articles. Chicago: Adams, Blackmer, & Lyon Publishing Co., 147 and 149 Fifth avenue.

—The *Oriental and Biblical Journal* is a new magazine which proposes to give the latest researches in all oriental lands. It is published by Jameson & Morse, 164 Clark street, Chicago, and is edited by Rev. Stephen D. Peet, of Clinton, Wis. Terms $3 per annum.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for May has De Profundis, by Alfred Tennyson; Marc-Aurele, by Ernest Renan; Atheism and the Rights of Man, by W. H. Matlock; Modern English Landscape Painting, Penal Servitude, The Pound of Flesh (by M. D. Conway), The Pinch of Poverty, Agnosticism and Women, Irish Absenteeism, etc. George Munro, publisher, New York.

—That little gem of literature the *Library Magazine*, is at hand for June. The American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, N. Y., publish it for ten cents a number or $1 a year. Contents: Benjamin Franklin, Atheism and the Rights of Man, Recent Events in Arabia, The Pinch of Poverty, Animal Intelligence, What is a Bank? Variations of the Roman Church, Marcus Aurelius, Ernest Renan, etc.

—*The Art Autograph* is published by the Art Interchange, No. 140 Nassau street, New York, for the benefit of the Herald Irish Relief Fund. There are three editions, viz.: Plain paper, 25c.; heavy paper $1; portfolio, heavy plate paper, $5. The plain paper edition, a copy of which we have received, has over 30 illustrations, and autographs of the leading American celebrities especially contributed for the purpose.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for May 29th and June 5th contain: Mohammedanism in China, Edinburgh; Recent Events in Arabia, Ideals of Feminine Usefulness, and An Attempted Philosophy of History, Fortnightly; The Pinch of Poverty, Nineteenth Century; International Novelists and Mr. Howells, Contemporary; Klopstock, Cornhill; An Escape from a Fijian Cyclone, Macmillan; Plain Speaking, Good Words; The Temperature of Space, Nature; The Civil Code of the Jews, and The Heirs of a Poor Monk, Pall Mall; with installments of "He that Will Not When He May," "Verena Fontaine's Rebellion," "The Crookit Meg," and "Bush Life in Queensland," with the usual amount of poetry. Subscription price $8. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—The June *Wide Awake* opens with a delightful story, entitled "Cake Crumbs." Following is an exquisite poem by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, "Maid Cicely's Steeple Cap"—A. D., 1480. "Choosing Abe Captain" is an interesting reminiscence of President Lincoln. "At Plymouth Oak Farm" is an interesting and exciting story of pioneer life. Another first-rate story is "How Patty Curtis Learned to Sweep." "Daisy's Bust" is an account in detail of how a bust is made. Wm. H. Rideing gives "The Language of Ships," and Mr. Benjamin writes of the popular artist J. W. Champney. The "Exercise Song," by Mr. Elson, "The Butterfly," is a delicious bit of music, quite worth the price of the number. Only $2 a year; 20 cents a number. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

—*Harper's Magazine* for June, is probably, the most beautiful number ever issued of that periodical. The opening article, by Mrs. John Lillie, a Devonshire Moorland Village—is illustrated with nineteen remarkable pictures. William H. Gibson contributes a paper on "Spring-Time," which he illustrates with sixteen drawings, exquisitely engraved. Mr. Rideing's "The Working-Women in New York," is finely illustrated. A timely article—apropos of the monument to Andre—is devoted to a biographic sketch of Captain Nathan Hale, by Henry P. Johnston, with seven illustrations. Sherwood Bonner contributes a side-splitting story, entitled "Hieronymus Pop and the Baby," with nine characteristic pictures. The Editorial Departments are full of timely and entertaining matter.

—*Good Company*, No. 9, has its usual full complement of stories by Miss Sarah O. Jewett, Sidney Hall and others. Lord Beaconsfield's recent defeat at the polls lends special interest to Mr. Geo. M. Towle's graphic sketch of his career. Science in High Latitudes has also a particular timeliness in connection with the Howgate Arctic expedition. Country Schools and State Needs, by W. M. Bicknell, urges the want of an enlivening and energizing influence from a central State board in country schools. President Bascom, of Madison, Wis., University, talks about names; Octave Thanet has The Canada Thistle; and there is a sketch entitled A French Home. In the Editor's Table there is an assault on that growing public nuisance of feeing servants, a graft from foreign toadyism.

What Eminent Physicians Say.

Preventive of Malarial.—Colden's Liebig's Extract of Beef is particularly useful when tonics are required. In diphtheria, ague, malarial typhoid fevers, and every depressing disease, we have prescribed it with excellent success. J. H. Leslie, M. D.; G. H. Copp, M. D.; S. B. Parsons, M. D.; R. A. Vaughan, M. D.; Drs. S. L. and J. C. Nidelet, all of St. Louis; and many others. I. L. Lyons, druggist agent, New Orleans.

True learning discovers the limitations of the human intellect, and is the happy companion of faith in the illimitable God.

Beatty's Pianos and Organs.

We are reliably informed that the sales of Mayor Beatty's Pianos and Organs were never larger than now. He is receiving thousands of testimonials in favor of his celebrated instruments, and we take pleasure in publishing the following: F. M. Webster, Esq., Newport, Ky., after purchasing three of Beatty's celebrated Pianos, writes as follows: "I deem it perhaps due to you to say that the Beatty Piano I purchased from you last summer has greatly improved in tone, and we are highly pleased with it. The two Pianos I purchased previously for my daughters continue to give entire satisfaction." Rev. Chas. Wheeler Dennison, Washington, D. C., writes: "I have great pleasure in informing you that the Beatty Piano and Organ have been received, and that they both give us the highest satisfaction. Anything further I can do to serve you shall be cheerfully and promptly done by your obedient servant,

CHAS. WHEELER DENNISON.
"To Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J."

Straighten your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

Cincho-Quinine cures Chills and Fever.

Conference Notices.

Meridian District—Mississippi Conference.
SECOND ROUND.

State Line, June 12-13; Enterprise, June 16-17; Enterprise Circuit, June 19-20; Paulding, June 22-23; Garlandsville, June 24-25; Shuqualak, June 26-27; DeKalb, July 3-4; Center Ridge, July 6-7; Daleville, July 10-11; Lauderdale, July 13-15; Marion, July 17-16; Waynesboro, July 21-22; Shubuta, July 24-25; Shubuta Circuit, July 27-28; Meridian, July 31 and Aug. 1; Quitman, Aug. 3-4; Hickory, Aug. 7-8; Macon, Aug. 14-15; Mashulaville, Aug. 17-18; Louisville, Aug. 21-22; Brooksville, Aug. 24-25; Ex-Prairie, Aug. 28-29.

J. W. DUNN, P. E.

A Memorial Service.

To the memory of Mrs. Mary Ann Harvey, an eminent Christian woman and an acknowledged licensed preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who, during the last ten years of life did effective work in the cause of her divine Master. Many hundreds now living within the Christian church can trace their first thoughts of reformation to the soul-stirring sermons of this wonderful woman. Mrs. Mary Ann Harvey was loved and respected by all who knew her truly. Christian piety won for her the admiration and respect of thousands who heartily condemned the idea of a woman being called to preach the gospel. Memorial service will take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Kosciusko, July 18, 1880, at three o'clock, p. m. The ministry of the Church of Christ and the many friends of the deceased are expected to be present. Fraternally,

J. G. JOHNSON.

Okolona District.

All the traveling and local preachers of the Okolona District are invited to attend the meeting of the Ministerial Association, to be held at Union Grove, in connection with a camp-meeting, commencing July 23. There will be conveyances at Okolona on Friday the 23d, at 10 a. m., and only then, to carry all the ministers to Union Grove.

D. MCLOCHLAN, P. E.

Houston District.
THIRD QUARTER.

Houston, Trinity, June 18-20; Mt. Vernon, June 19-20; Galveston, Tabernacle, June 25-27; St. Paul, June 26-27; Oyster Creek, July 3-4; Columbia, July 4-5; Matagorda, July 10-11; Chance's Prairie, July 17-18; Houston, St. James, July 24-25; Houston Circuit, July 25; Harrisburg, July 31 and Aug. 1; Lynchburg, Aug. 1; Frost Chapel and Pitsville, Aug. 7-8; Richmond, Aug. 8-9; Stafford, Aug. 10-11; Oak Hill, Aug. 14-15; Hockley, Aug. 21-22; Sandy Center, Aug. 24-25; Spring, Aug. 28-29.

L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

Houston, Texas, May 20, 1880.

Jefferson District—Texas Conference.
THIRD ROUND.

Marshall Circuit, June 5-8; Marshall, June 12-13; Marion, June 19-20; Jefferson, June 26-27; Jefferson Circuit, July 3-4; Pittsburg, July 10-11; Cypress, July 17-18; Queen City, July 24-25; Texarkana, July 31 and Aug. 1; Clarksville, Aug. 7-8; Blossom Prairie, Aug. 14-15; Red River, Aug. 21-22; Paris, Aug. 28-29; Cooper and Sulphur Springs, Sept. 4-5; Woodlawn, Sept. 11-12.

The Second District Conference will meet in our church at Paris, Aug. 25, and will continue from day to day until the 30th. All the members are requested to be present at the opening session, Wednesday 25th. All who expect to come before the conference for license to preach must be present, and pass a satisfactory examination. We will pass none whose moral character is not clean.

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

SCROLL SAW PUZZLE
OR AMERICAN EDUCATOR.

Thousands sold daily! Millions more wanted. Half dozen blocks with patterns lithographed on ready for sawing sent for $1; by mail $1.30, or two for 50c. The half dozen can be sawed in about half an hour; when done sell for 75c. each, making a profit of $3.50. This without doubt is the greatest offer ever made to lovers of the Scroll Saw. Either hand or foot power machines can be used. Special Bargains in Amateurs' Outfits. For Illustrated Catalogue, free, address A. H. SHIPMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

24 tt

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
n30 1y

A GREAT OFFER!! New ORGANS, $40, upward; PIANOS, $125, upward. WARRANTED 6 years. Second Hand Instruments at BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated CATALOGUE FREE. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 Broadway, N. Y.
22 4t

14-Stop ORGANS.
Sub-bass & Oct. Coupler, box'd & ship'd only $97.75. New Pianos $195 to $1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my Mid-summer offer illustrated, free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.
40 1y eow

You Can Learn TO PLAY IN ONE DAY
Correctly, on Piano or Organ, even if you never touched the keys before and have no knowledge of notes. A child ten years old can learn easily. Before you pronounce this a humbug write for full particulars, and we will send, free, such proof as will satisfy the most skeptical. Address at once, A. C. MORTON & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
n12 tf

CINCHO-QUININE
PHYSICIANS say it is a Perfect Substitute for the Sulphate Quinine. Superior in the tonic properties, and produces no disagreeable effect.
DOSE the SAME as SULPHATE QUININE.
Sent by E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La. by mail, for $1.50 per oz.
BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Boston
22 1ft pr

Make Hens Lay.
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.
11y I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

PREVENT Yellow Fever
It has been well proved that prevention is better than cure. A very simple and effective preventive for Yellow Fever and other fevers has been found in BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. They were used during the last season in New Orleans very successfully, the common method of using them was to apply them over the stomach, changing them every week. They are one OF THE MOST ACTIVE ANTISEPTICS and seem to destroy the poison. One reason why they are of special value is that they stimulate the digestion and thus enable the system to overcome the influence of the malarial poison. They are a cheap and almost certain preventative. Ask your physician about them. Benson's Capcine Plasters are a sure preventative and cure for chills and fever if worn as above. Price 25 cents.

The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES
Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.
By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:
It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.
By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic,) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.
It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.
Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.
Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.
Price, $1.50 per Bottle. Six for $7.50.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emeley Brower, President.
J. G. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Cokes, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Redford, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Papes, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $3.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopez, Cyrus King, Elemal Moore.
jan17'79-tf.

NORMAL SCHOOL, Marshal, Texas.
The Colored Normal School for the training of the colored teachers of Harrison and surrounding counties will open on Monday, June, 1880, and will continue 16 weeks. Tuition, three dollars ($3) per month, in advance. For further information address Prof. John F. Anderson, Principal.
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GOOD AS GOLD.
Premium Sunday School Song Book for 1880.
THIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONG BOOK IS NOW READY. WE HAVE ABUNDANT FACILITIES TO DELIVER THE THOUSANDS NOW ORDERED WITH DESPATCH. EXAMINE IT!
SEND AT ONCE! YOUR ORDER WILL BE FILLED IN TURN.
192 pages; $30 per 100, in boards. A Specimen Copy, in paper cover, sent for examination on receipt of 25 cts. Ask your Bookseller for it. Specimen pages free.
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E. HEATH, Carpet Warehouse.
Finest Assortment and Lowest Prices in the South of
Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths,
New Styles China Mattings, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Mouldings, Engravings, etc., etc.
Upholstery Goods IN GREAT VARIETY.
WIRE SCREENS,
For Windows and Doors at Greatly Reduced Prices. Special Attention to Country Orders.
E. HEATH, 97 & 99 Camp Street, New Orleans.
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ESTABLISHED 1816.
CHARLES SIMON & SONS,
68 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made under wear, etc., etc. Samples sent free.
Also to their
DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.
Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order [illegible] in superior manner, and in the latest [illegible] at moderate rates. Orders solicited, for self-measurement and samples of [illegible] rials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.
TERMS, CASH.
All orders amounting to $20, or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. [illegible] pay for return of money, and if [illegible] us, must remit at least one-third of amount with the order.

Furnished Rooms & Board
By the Month, Week or Day, at
227 Customhouse Street,
Corner Treme Street, New Orleans.

Blancard's PILLS
Weakness, result of too rapid [illegible] youth, of warm weather or of [illegible] fed state of the blood; [illegible] complaints peculiar to [illegible] debilitated system; [illegible] as swellings of the [illegible] Blancard's Pills of [illegible] is the best alterative [illegible] sary to restore the [illegible] tion. Prescribed by [illegible] cians for 45 years. [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

IT IS SWEET TO BE REMEMBERED.

It is sweet to be remembered,
Even when life's sky is bright.
It adds new fragrance to the pleasure,
New radiance to the light,
And birds among leafy branches,
Sing with sweeter tone—
Hope's softer fire it kindleth,
To know we're not alone.

It is sweet to be remembered,
When skies are dark with gloom,
And tried and trusted friendships,
Are buried in the tomb.
[illegible] our hearts grow lighter,
[illegible] is growing dim,
[illegible] our spirits heavenward,
To trust and lean on him.

It is sweet to be remembered,
By the loved ones far away,
And the kindly words they said to us
Shed a gentle, cheering ray.
Oh! are we still remembered,
[illegible] through our tears?
Do they keep our memory sacred,
Through the weary toilsome years?

It is sweet to be remembered,
When the dying hour is near,
And the prayers of our beloved,
Make our faith more pure and clear,
And to death's dark shadowy angel
A lonely smile is given;
Ah! it is blessed to be remembered
By that better Friend in heaven.

Splicing the Ladder.

One night the large and splendid [illegible]'s Home in Liverpool was on [fire] and a vast multitude of people gathered to witness the conflagration. The fury of the flames [could not] be checked. It was supposed that all the inmates had left the burning building. Presently, however, two poor fellows were seen stretching their arms from an upper window, and were shouting for help. What could be done to [save] them?

A stout marine from a man-of-war [lying] in the river said, "Give me a [long] ladder, and I will try it."

He mounted the ladder. It was [too] short to reach the window. "[Pass] me up a small ladder!" he [shouted].

[It was] done. Even that did not [reach] the arms stretched frantically [out] of the window. The brave [man] was not to be balked. He [lifted] the short ladder upon his [shoulders] and holding on by a [illegible] he brought the upper [end] within reach of the two [men who] were already scorched by [the flames].

[Out] of the window they clambered, creeping down over the [illegible], and then over the [illegible] they reached the [ground] amid the loud hurrahs of [illegible].

[illegible] dead, and teaches [illegible] as that [illegible] do good service [illegible] add our own [illegible] of the ladder. [illegible] saw that his fri[end] [illegible] was be[illegible] and a hard [illegible] he was only six[teen] [illegible]. When he urged [illegible] drinking, [illegible] sometimes take a [glass] of wine yourself? [illegible] sign a pledge never [illegible] a sign or touch a drop of [illegible] do the same," was the [illegible] was made, and [illegible] his friend by adding [illegible] example to [illegible] ladder.

[illegible] was suf[fering] [illegible] poverty. [illegible] refused [illegible] "My mother [illegible]; I'll adver[tise] [illegible] girl." [illegible] saw the [illegible] determining [illegible] not [illegible] her a [illegible]

ty-one he knew as much as the young squire did. Now, let us see how much time he had to read in, in seven years, at the rate of one hour a day. It would be 2,555 hours, which, at the rate of eight hours a day, would be equal to 310 days; equal to forty-five weeks; nearly a year's reading. That time spent in treasuring up useful knowledge would pile up a very large store. I am sure it is worth trying for. Try what you can do. Begin now. In after years you will look back upon the task as the most pleasant and profitable you ever performed.

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for one Louis Evans. He belonged to Thomas Evans, of Burleson county, Texas, and left here, I think, in 1863. Any information of him will be thankfully received. Please address me at Cook's Point, Burleson Co., Texas.

RICHARD JONES.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my children and kinfolks. I had two girls, Eliza and Clara Davis, and two boys, Joseph and Alfred Davis; also a brother named Samuel, and a sister named Jemima Davis. I was brought to Texas by David Newland. Please address me at Jefferson, Texas, in care of Rev. John Jackson.

SAPPHIRA DAVIS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people. I left North Carolina December 12, 1866, for Texas, and left Sarah Jane and Edmund Huff, my sister and brother, with Hezekiah Huff, in Anson county, between Lilesville and Peedee river. Sarah Jane married one Tyson after I left. Edmund was called Ned. Please address me at Rutersville, Texas.

THOMAS H. HUFF.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister Gensay, who was the daughter of Nancy Springs and Jack Culp. Her brothers and sisters are Hannah, Tom, John, Rufus, Chlorie, Joe, Frank, Margaret, Mallie, Louise and Silas. We all belonged to Jack Springs, and when he died he willed my sister Gensay to Mrs. Daves, and she went to Dawson, and I have not heard from her since. Please address me at Jefferson, Texas.

REV. JOHN JACKSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother's relations. She left us in Georgia. Her father was named Adam Melton and her mother Peggie Melton. She had a brother. One sister came to Texas with her; they went back shortly after. They came out with a man by the name of Heard. Her brother was named Wilson Melton, and is now in Galveston. Sister's name is Phœbe Melton, whom she has never heard from. My mother's name is Sylva Wair. If any such names should be found among the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN please address my mother at Victoria, Texas; or G. A. Wair, at Fulton, Texas.

SYLVA WAIR.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for some of my relatives of the following names: Anderson Turner, son of Edith Turner; his sisters are Lucy, who belonged to Thomas Turner; Violet and Lizzie, who belonged to Mark Alexander, and Eliza, who belonged to Henry C. Coleman. Her husband was Robert Coleman, now deceased. Eliza lives at Enterprise, Miss., and inquires for the above names, and also Lucy Turner, the daughter of Eliza Coleman, whom Henry C. Coleman sold to James Turner, who [illegible] her with the rest of his slaves [illegible] in the slave market at Atlanta, Georgia. Was there the [illegible] heard of her. Any information [illegible] either or all of [them] will be thankfully received. [Please] address me at Enterprise, Miss.

A. B. COLEMAN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother one more time. My [illegible] name is Edward Alling[illegible], mother's, Emeline Gray; [illegible], Jordan Gray. I have [illegible], Harriet Gadber[illegible] Mary Ann Gray is dead. We all [illegible] in '60 or [illegible] brother behind. I [illegible] him several times [illegible] for a long time. [illegible] name of John [illegible]

Mary Boils. Mother, sister Tena, sister Easter, and brother Simon belonged to Mrs. Nancy Boils, of Monroe county, near Choctaw Bluff, Ala. Sister Martha belonged to Mr. Ker Riley. Sister Palsia and brother George belonged to Mr. Jerry Cloud. I belonged to Miss Nancy Boils, but in the year 1852 she hired me to a Mr. Burden who lived in Mobile, Ala. My name was Jack Boils, but I have changed it now to Jack Robinson. I am a class-leader in the Methodist church at Crawfordville, Miss. Any information will be thankfully received. Address me at Crawfordville, Lowndes county, Miss.

JACK ROBINSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister Elizabeth. We belonged to James Manning. My mother's name was Fannie Manning. She had three children, Elizabeth, Lilian and myself, Robert. Mother is dead, and Lilian died when she was a baby. We lived in Marengo county, Alabama, near Demopolis. Mr. Manning's daughter married W. W. Harter, and gave me and my sister Elizabeth to Miss Lewis Harter, and we then moved to Milton, Florida, where we staid until a year before the war. Then we moved back to Marengo Co., Ala. When she left me she had one child. Its name was Fannie. I have not seen her since. The last I heard of her she was in Memphis, Tennessee. I wish that every minister would read this to his congregation. Address me at Moss Point, Jackson county, Miss.

ROBERT HOWARD.

MR. EDITOR—I am more than anxious to hear or gain some information of, or from, my father, whom I left in Louisa Court-house, a post-village, capital of Louisa Co., Virginia, on the Central railroad, sixty miles northwest of Richmond. His name was Jerry Jackson. He belonged to Mr. John Barn. My mother, his wife, belonged to Joe Goodwin, also his children, viz: Mary Eliza, Sarah, Jeremiah, Ellen Jackson—four of us. Goodwin married in the Lipscomb family, and after the division of said estate, my mother, Mary, Eliza, Ellen and Jeremiah feel to Goodwin. I fell to Robert Lipscomb. About '60 or '61 Goodwin, with my mother, two sisters and brother, also Lipscomb with myself, came to Texas. We left father in Virginia, as Lipscomb could not buy him. We heard that he came down toward Louisiana in 1879. Any information leading to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by me. I have since married T. H. Huff. My former name was Sarah Ann Jackson Peter; of my father, Jerry Jack. Address me in care of my husband, T. H. Huff, at Rutersville, Texas.

SARAH ANN HUFF.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that is of more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the time. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—Ed.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, to be Postmaster General, vice David M. Key.

YELLOW FEVER.—The National Board of Health report this to be Blood Poisoning. The best medicine in existence for clearing the blood of unhealthy matter is that named as Warner's Safe Remedy and Liver Cure, used in connection with Warner's Safe Pills. As a preventive of Yellow Fever and all Malarial Fevers, these Remedies are a success.

LEMONS,
A Wonderful Medicine!

A RECENT DISCOVERY BY A PROMINENT SOUTHERN PHYSICIAN.

A PLEASANT LEMON DRINK.

REGULATES THE LIVER, BOWELS, STOMACH AND KIDNEYS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL CATHARTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

An interview with a number of St. Louis' most prominent citizens as to the merits of this New Medicine, a few whose names appear below. They have been using Dr. Mosley's Lemon Elixir personally and in their families for twelve or eighteen months. They pronounce it a most wonderful Medicine, and recommend it to the PUBLIC as the only Pleasant, Thoroughly Reliable and Economical remedy they have ever used for the diseases for which it recommended:

Judge Alex. —— Davis, Fourth and Chestnut streets.
Judge John P. Hodgens, 193 N. Fourth street.
Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.
T. P. Grastey, Law office, 1107 Clark avenue.
Capt. J. A. K. Stotts, of the St. Louis Boat Canning Company.
J. T. Morris, Real Estate Office, Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Dr. L. C. Mutz, 1413 N. 9th street.

Lemon Elixir cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Bilious, Malarial, Remittent or Intermittent Fevers, Sallow Complexion, Pimples or Blotches on the skin, Impure Blood, Foul Stomach, Pain in the Back, Kidney Disease, Loss of Appetite, Weakness or Debility, Chills, Colds, and all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver; nine-tenths of all diseases of the South and West are caused by the failure of the liver to do its duty. Show me a sick man or woman and I will show you a torpid or diseased liver. It is an established fact that the fresh juice of lemons, when combined with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable result upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such [illegible]

[illegible] bottle. [illegible] and. [illegible] D. [illegible] Louis Mo.

A Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates.

Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c.

W. P. HILL, Crockett Station, Tenn., writes: "DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC has done wonders here. A lady who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of Debility and Great Prostration by the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, which raised her from her bed where she had been lying for many months."

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

Dr. Harter:—Mr. James Brown of our county, has requested us to tender you his grateful acknowledgments for the great benefits his wife received from the use of your IRON TONIC. He tells us that, after having paid three or four hundred dollars doctors' bills, two bottles of your IRON TONIC did her more good than all other medicines she ever used. She was troubled with Derangement of the Womb, Whites, etc., from which she is much relieved.
F. A. PATRICK & CO.
CENTERVILLE, TEXAS.

MANUFACTURED BY
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No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS. 13 1y

COMPOUND OXYGEN — NOT A DRUG

A NEW TREATMENT for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. ACTS DIRECTLY upon the great nervous and organic centres, and cures by a natural process of revitalization. HAS EFFECTED REMARKABLE CURES, which are attracting wide attention. HAS BEEN USED BY Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, Va., Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, T. S. Arthur, and others who have been largely benefited, and to whom we refer by permission. IS STRONGLY ENDORSED. "We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative power from many persons of high character and intelligence."—Lutheran Observer. "The cures which have been obtained by this new treatment seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing."—Arthur's Home Magazine. ..."There is no doubt as to the genuineness and positive results of this treatment."—Boston Journal of Commerce. THE OXYGEN HOME TREATMENT contains two months' supply, with inhaling apparatus and full directions for use. SENT FREE—A Treatise on Compound Oxygen, giving the history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures. Write for it. Address, Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,

ADMINISTERED BY INHALATION. 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

PERSONAL.

Suffer from indigestion.
All the drastic drugs decline.
What you need, beyond all question,
Is that remedy Saline,
TARRANT'S wonderful APERIENT,
Duplicate of Seltzer Spring,
Tonic, Alterative, Cathartic—
Pure, refreshing, comforting.

Yellow Fever.

The National Board of Health,

IN THEIR PUBLISHED REPORT, SAY THE CAUSE OF THIS DISEASE IS

BLOOD POISONING,

So poisoned by breathing the vitiated atmosphere of malarial and infected districts.

All know the Kidneys and Liver are the cleansers of the blood, and that if these organs are kept in a healthy condition, Yellow Fever can, and will, be averted.

That these organs can be kept free from disease, and at all times in condition to well and faithfully perform their duties, is a matter beyond dispute, cavil or argument, and equally it is true, that a free use of

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure,

in connection with

Warner's Safe Pills,

will actually compel these same organs to perform their allotted functions, and hence as a cleanser of the blood, and a preventive to yellow fever, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS

is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam washboilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in perfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration, all of which are accomplished by the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT?

You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the washboard. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to *rub it in* to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No: to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to *force water* through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.

Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothes. With the Washer and Bleacher, washing, baking, and house-work are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the house-wife does her house-work.

It is harder work to operate these *mechanical devices* than to use the common washboard. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. They wear out clothes faster than the rubbing-board, because the friction is so much greater.

All who have tried steam wash-boilers will unite with us in saying: They do not give satisfaction.

WE WILL EXPLAIN WHY.

As stated, *water force* is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth. A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small amount of dirt. Steam wash-boilers *cannot* accomplish the desired result. They do not contain enough water to hold the dirt in solution. While steam will not *remove* dirt, it is a powerful agent to *assist* in cleansing, because it expands the fabric, and causes the discharge of dirt and impurities from the cloth that cannot be forced out in any other way, unless by the *application of heat and force of water* combined.

In order to remove the dirt from *steamed* clothes, they must be washed out in water at nearly boiling heat, for if you use water at a lower temperature it causes the fabric to contract, which "sets the dirt," thus causing the clothes to turn yellow. An essential thing to be mentioned is the *rotting* of clothes by *steam wash-boilers*, because of the small *quantity of water* used.

Everybody knows that a large quantity of soap dissolved in a small body of water must necessarily form an *exceedingly strong alkali*, which, after the clothes are *packed* in the steam wash-boiler, is converted into steam, every moment becoming more concentrated till the clothes are removed. A few such washings and what is the result? Simply this: Your clothes fall to pieces of their own weight, and you pronounce *steam wash-boilers* (as they are) *a failure*.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid *downward current* or *water force*, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a *large body of water*, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and *not by steam*. This process cannot injure fabrics. It cleanses thoroughly, *rinsing the clothes* being all that is required to complete the operation.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.

There are two sizes: No. 1, the family size; No. 2, suitable for small hotels, restaurants and barber shops, boarding houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.

The family size weighs about 5 pounds, and is only 8 inches long by 8 inches wide and 1½ inches deep.

The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high over that, and is 1½ inches in diameter. It throws water in a solid, unbroken stream at the rate of 6 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottomed boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, wearing apparel in from 10 to 30 minutes, and will remove streaks without rubbing; requires no previous preparation of the clothes, such as soaking over night. Take the clothes dry, and when the Washer gets *through its work*, fill the boiler as full as it will hold by gently pressing them down with a stick. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water. If the water is hard it may be softened by a small piece of borax, which is harmless.

FOR LACE CURTAINS this Washer is *invaluable*. It cleanses them as no other process can, and without the slightest danger of injury.

No. 2, or small hotel size, is 8½ inches long, 7½ inches wide, 1½ inches deep, and weighs about 8 pounds. It will work in a flat-bottomed boiler holding from 15 to 25 gallons, and wash, of average pieces, from 1500 to 2000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.

For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most *powerful disinfector* known, leaving the fabrics pure as when new. By engineers, mechanics, and scientific men generally, it is pronounced one of the most wonderful discoveries in the principle of hydraulics, or water force, ever brought to light. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most powerful method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known. It is the greatest bleacher extant, and for that alone is worth ten times the price.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER & BLEACHER IS THIS:

We have 5 pounds of metal, which attains a greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward, and being held in contact with the hot metal, it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes, *through which* the water *must pass* in a rapid *downward current*, thereby obtaining a *water force* which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

THE IMPROVED WASHER

has a perfect-fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler just as bright as new.

A WORD ABOUT BLEACHING.

There are few professional bleachers in the United States. The word "bleaching" implies the art of extracting vegetable or animal matter and discoloration from the various fibres which constitute our different fabrics. This is done by a regular chemical process, consisting, first, of alkaline boilings; second, immersions in solution of chloride of lime; third, a solution of acids. After each process the goods receive a thorough rinsing in clear water, then, last of all processes, to thoroughly extract all injurious matter, comes that of boiling in good soap and water. This leaves the goods pure and white as snow, ready to finish for the market. Now the question arises: Can these fabrics again absorb and fix all their natural discolorations? We answer, No; impossible. Then why is it (asks the housewife) my clothes become yellow and discolored? There are many reasons—poor soap, hard water, careless servants, not having strength to rub out the dirt yourselves, and not being able to use water by hand hot enough to keep the fabric expanded to the extent which is absolutely requisite to thoroughly extract the dirt, or "bleach the clothes." Clothes should never be bleached but once, but thoroughly washed, and they will always be white. THE FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER will do it for you every time.

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We want a Local Agent in every town in the United States. We know from experience that reliable, energetic men can make money selling the Washer and Bleacher in any community.

We want first-class men as General Agents, men capable of managing one or more counties.

To such we give a duly executed Certificate of Agency.

We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families. Also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.

The retail price of No. 1 WASHER in New York is $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5.00; No. 1, per dozen; No. 2, $36 per dozen.

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In States east of Missouri and [illegible] Rivers, also in Kansas and Nebraska, [we] deliver at your nearest railway ex[press] CHARGES PREPAID, Sample No. 1 [WASH]ER, $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5; we will PREPAID, west of that line, a No. 1 as follows, viz.: In Dakota, at Bismarck, Yankton; in Wyoming, at Cheyenne; [in] Louisiana, at New Orleans; in Arkansas, Rock and Texarkana; in Texas, at [illegible] or Sherman, for $3.50; in California, Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, [San] Jose; in Colorado, at Denver or [illegible] in Utah, at Ogden, for $4; in Idaho, [illegible] in City, and in Texas at Corsicana, [illegible] in New Mexico, at Santa Fe or Las Vegas, $5. Our reason for so doing is to [illegible] able to investigate this matter, feeling assured that a *trial* will secure an agent for us.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 15—NO. 25. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 411.

THE SOUTHWESTERN,
PUBLISHED BY
THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
[illegible] Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents.
J. C. HARTZELL, D.D., Editor.
[illegible]

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[illegible] AND HIS SONGS.

[illegible]

per cent. per annum upon a communion of one and a half million of members. How great is the contrast between this result and the "thirty, sixty, and an hundred-fold" spoken of in the parable of the kingdom of heaven.

Thousands of co-laborers with us are toiling constantly to cultivate Immanuel's land. If miracles of power are not always witnessed, wonderful works are in many places. Faithful women not a few are achieving, instrumentally, great things toward the redemption of man. Through their agency, in union with the pastors, and also by special efforts as preachers of righteousness, God is moving through the Churches with great awakening and converting power. The Missionary cause, too, has received a powerful impetus at the hands of the women of our Church, before whose path new doors are opening into wider fields of whitening harvest, and a richer fruitage of success is gathered year by year. And the temperance cause as well has begun a new era of great promise, in which are employed the eloquent voices and pens and personal efforts of pious, Christian women, among whom some of our own elect ladies are distinguished as active and efficient co-workers.

With great satisfaction we remind you that our schools of learning continue to be divinely recognized by the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. Gracious revivals have been developed within their halls under the guidance of our devoted Christian educators. God has opened the hearts of some of our good and wise men, whose generous gifts have flowed into the treasuries of a few of our colleges. We hope that many others will emulate their example, and that there shall be secured speedily a liberal endowment of our institutions of every grade in this country and in other lands. We commend to you earnestly daily prayer for colleges and seminaries. Ask God for their highest prosperity, that learning and godliness may everywhere be combined, and that all our institutions may take rank among the chief instrumentalities for evangelizing the world.

A few only of many personal duties can have even brief mention made in the address. Daily Bible [illegible] of the family altar and in [illegible] worship, should be a universal habit. For lack of it very little is known of many of God's most precious truths. "My people perish for lack of knowledge." The protection and profit and pleasure of having the memory stored therewith cannot be overestimated. "O, how I love thy law! It is my meditation day and night," should express the sentiment and practice of every child of God.

"That men ought always to pray and never to faint," are the words of Jesus. Do not restrain prayer before God, nor neglect the Savior's special admonition: "Enter into thy closet," and "pray to thy Father which is in secret." In the times of Bishop James there was a chair at which the Bishop kneeled [illegible] hours nightly in private prayer. Both our "Father which seeth in secret," or his angels who minister unto us, know where that chair is in our house! Alas! alas! too many homes have no family altar.

And the closet door, we fear, is not opened and shut so frequently and faithfully as the door of the counting-room or the work-shop, among our people. Be instant in [illegible] prayer brings in [illegible]. Prayer opens heaven and [illegible] down glory like a flood upon the consecrated place and hour—sweet hour of prayer.

The damp of spiritual life begins [illegible] prayer ceases, and [illegible] of the life that now is [illegible] absorbing pursuit. [illegible] worldliness. Keep the [illegible] between the narrow [illegible] for Christ's sake [illegible] broad way of conformity [illegible] world, remembering the [illegible] "If any man love the world, the love of the [illegible] in him." In this [illegible]

All this may be performed as religiously as the duty of prayer, with an eye to the glory of God, the maintenance of good order in society, and the elevation of man.

Parental oversight of the literature of childhood and youth is of equal importance, with jealous watchfulness over the companions allowed to them. We fear that thousands of parents know very little of the reading of their children, and they allow unchallenged loose, and even licentious, literature the freedom of their homes, which poisons the thought, perverts the imagination, and depraves the heart and lives of the children of the Church. We should know what they read by providing freely the choicest publications at our command. Money expended thus is money saved, with purity retained and integrity added. Our own publishing houses will amply supply this demand. The duty assigned to our pastors, superintendents, and Sabbath-school committees to decide what books shall be used in our schools, if faithfully performed, would protect our libraries; and yet we fear, that a neglect of this supervision has admitted improper reading thereto in some instances. Special attention is asked to this important regulation, and also to the manifest advantage of using the Hymnal in our Sunday-school to promote a more intelligent spirit of devotion among the children.

The Missionary zeal of the Church needs greater quickening. Feeble Churches at home; heathen people abroad, and in our own land as well; enfranchised millions, and other impoverished, struggling communities in the South; with the numerous rapidly growing towns on the lines of Western emigration, call in vain for help, because our Missionary funds are so limited. If all our people were contributors, and the complete Missionary system of the Church was carried out everywhere, we would secure annually double our present revenue.

Lack of uniformity in the financial plan of our Churches embarrasses ministerial support and our benevolent enterprises generally. Novel plans for raising money are unprofitable. Direct contribution alone has the sanction of divine appointment. The regulations of the Discipline, if diligently observed, would produce the largest and most permanent results. Our pastors then would find their way prepared from year to year, and not be embarrassed, as many of them now are, by finding in new charges novel changes in the mode of raising money. An itinerant pastorate requires uniformity of system in order to the highest financial efficiency.

Dependence on extra help at religious meetings, in many places, we fear, is becoming a hinderance to the permanent results of our revivals. Personal effort on the part of a quickened membership, prompted by the faithful pastor's appeals, with full reliance on the word of truth, and on the Spirit's presence and power, always secures the most abiding results. Other than home agencies are not condemned, but these are paramount, and to be preferred, as our Church records show from year to year.

A want of reverence in the house of God is increasing in some places, which should be promptly yet kindly corrected. We refer to lateness of attendance, lingering about the door until after service begins, pre-occupancy of mind with secular conversation up to the time of entrance, leaving before service closes, busily adjusting hats and coats, and even talking, while the doxology is being sung. Whether the un-Methodistic habit of standing while leading in public prayer helps to promote reverence or otherwise, we submit for consideration.

Our camp meetings are less helpful to the spiritual life of the Church than they should be. Especially is this true when they are made a source of revenue mainly, or where entertainment rather than salvation is the chief end, or where luxurious ease and popular amusement are more largely patronized than prayer meetings are. Serious hinderances to the cause of Christ [illegible] offences [illegible] over a large extent of territory near camp meetings by the desecration of houses of worship, the [illegible] of public [illegible], and a general demoralization of the community, and by the [illegible] of the Sabbath [illegible] public travel. This is a crying evil [illegible]

where the distinctive methods of the Church are yielded to conciliate the prejudices of good men of other denominations. We lose more than the Master gains, while others gain all we lose. We should not be bigots, yet we do well always to remember we are Methodist Christians.

And we are constrained to condemn as a grievance to all good people, many meetings held in the name of Christianity and of temperance which are controlled by inexperienced and in some cases by irreligious men, which often supersede religious worship, lower the standard of piety, and encourage neglect of the house of God on the Sabbath. Church temperance meetings should be held by our own pastors with the aid of their people and other co-workers. Let the Church lead in every good word and work.

Finally, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things.

LUCIUS C. MATLACK,
JAMES B. FAULKS,
WM. STEPHENS,
THOS N. BOYLE,
LUDWIG NIPPERT,
LEWIS HARTSOUGH,
DANIEL C. KNOWLES,
CHAS. O. FISHER,
ISAAC F. KING,
DAVID COPELAND,
JAMES S. SMART,
PHILIP M. STARR,
JAMES M. THOBURN.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Commencement at the Central Tennessee College.

The examinations began on Friday, May 14th, and continued on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th. The examinations included classes in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mechanics, calculus, geography, history, grammar, botany, geology, astronomy, Greek and Latin authors, mental science, Bi[illegible]

The examinations were satisfactory. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. W. Hays, of the Tennessee Conference, on Sunday, the 16th. The sermon was well arranged and full of thought.

Tuesday night an educational meeting was held, and excellent addresses were made by Rev. C. Pickett, of the Tennessee Conference, and Rev. S. J. Harris, of the Holston Conference. The endowment association also held the annual meeting, and some additional subscriptions were made. Wednesday morning the graduating exercises of the Normal and Academic classes took place.

The following is the programme of the Normal class: Mattie J. Evans, Essay—The end is not yet; Cornelia A. Hayden—Home Life; Lucy J. Hay—No one liveth unto himself; Eva Holmes—School Life; Emma S. Pickett—School Friendship; Rebecca A. Sharber—Nothing Great is Easily Won. In the Academic class Green N. Johnson read an essay on Crossing the Red Sea, and William A. McKissack on Personal Liberty.

The essays were well composed, and read so that the audience could hear. The music, both instrumental and vocal, added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. In the afternoon the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held, and Bishop I. W. Wiley, D.D. LL.D., was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop G. Haven. At night the memorial service was held for the sainted Bishop and Rev. C. Pickett made an excellent address on the life and labors of the Bishop, and spoke of the fact, that he was not specially the friend of the colored man, but of the oppressed. Had it not been for the wrongs of the slaves, and the outrages on the Freedmen, Bishop Haven would not have been any more their friend, than of any other people. It was because they needed help and sympathy that he labored and suffered for them, not because of their color. No man labored more earnestly to destroy mere color caste than Bishop Haven. Hon. Thos. H. Coldwell, of Shelbyville, Tennessee, formerly Attorney General of the State, made an effective address, in which he paid a high tribute to the Bishop's brave, large-hearted philanthropy, to his scholarly attainments, his genial social qualities, his power in the pulpit, and his purity of heart and of life.

It was a high tribute to the personal power of Bishop Haven, that a Southern man, with his local prejudices and who, prior to his personal acquaintances with the Bishop, thought him only fit to be classed with rash fanatics, should be so changed by a comparative short personal acquaintance as to be moved to tears as he pays the highest tribute to the intellectual strength, the comprehensive philanthropy, the active benevolence, the pulpit power, and the Christian character of the deceased Bishop and whom the speaker felt honored to call his friend.

The Clark Chapel choir, composed almost entirely of former students of the college, and led by Mr. J. C. Brown, one of the Tennesseeans, furnished some excellent music during the evening exercises. On Thursday morning, May 20th, the graduating exercises of the Scientific and College classes were enjoyed by a large audience.

Of the Scientific class, Charles P. Westbrook delivered an oration on "The Power of the Will." In the college class addresses were made by Julius J. Holland, on Moral Courage; Laura A. Moore, Make Haste Slowly; Chas. H. Phillips, Pleasures of Memory; Isaiah B. Scott, Our Work and its Growth. The degree of Bachelor in Science was conferred on C. P. Westbrook, and Bachelor of Arts on those in the College Class.

In the afternoon an interesting event occurred in the marriage of Miss Cornelia A. Hayden, sister of Miss Julia Hayden, who was killed a few years ago, while teaching in Trousdale Co., in this State, and Dr. J. H. Wilkins, a graduate of the Meharry Medical Department. Also Rev. Green N. Johnson, a graduate of the Academic department, and Miss Lucy J. Hay, a graduate of the Normal class. Both couples left on the evening train for their fields of labor. Dr. Wilkins to practice at Athens, Ga., and Bro. Johnson to take work in the Chattanooga District, Holston Conference. The college has closed one of its most prosperous years, the entire enrollment being 335 at Nashville and 101 in the Preparatory School at Mason, Tenn. The College, Theological, Medical and Law classes are now fully organized, and the prospects are flattering for a large attendance next year, which begins on Monday, the 6th of September.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., June 3, 1880.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Georgia Correspondence.

We clip the following from the Atlanta *Constitution*:

BISHOP WARREN.

The late General Conference of the M. E. Church (North) elected four bishops, making their effective force twelve. The successor of the late Bishop Gilbert Haven is Bishop H. W. Warren, one of the four recently elected.

He is a minister of ability and culture, and we hope he will find Atlanta an agreeable home.

Wednesday night he preached a sermon to the students of Clark University and their friends in Loyd Street M. E. Church. The house was well filled and the discourse was one of great power.

His text was drawn from the first chapter of Genesis, the 26th and 27th verses: "And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and creeping things that creepeth upon the earth. So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them."

He closed by reference to the eternal kingdom prepared for the faithful—the true dominion of the Christian—saying that Christianity demands the largest possible man; neglect not, therefore, the body, and let the body be filled with mental power—cultivated in mind; but most of all, live in your whole being—not in the cellar or first story, but in the whole spiritual man. Let God's spirit fill your whole being. Never think that you can be God's children, fit to rule, unless touched by God's great spirit.

The *Constitution* gives but the closing paragraph of what was an able university sermon, in which the Bishop impressed with power the ancient maxim—"Know thyself"—showing man's three-fold nature; body, mind and soul, the proper cultivation of which fitted for dominion—dwelling on the higher nature of man. "I wish to raise," said he, "to a higher realm, the spiritual nature, and glance at the power of spirit over mind, the man who would rule must be a spiritual man. But there is a spirit in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them 'understanding.' Such was the language of Elihu in the days of Job. Speaking to you, students, let me say when the spirit of man is quickened by the spirit of God, the intellect is wonderously quickened too for study and success. This inspiration of the Almighty should be sought and found.

"The conviction that man is a sinner is not an intellectual conviction, it comes from God—so when the soul is pardoned and the spirit bears witness, this is an inspiration of the Almighty, the spirit of God coming into the spirit of man, 'leadeth him into all truth.' Oh! happy word, I hope to live to see the time when even our scientists will thus be lead into all truth. Rationalism in all its Godless forms is wrong—materialism is a sin—let us rise to the realm of our spiritual nature—it is so God-like—though the physical man may be in suffering and sorrow we can rejoice in spirit with a radiant joy divine. The martyrs suffered the loss of natural life, but their spiritual being—their spiritual life remained untouched."

The Bishop illustrated this point by many fine illustrations, and closed with the paragraph given by the *Constitution*.

He has made a fine impression, and is a welcome addition to the clerical force of this beautiful mountain city, and will be cordially received by all denominations; whilst his brethren of our own Church rejoice in such a leader.

The commencement exercises of Clark University are over—it has graduated eleven students this year, and gives great promise of success in the next. The building on the new grounds is nearly completed, and with its 450 acre campaign or estate, will become a noble monument of our departed Bishop Haven as well as of Bishop Clark. By the way, allow me to remind your readers of that monument for Bishop Haven. Dr. Rust has done a noble work for the Church. I trust your Northern readers will gladden his heart by making it easy for him to collect the proposed endowment and building funds for Clark University.

JAMES MITCHELL.

Bishop Gilbert Haven.

MINUTES ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE.

With peculiar sadness we heard of the death, on the 3d of January, 1880, of Bishop Gilbert Haven, President of the Board of Trustees of the Central Tennessee College. We, the surviving trustees, direct our secretary to spread upon the records of the corporation the following tribute to his memory:

In the death of Bishop Haven the Central Tennessee College has lost a friend whose visits always brought sunshine; who by his earnest words encouraged the students to strive after higher attainments, and whose sympathies were ever with the unfortunate. In labors he abounded—preaching, lecturing, soliciting aid for some needy student, assisting some struggling institution, relieving some burdened church, encouraging some poor, persecuted, despised pastor—were toils in which he delighted. He was a hero, standing up boldly and fearlessly for right. In his fellow man he saw a child of God—a brother. He was the champion of the oppressed. His life was a well-written history, beautifully illustrated by his daily actions, filled with examples worthy of imitation.

His death, like his life, was full of sunshine. In passing through the valley of death there was no gloom—all was bright with heavenly glory. There was no terror; no enemy to conquer. His end was triumphant, for he realized the truth of the Savior's words: "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." In life he preached a salvation of joy, and dying he experienced its triumphs.

"Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past:
The battle's fought, the race is run,
And thou art crowned at last."

THOS. H. COLDWELL, Pres.
JOHN W. AUSTIN, Sec.
Nashville, Tenn., May 20, 1880.

With the Colored Brethren.

Yesterday, in the interval between my own services, I preached for the colored Methodists. Their preacher, a man of good education and more than usual intelligence, has gone to General Conference, and I was respectfully applied to for afternoon-preaching. Of course the singing was grand; I have not heard the like for many a day. There was a general shout, and at the close of the sermon a local preacher opened the doors of the Church, and there were two applicants for membership. The mode of reception was truly primitive. There were no disciplinary questions, no vows of any sort. The local preacher extended his hand, remarking simply, "I give you the right hand of fellowship on behalf of the pastor and congregation;" but he immediately made this significant announcement. "Brother and Sister M. will join class No. 2; the recording steward will please take notice."

In the conclusion of the service a brother announced that they had a debt to raise. It proved to be a deficiency in the pastor's salary, which they wanted to make up before his return. Then a sister struck up the most unique debt-raising hymn it has ever been my lot to hear. Let the magnates around Nashville who dedicate churches and lift collections take notice. Here is the chorus:

If it had n't have been for Adam and Eve
There 'd never been a sinner in the world.
But Adam he broke God's holy law.
And we've got the debt for to pay.
My little children!
We've got the debt for to pay.

And from the strength of lung with which this chorus was sung again and again, the congregation evidently took a keen delight in cleaning off Adam's old score.—*Jno. J. Tigert, in Nashville Advocate, May 15, 1880.*

Avoiding the Issue.

When your play-loving boy asks to go out after supper, and you don't think it best, for any reason that he should, do not snap out, "No, you can't! The place for boys is in the house at night." If the lad has any of the old Adam in him, he will either sulk or rebel, or manage to make himself and every one near him uncomfortable until bed-time. You can rule him, of course, by force; but it isn't a victory to be proud of. How much better to make him prefer to stay in—or at least to reconcile him to it. Propose a game with him, taking a hand yourself; or read to him out of a book a little beyond his range of reading, but quite within his line of thinking, or have a frolic, or corn-popping lark—or anything to give the boy a good time and make him forget his disappointment. No time is better expended in family government than helping the children to prefer or accept cheerfully your way. Things are going wretchedly wrong in that family where the little ones stay in the house as a prison, or go to bed unhappy.

The wisest and most successful mothers are those who avoid, whenever possible, direct issues on trivial matters with young children who have a very positive will of their own. It is quite possible to "go one eye" on little delinquencies without being blind to disobedience or wrongdoing. Those especially, who can not rule their own spirits should be very careful not needlessly to precipitate a conflict with those under them. There is sometimes more courage in running away than fighting; more wisdom in avoiding the issue than in asserting authority.—*Golden Rule.*

A Strong Government.

There is no interest in our country which I feel is more to be fostered than that of the public school. Intelligence is the security of the Republic, as ignorance is the upholding of monarchy. To insure ourselves against the disasters of war, particularly of civil war, we want education diffused, that the minds of our youth may be sufficiently taught to read and to distinguish between right and wrong; and with such education universally diffused the Republic can never be in danger. I only regret that the statistics show in our country as much illiteracy as they do. I was surprised at some figures that I heard repeated within a few days; but, when we consider the infancy of our public school system, it is, probably, not so much to be wondered at. My hope is that the day will come, and that not far distant, when the school facilities everywhere will be such that every child may have the opportunity of receiving a common school education at the expense of the State; and, if it should be necessary, that there should be in each State of this Union, compulsory education.—*U. S. Grant.*

The New Book Committee met in Cincinnati, May 28, and organized with Rev. Homer Eaton, D.D., of Saratoga Springs, as chairman, and Rev. I. S. Bingham as secretary. The salaries of the General Conference officers were continued as fixed in February last, and the salaries of the four Bishops elected by the recent General Conference will be $3,000 each, and $1,000 each for house-rent.

General News Items.

The revolution in Sonora is over.

Congress decided to adjourn June 16.

The Mount Vesuvius railway was opened on the 6th.

The Tennessee Democrats favor the two-thirds rule.

The anti-Socialist law has been promulgated in Berlin.

The Chinese are massing large bodies of troops on the Russian frontier.

The funeral of John Brougham, the actor, took place in New York on the 9th.

The Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, has assumed the duties of his office.

The President appointed M. V. Davis to be superintendent of the U. S. Mint at New Orleans.

The San Francisco [illegible] satisfied with the Republican platform on the Chinese question.

The Indiana Democratic delegates were instructed for Hendricks; Maryland favors Bayard; Georgia, Field.

The subscriptions to the [illegible] Manufacturing Company of Augusta, Ga., now amount to nearly $600,000, a great portion of which was subscribed in the North.

The Greek government is collecting war material and making active preparations to occupy the new territory claimed by Greece, when the right moment arrives.

The French Senate has adopted a bill approving the convention with the United States settling the indemnity due to Frenchmen by America for damage sustained during the civil war.

Michigan Democrats favor the two-thirds rule in the nominating convention, and say no man who was a member of the electoral commission should ever be president of the United States.

Richard B. Connolly, controller of New York during the supremacy of the Tweed ring, died a week ago in Marseilles, France, in his seventieth year. He left this country in 1872, and has never returned.

A London letter gives an appalling account of the famine in Dearbekir and Bagdad. It says the people are dying in the streets; women are selling their children for food, and many are living on rats.

In Oregon, M. C. George, Republican, has been elected to Congress by 800 majority; also three Republican Supreme Judges by an average majority of over 1000. The Legislature is doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Republicans.

In Chicago, June 9, the National Greenback Labor Convention was called to order at 12:30, and organized by the election of Gilbert De La Matyr as temporary chairman. About 650 delegates were present, representing all the States of the Union.

The great trial of Nihilists has been concluded. [illegible] and Sabouroff were condemned to be hanged; four men and three women to hard work, and two other women to exile. The sentence of death was afterwards commuted to exile to Siberia.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has telegraphed to the mayor of every town in the United States and Canada, stating that there is still great distress in Ireland, particularly among small farmers, and asking assistance for the Mansion House committee during the present trying period.

The residences of the bishops for the next four years are as follows, viz.: Bishop Scott, [illegible]; Bishop Simpson, Philadelphia; Bishop Bowman, St. Louis; Bishop Harris, New York; Bishop Foster, Boston; Bishop Wiley, Cincinnati; Bishop Merrill, Chicago; Bishop Andrews, Washington; Bishop Peck, Syracuse; Bishop Warren, Atlanta; Bishop Foss, St. Paul; Bishop Hurst, Des Moines; Bishop Haven, San Francisco.

Emigration returns from the Mersey for the month of May show forty-five ships, with 21,127 passengers, sailed for the United States, thirteen ships, with 3907 passengers, to British North America, and six ships, with 107 [illegible] to South America. The total number of emigrants for May is [illegible] of whom 1926 are English, [illegible] Irish, 276 Scotch, and [illegible] der foreigners. [illegible] May of last year [illegible] mous increase of [illegible]

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] HARTZELL, D. D., [illegible]

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880.

Have You Paid for Your Paper?

Subscribers who have not paid for their SOUTHWESTERN will please hand the money to their pastor, or send it to this office without further delay. We need the money due us, [illegible] sent out bills to the preachers whose accounts are unsettled, [illegible] has sent for the paper for you and you have not paid him, you will confer a great favor on both him and us by paying him at once, and you will thus help him to pay his debt to us, besides you will enjoy the SOUTHWESTERN better because you will no longer owe for it.

SIX MONTHS.

The paper and premium book from now to the end of the year for [illegible] each. Send on the names and the money.

The appointment of Martin V. [illegible] to be superintendent of the [illegible], is the promotion of a competent employe, gratifying [illegible] friends of civil service [illegible].

On the last page to-day Dr. Bra[illegible] [illegible] letter on [illegible] College com[illegible] [illegible] graduates [illegible] those [illegible] Medical Depart-[illegible]

[illegible] and Absalom are the [illegible] of the Chicago nomi-[illegible] Vice-Presi-[illegible] school in [illegible] in Vermont. [illegible] was a Campbellite [illegible] still adheres [illegible]

[illegible] (Church [illegible] to start a col-[illegible] glad to see [illegible] up [illegible] Our church [illegible] would [illegible]

[illegible] Wed-[illegible] Cornelia [illegible] trip to [illegible] Bethel on [illegible] Wither-[illegible]

[illegible] Church, San [illegible] A. Daugh-[illegible] opened for [illegible]

[illegible] 13th [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] are [illegible]

[illegible]

Rev. Richard K. Diossy.

A pioneer of the Church in this State has finished his work. C. N. Sims, in the New York *Advocate* of the 10th inst, has given a brief sketch of his active and useful life, and to it we are partially indebted.

Rev. Richard K. Diossy, of the New York East Conference, died in the city of Brooklyn June 2, 1880. He was born in New York City, and on reaching manhood entered upon the practice of opthalmic surgery. At the age of twenty-seven he was converted in the John Street M. E. Church in Brooklyn, under the preaching of Rev. John N. Maffit. About two weeks later, in connection with a wonderful baptism of the Holy Spirit, he received what he felt to be an unmistakable call to preach. He at once began active Christian work, and was licensed to exhort by the Methodist Protestant Church, which he had joined. Three years later he became a member of the Ohio Conference of that Church, and was stationed in Cincinnati and vicinity for a period of seven years. Coming eastward he was pastor for two years each in Hartford and Georgetown, Conn. Then entering the service of the American Sunday-school Union, he was Assistant Secretary to Henry C. Trumbell, the Secretary of the Union, for six years. At the outbreak of the war he took work in the Christian Commission, continuing in it until the war closed.

Bro. Diossy was one of the original members of the Louisiana Conference, and continued in it nine years, five of which was spent as presiding elder of the New Orleans Mission, Opelousas and New Orleans districts. Broken in health, he was transferred to the New York East Conference in 1874, from which time he held a supernumerary relation, but was constantly employed in smaller charges doing such work as his broken health permitted. At the time of his death he was in charge of the Church at Bayport, where he was greatly beloved.

He was an energetic minister and performed much arduous and dangerous work in behalf of the church and the freedmen of this State. During his connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, he generously and efficiently contributed to the material and spiritual wants of thousands of colored people, who remember his deeds with affection to this day. After the organization of the public school system, State Superintendent Thomas W. Conway selected him to be division superintendent of public education for the third division—(a congressional district.) He held this position for over two years, and as a painstaking organizer was perhaps without an equal in the State. In the church, in his official position, at all times, he was most persevering in the discharge of his duties, and we have no doubt that his naturally frail and delicate constitution suffered from exposure to sun, rain and the night air while on horseback he was plodding through the bogs of South Louisiana. He made friends at every point, and had personally visited every considerable place in his districts. His pen was in constant service inditing messages of hope and counsel to his co-workers, both far and near; and a large correspondence occupied hours of continuous labor. As an illustration of his generous nature it is related that while conveying sick soldiers up the Mississippi River, he sold his watch to buy for them delicacies which the Government did not furnish. He appeared in the pulpit to encourage the cause of the Lord and of education. He distributed Bibles and tracts as a conscientious itinerant, and gladdened the hearts of the children in every household.

[illegible] of the present day can real-[illegible] which Brother [illegible] in the pursuit of [illegible] he en-[illegible] a murmur. But [illegible] the faith and cour-[illegible] him through the [illegible] of his last painful ill-[illegible] he [illegible] in the glory of [illegible] He leaves a [illegible] To them [illegible] the Louisiana Confer-[illegible] sympathy.

[illegible] Book Exchange, [illegible] in pamphlet [illegible] paper, "The [illegible] Thomas [illegible] and "The [illegible]" by Edwin Arnold, [illegible] What next?

[illegible] the pamphlet [illegible] Sunday-[illegible] be held at [illegible] Cassnovia [illegible]

The Republican National Convention.

THE PLATFORM.

On Saturday, June 5, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont submitted the following from committee:

The Republican Party, in National Convention assembled, at the end of 20 years since the Federal Government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration.

It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. [Applause.] It reconstructed the union of the States with freedom instead of slavery as its cornerstone. [Applause.] It transformed 4,000,000 human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. [Applause.] It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold. [Cheers.] It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the Nation from the point where 6 per cent. bonds sold at 86 to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles, in 1860, to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were $20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were $264,000,000 more than imports in 1879. [Applause.] Without resorting to loans, it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of Government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has annually disbursed more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid $888,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates, has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $151,000,000 to less than $89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived; labor is in demand; wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed.

Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this Convention submits for their approval the following statements of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

1. We affirm that the work of the last 21 years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the Nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the dissevered Union, now happily restored, should be perpetuated; and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce already so great should be steadily encouraged.

2. The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of confederated States it made a sovereign Nation. Some powers are denied to the Nation, while others are denied to the States; but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national, and not by the State, tribunals. [Applause.]

3. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the National Government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional power. The intelligence of the Nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States, and the destiny of the Nation must not be guided by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

4. The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the Nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the Legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools. [Cheers.]

5. We affirm the belief, avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor, [applause;] that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories, [applause;] that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and that we esteem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our watercourses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease. That the obligations of the Republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle are undiminished by the lapse of the 15 years since their final victory. To do them perpetual honor is, and ever shall be, the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

6. Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with Congress, or with the United States and its treaty-making power, the Republican Party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invoke the exercise of those powers to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

7. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes, in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a Presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as Chief Executive, and that history will accord to his Administration, the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his interpositions between the people and proposed partisan laws. [Cheers.]

8. We charge upon the Democratic Party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the National and State Governments and the control of place and position, they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage, and have devised fraudulent certifications and returns; have labored to unseat lawfully-elected members of Congress; to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy, by force and fraud, the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and rescued by the courageous action of Maine's patriotic sons; [illegible] in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the very movement of the Government depends; have crushed the rights of individuals; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the Nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war, [illegible] to overcome its inestimably valuable results of nationality, personal freedom, and individual equality. The equal, steady, and complete enforcement of laws, and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution, are the first duties of the Nation. The dangers of a solid South can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the Nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured, and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the Nation makes the Nation must perform, and the Nation cannot with safety relegate [illegible] to the States. The Solid South [illegible] and the honest [illegible] against terrorism, [illegible] of the Republican

Party to use every legitimate means to restore all the States of this Union to the most perfect harmony that may be practicable, and we submit it to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the National Government to the party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy, under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there are now order, confidence, and hope.

The following, offered by Mr. Barker, of Massachusetts, was also adopted:

The Republican Party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last National Convention, of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointment to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes, that the reform in the civil service shall be thorough, radical, and complete. To that end it demands the co-operation of the Legislative with the Executive Departments of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service; that the tenure of administrative offices (except those through which distinctive policy of the party in power shall be carried out) shall be made permanent during good behavior, and that the power of removal for cause, with due responsibility for the good conduct of subordinates, shall accompany the power of appointment.

THE BALLOTS.

On Monday, June 7th, the fifth day of its session, the Convention commenced to ballot for a candidate for the office of President of the United States. During the day and evening sessions twenty-eight ballots were taken, resulting in no choice. On Tuesday eight more ballots were taken. The following is a complete record of the votes:

Ballots.	Grant	Blaine	Sherman	Washburne	Windom	Edmunds	Garfield	Conkling	Hartranft	Hayes	[illegible]	Davis	McCrary
1st	304	284	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34							
2d	305	282	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	34	1						
3d	[illegible]	282	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	32	1		1				
4th	305	282	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	32	1						
5th	305	282	94	31	[illegible]	32	1						
6th	305	281	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	32	1						
7th	305	281	94	31	[illegible]	32	2						
8th	306	284	9[illegible]	32	[illegible]	31	1						
9th	308	282	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	1						
10th	305	282	94	32	[illegible]	30	2						
11th	305	281	93	32	[illegible]	31	2			1			
12th	304	283	93	3[illegible]	[illegible]	31	1			1			
13th	305	285	89	31	[illegible]	31				1			1
14th	305	285	89	35	[illegible]	31							
15th	309	281	88	36	[illegible]	[illegible]							
16th	306	283	88	36	[illegible]	[illegible]							
17th	303	284	90	34	[illegible]	[illegible]						1	
18th	[illegible]	283	92	35	[illegible]	[illegible]							
19th	[illegible]	279	96	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	1				1		
20th	[illegible]	276	93	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	1				1		
21st	[illegible]	276	96	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	1				1		
22d	[illegible]	275	96	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	1				1		
23d	30[illegible]	275	98	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	2						
24th	305	279	93	35	10	[illegible]	2						
25th	302	281	94	35	10	[illegible]	2						
26th	303	280	93	35	10	[illegible]	2						
27th	305	277	93	35	10	[illegible]	2						
28th	307	[illegible]	92	35	10	[illegible]	2						
29th	305	[illegible]	116	35	7	12	2						
30th	307	[illegible]	[illegible]	33	4	11	2						
31st	307	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	1	1					
32d	309	[illegible]	11[illegible]	35	3	11	1						
33d	309	[illegible]	11[illegible]	44	1	11	1						
34th	312	[illegible]	107	4	4	11	17						
35th	313	257	101	23	3	11	50						
36th	306	42	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						

Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, having received a majority on the thirty-sixth ballot, was declared the nominee for President.

At the evening session Mr. Geary, of Maryland, moved that the convention proceed to receive nominations for a candidate for vice-president. Adopted.

Mr. Pixley, of California, nominated Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois. Mr. Robbins presented the name of Marshall Jewell. Mr. Hicks, of Florida, named Thomas Settle. Mr. Houck, of Tennessee, nominated Horace Maynard. Mr. Woodford, of New York, nominated Chester A. Arthur.

Mr. Arthur's nomination was seconded and supported by a majority of the whole of the delegations from Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi and Maryland.

Mr. Chambers, of Texas, presented the name of ex-Gov. Davis, of that State.

Members of the delegations from Pennsylvania, Kentucky and other States then announced that they were almost unanimously for Arthur. Florida thereupon withdrew the name of Settle, and Texas that of Davis. The roll was then called for ballot. New York cast sixty-nine for Arthur and one for Washburne. The ballot resulted: Washburne, 193; Jewell, 114; Settle, 1; Maynard, 30; Arthur, 468; Davis, 2; Woodford, 1; Bruce, of Mississippi, 8; Alcorn, of Mississippi, 4.

Mr. Frye, in the chair, said Mr. Arthur had received a majority of the votes cast.

On motion of Mr. Haymond, of California, the nomination of Mr. Arthur was made unanimous.

THE CANDIDATES.

James A. Garfield, of Mentor, Ohio, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, November 19th, 1831; graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1856; was President of a literary institution for several years; studied and practiced law; was a member of the State Senate of Ohio in 1859-60; entered the Union army in 1861 as colonel of the Forty-Second Ohio Volunteers; was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General January 10th, 1862; was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland, and was promoted to the rank of Major General, September 20th, 1863; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses. He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,166 votes against 7553 votes for Hubbard, Democrat, and 3148 votes for Tuttle, National. He was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1876. At the last session of the Ohio Legislature he was elected United States Senator, to succeed Allen G. Thurman, whose term expires March 4, 1881. Mr. Garfield presented the name of Secretary Sherman to the convention, in an eloquent speech, and subsequently refused the use of his name. His nomination is attributable to a union of Blaine and Sherman men to defeat Gen. Grant. Gen. Garfield is the acknowledged Republican leader in the House of Representatives, and is a scholarly and popular statesman with sound views on finance, tariff and the Chinese questions.

Hon. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, was born Oct. 15, 1830 at Franklin, Vt., and is now in his fiftieth year. When a young lad his parents removed to New York, and he attended school at Greenwich. At the age of 14 he entered Union College, and graduated well up in a class of 18. In a few months he went to the city of New York, and entered the office of E. D. Culver, member of Congress from the first district. Mr. Culver was a leading anti-slavery man, and from him Mr. Arthur imbibed firm Republican sentiments. At the age of 23 he was a delegate to the first Republican convention ever held in the State. When the celebrated Lemon slave case came up, he was selected by the anti-slavery men to defend the fugitive. He was practicing law when, at the beginning of the war, Gov. Morgan appointed him Quartermaster and Inspector General to organize and equip the State militia. He became a Major General of Volunteers and a division commander, and made a good record. He was appointed collector of the port of New York by President Grant in 1871, which position he held until 1878, when he was removed by President Hayes for alleged violation of civil service rules. An investigating committee reported that his office was a model, and no complaint was heard against it. Like Gen. Garfield he is a strong believer in the sovereignty of the Union. He was strongly supported in the convention, is a friend of Senator Conkling, and a prominent personage in New York State politics.

We have received a memorial portrait of Robert Raikes, published by Rev. C. C. Goss, 97 Varick street, New York, from J. C. Nobles, general agent, 7 Barclay street.

Logan Female College, Russellville, Ky., has sent us its catalogue for 1880 81.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. M. Hanson left New York for Norway June 12, on the City of Berlin.

—Bishop Merrill will leave New York from the 1st to 5th of July for his trip to India.

—J. Myers, who visited Cincinnati during the session of the General Conference, has returned by steamer. He enjoyed the trip.

—Rev. A. Williams desires his correspondents to know that his post office address is Paris, Texas.

—Rev. M. Dale, presiding elder South New Orleans district, has suffered from a severe cold for some days. He is now engaged in the work of his district.

—Dr. W. H. Gray, of Morgan City, called this week, on his way North. He goes to Bethel, Maine, where he will remain several weeks. He is seeking rest from long and useful professional service.

—Says the Atlanta *Advocate*: "Bishop Warren spent last week in Chattanooga, Athens and Atlanta. At the latter place he was elected President of the Board of Trustees of Clark University, in the place of the late Bishop Haven."

—Among the faithful three hundred who supported Gen. Grant in the Republican convention, were the following Louisianians: John S. Ludeling, Wm. P. Kellogg, J. S. Mathews, David Young, James Lewis, Richard Sims, William Harper, S. Wakefield.

—At the convention of the Veterans of the Union Army, held in Chicago, Louisiana was represented by General Cyrus Bussey, on the committee on organization; and by General Taylor Beattie, on the committee on resolutions. General Bussey delivered a short speech, cordially urging the nomination of General Grant for President.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Wm. Smith, Convent: "At our revival meeting, June 3, we received some probationers and five converts. At a union meeting, several preachers present, $58.80 was collected."

J. Lewis, Thompson Chapel: "There was much sorrow at the death of my predecessor, Rev. J. Vance, but I am gaining the confidence of the people. Elder Marcus Dale held our first quarter June 10, and preached an eloquent sermon."

Frank Walker, Fort Jessup: "My first quarter was held at Allenville, May 1-2. Elder Davage was present. There 23 joined the church, Rev. J. Brooks pastor. Some of my best members have gone to Kansas, and some to Shreveport."

Sunday, June 13th, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at Union Chapel, New Orleans. Nearly 300 communicants received the communion. Rev. A. E. P. Albert, pastor, was assisted by Rev. J. W. Hudson, of Franklin. A very high degree of spiritual life seemed to pervade the church.

T. Kennedy, Algiers: "Our quarterly conference was held May 15. At St. Matthew church I found 52 members and 2 probationers; at Asbury chapel, 8 members. I have received new members by letter and on probation, making a total of 70. The Sunday-school centennial was observed. There is a good school at each church. The regular attendance is about sixty."

Stephen Priestley, First Street Church: "Our church is still in a glorious spirit of joy. We are having a grand good time, and the Lord is blessing the work. Many accessions have been made this quarter. At our communion 307 took the sacrament. Rev. Prince King was with us and assisted. We expect to make some improvements on the church soon. The Sabbath-school is alive and working well, and all are working in love and peace."

John Brooks, Allen circuit: "We had a protracted meeting two weeks before the quarter the first of May. We were greatly blessed with 8 converts, and 18 joined on probation. At Union we had no conversions, but two accessions. At Magazine two backsliders were reclaimed and joined the church. At Friendship Chapel one converted, two joined on probation, and two back-sliders reclaimed. God is blessing and prospering our work, notwithstanding the hard times."

Jas. W. Hudson, Franklin: "The church here is getting along, spiritually speaking, well. Our Sabbath-school numbers 116 pupils enrolled with an average attendance of 75. The anniversary on May 31, commenced at 9 a. m. and continued until 2 p. m. The exercises consisted of select scriptural reading on the part of the children and teachers, until 12 m. At 1 o'clock the pastor preached to the school. The superintendent lectured on education. Mrs. Sarah Newman read 3d chapter of 1 Corinthians. Lizzie Smith, the 100th Psalm, singing 'Keep me near the cross.' Collection, $4.60."

TENNESSEE.

C. Bullington, Hillsboro: "We had a fine quarterly meeting May 15, Rev. B. B. Manson was at his post, and 56 at communion. One joined on probation. Collection $10.30."

TEXAS.

C. Hart, West Point: "The spirit of revival is all over the work."

Thomas Doudin, San Augustine: "We are pleased with our pastor, Rev. W. Allen. His salary is $400 this year. He is building up the work."

W. J. Mitchell, Marlin: "15 converts are reported at Big creek and Fish creek churches, and one in Marlin."

J. D. Dalton, Bryan circuit: "A protracted meeting in St. John Chapel added 10 to the church. Sunday-school numbers 33 pupils."

M. Wilson, Midway: "The condition of my circuit, religiously, is good. A great deal of interest is manifested. We hope to add numbers to the good old Methodist church before the close of the year."

P. M. Carmichael, Fayetteville: "At second quarterly meeting at Sandy Point, Rev. G. W. Smith was a substitute for presiding elder Gates. I expect to start a protracted meeting. Pray for my success."

E. D. Turner, Pine Top: "Sunday-school here is progressing under the management of Rev. W. Fletcher, pastor. There are 65 pupils, W. N. Turner is superintendent; Miss Matilda Manning, treasurer; L. L. Turner, teacher; E. D. Turner, secretary."

Jas. Schackleford writes from Orange that he has been busily engaged in overhauling the wayward brethren of his charge; that he has great hopes of success; there are 50 in Sunday-school, and he is urging his people to take the SOUTHWESTERN."

B. F. Smith, Waco: "My second quarterly conference was held on the 10th and 11th of April, there was a large attendance. Presiding elder C. L. Madison was with me and his presence made many of our people glad. With instruction of wisdom, he gave us a wonderful sermon at 3 o'clock on the 11th, and administered the Lord's Supper to a large number of communicants. At night we open fire on the camp of the sinners, and continued for near two weeks; the result was not so good as we anticipated. There was 1 converted and 8 additions to the church. I am glad to say we have been blessed this year, in spite of hard times and oppression. We have succeeded in raising $104 and forwarded to Rev. A. J. Kynett in settlement on debt of $205."

MISSISSIPPI.

W. Faulk, Hickory: "Church is in good condition, with 20 members."

Rev. P. Harris, Crystal Springs: "The centennial was observed by the Sunday-school. We had many to speak of Wesley, Raikes, and the importance of education which was the subject of an address by Rev. H. May, of Brookhaven. Collection $11.30."

H. Cawthorn, Enterprise: "We held our Sunday-school centennial service May 30, and had a glorious time. The board, officers and teachers and 125 children were present. In morning service $4.25 was collected, afternoon $2.50. Prof. J. H. Brown played the organ for us."

J. P. Jordan, Enterprise: "We observed and celebrated the centennial day, May 30th, and had a very fine time and we collected for Sunday-school Union $6.15. Our pastor, Rev. A. J. Allen, delivered a beautiful lecture to the children and also to a public congregation. We delight in his sermons. We ask the prayer of all the brethren."

D. Goodwin, Vicksburg: "I have suffered a long illness. We are preparing to resume work on our brick building, which was commenced in 1872. Elder Williams held my quarter. Rev. H. R. Revels called a few days ago and gave us words of good cheer. The Sunday-school centennial at Wesley chapel was a complete success. Dr. C. B. Galloway, of the church South, addressed the school, and he has preached many sermons for us this year. We raised $10.15, and but for the rain, would have collected more."

A. D. Payne, Oxford: "In my charge are five churches, but mostly small, the entire circuit constituting a membership of 156. There are Sabbath-schools in some places doing well; in others there is a lack of competent teachers; but we move on, trusting in the Lord, hoping and praying that the day is not far distant when Shaw University, and similar institutions shall furnish and fill this country with instructors to supply the deficiencies. Then the pure word of God can be disseminated to all of its inhabitants. At our second quarterly, presiding elder J. G. Johnson being absent, Rev. S. A. Cowan presided. He preached for us Sunday with effect. The elder's collection was $9."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Indiana Democrats nominated F. W. Landers for Governor.

The Republicans have six majority in the Oregon Legislature.

Kentucky, on May 26, allowed colored men on a jury for the first time.

England is exerting her influence to prevent a war between Russia and China.

A tornado in Possawattomie county, Iowa, killed six persons, and injured others.

Illinois Democrats nominated Lyman Turnbull for Governor; Florida, W. D. Bloxham.

Gov. Warmoth is the member of the National Republican Executive Committee for Louisiana.

Hon. Wm. Springer, Democrat, was re-nominated for Congress in the twelfth Illinois district.

The President has nominated John F. Hartranft to be collector of customs for Philadelphia.

Gen. Gibson's bill, allowing marine school ships to be established at New Orleans, has passed both Houses of Congress, and goes to the President.

The steamer Narragansett collided with the Stonington in Long Island Sound, and sank in seven fathoms of water. Several bodies have been recovered.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, died at 1 a. m. on the 13th. He was the father of Senator T. F. Bayard, whose grandfather was also a United States Senator.

The National Greenback Labor convention nominated James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and E. J. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice-President of the United States.

Judge Taylor Beattie has declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third District, of Louisiana, owing to his inability to make a canvass. The ill health of his wife, which compels him to go North and give her faithful and unremitting care and attention, is the reason given.

The famine in North Hungary is increasing. Fourteen hundred persons at Szinna, Comitat and Zemplin have no other food than mushrooms. Many of them have resolved to emigrate, but this does not accord with the views of the government. The authorities have been ordered to stop the emigration.

Since the departure from Egypt of Gordon Pacha, there has been a great revival of the slave trade on the Red Sea. Within the past three weeks five convoys of slaves have arrived from Kordofan, Sennaar and Darfour. On April 20th a caravan openly entered Asfont, a town of 30,000 inhabitants. This caravan was the property of about fifty slave dealers, and was composed of 598 camels and upwards of 900 slaves. By far the greater number of these slaves were girls and boys between the ages of seven and eighteen years.

Ex-Gov. Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, was thrown from his horse in a pond near his home on the evening of the 12th, and was drowned. Deceased resided near Jackson, Miss., and was sixty-seven years old. He was Governor of Mississippi two terms, served his State as member of Congress, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1853, and re-elected in 1857 for a second term of six years, from March 4, 1859, to 1865. During his service in the Senate he was the recognized leader of Southern Democracy.

A Centennial Celebration in Arkansas.

The Centennial Celebration of Robt. Raikes's Mission Sunday-school, on the 30th of May, 1880, was observed at Duvall's Bluff, Ark. The Sunday schools met at this point and participated in the celebration. The following is the programme:

Singing—Only an Armour Bearer; Reading of Scripture from 32d chapter of Deut., by Rev. Moses Coleman, and prayer; Reading the Ten Commandments; Singing, "Light in Darkness;" The object of the celebration was briefly stated by Prof. P. Jacko; Singing and Reading Lesson, by Rev. Isaac Gentis. Essays as follows: "Is it Right," by Master George Washington; "Pay As You Go," by Master Henry Shaw; "The Good Children," by Master H. James Home; "Stories of Our School," by Master Frank Watson; "Our Lesson," by Miss C. A. Charlotte; an important essay on "Sunday school and Temperance" was read; "Twenty Impolite Things," by Miss Mary Hayes; "I will be Good To-day," by Master Jos. Cunningham; "Not by Halves," by Miss Martha Hays; "Fear Words," by Master Paul Bonett; "No Good from Passion," by Miss Mary Ford; "One Talent," by Jane Bull; Misses Rose E. Home and Mary E. Cunningham read essays. "I Would be Bad," by John Storks; "Planting," by Sidney Smith; "Spring," by Henry Bolden; "Our Works," by Sarah Bolden; "A Sabbath Well Spent," by Martha Payne; "Be in Time," by Eday McCline. Rev. S. Linning, pastor, delivered an able and striking speech on "The importance of training the children in the management of all the affairs of life, and the importance of organizing Sunday-schools in every community in our country." Little John Perry read a very interesting essay on "The importance of organizing temperance societies over our work." "The Importance of Our Sunday-school," by Miss Georgia [illegible]; "The Bible Reader," by [illegible]; [illegible] line Moore read an Essay, "[illegible]," by [illegible] McCline; [illegible] by Malice Wells "Consider [illegible]" Wilson; "Behold I Come," by [illegible]; "The Good Students," by [illegible]; "Go," by S. M. G. McCline; "What We Must Do," by Stanley; "Oh, May I Do My Duty," by James Bayne. Rev. [illegible] delivered an able address on [illegible]; etc. "Why Not Now," Rev. Jesse Holt; "Why Not Now," Jane Bull. Collection, $1. Prof. P. Jacko delivered an able address on the importance of becoming acquainted with the "good" [illegible] school, after which Master [illegible] an interesting essay.

On motion it was ordered that the following resolutions be placed upon the minutes [illegible]:

Resolved, That the thanks of the three Sunday-schools are hereby tendered to the young men of Duvall's Bluff [illegible] and benevolent assistance to celebrate the day, and to Rev. Alex. McNeil and Rev. Moses Coleman, and to [illegible] Miller for the same.

DORA TAYLOR,
SAM'L COLEMAN, Sec'ty.

Letter from Lonoke.

DEAR EDITOR—I notice an article from R. T. Louis in your issue of May 27 in reference to [illegible] Louis, the lecturer, being [illegible] by two colored men, in which he states that he was [illegible] from the M. E. Church, [illegible] had been speaking [illegible] of our members here. [illegible] and we have a large [illegible] society here. I write to correct a mistake made by Mr. Louis. Madam Louis did not lecture in our church, but in the Baptist church. The people generally regret very much that such a thing occurred in their midst, as this neighborhood is considered one of the most [illegible] ble in this part of the State, and the people seemed to be very favorably impressed with Madam Louis' lecture. Lonoke circuit is in a prosperous condition. Last Sunday at Pleasant Grove I received five into the church. We have had one conversion and have a number who are seeking Christ at every appointment. We are going to hold a circuit camp meeting at that place in August, and we are praying for and expecting a shower of converting and sanctifying grace to fall upon the people. The people love the SOUTHWESTERN.

L. M. LAYTON, Pastor.

Richwoods, Ark., June 4, 1880.

Our Northern brethren have had a good deal of perplexity over the question of the election of a colored bishop. Appreciating the political difficulties of the situation, they have had our sympathies. [illegible] thing to prescribe a theory of action for your neighbor, and [illegible] quite another thing [illegible] yourself.—*Nashville Advocate.*

[illegible] Condition of the M. E. Church Among the Colored People of the South.

In my last article I showed that the present [illegible] mode of preaching drove the young people from our churches. Old members are found occupying the front seats of the church, young men and women back near the door, and many others are gone to the streets and woods, hunting, playing and profaning the Sabbath.

That our perpetual boisterous preaching, and to untimely hours, drove us out of the towns and cities, leaving them vacant for other denominations who shall come in at a later day. That we have lost [illegible] thousands of our converts for want of properly organizing and instructing them in the doctrines and discipline of our church, and for the want of having [illegible] church accommodations for them, and intelligent officers to take charge of them.

I speak what I know, and testify to what I have seen. We have [illegible] class leaders and trustees, who never had a Discipline of [illegible] church, nor one of our hymn [illegible] our [illegible] not [illegible] I [illegible] preachers [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] people, [illegible] from [illegible] into it. [illegible] that [illegible] members [illegible] for immoral conduct are [illegible] the other churches in good and full standing. The M. E. Church is scriptural. We want them to stick to it, for their chances for salvation are better in it. We have preachers who have been the means of converting hundreds, if not thousands, and never got any [illegible] nor built a church, [illegible] all the time where we [illegible]. The Baptist preachers follow them, and organize them, [illegible]. They, with the [illegible] and C. M. E's, follow [illegible] I have [illegible] By inquiring [illegible] Methodist [illegible] in the M. E. [illegible]

came want and suffering on account of having no parsonages, no churches, no trained officers, and of course no trained members. I have seen members who were leaders, stewards and trustees eight or ten years, and did not know what their duties were. So little interest is taken in church property that we frequently have no deeds to it, or very imperfect ones. (The brethren should recollect that Dr. A. J. Kynett, of the Church Extention Society, will furnish good blank deeds to all who will write to him for them.)

On one district several circuits and stations offered to furnish one young man each with provisions and books if they would go to school, but very [illegible] the Conference [illegible] them without. [illegible] back until they go through the conference studies and come up to the conference standard. Young men are entering our conferences who read poorly, cannot spell nor write, and can scarcely count up the number of their members. They are passed through the four years' conference course without having seen [illegible] of the books, or having studied so as to pass an examination in it. Local preachers are asked a few general questions, and are passed along through the four years' course without having seen or read any book but a little in the New Testament. The committees examining for admission into the traveling connection should be more particular. Send the unqualified ones to school instead of sending them to the annual conferences as is now done.

In every Methodist family, among all our converts and among all our Sunday-schools, Methodist books should be circulated. In the present unsettled condition such books as "Fifty Reasons for Being a Methodist," "Methodist Discipline Explained and Defended," "Notes on the 25 Articles of Religion," "Manual of Methodism," etc., should be read. Hundreds of Methodist families are without a book—even a Bible. As many cannot read, our preachers should read them in their houses, and one day in the [illegible].

Our fathers all carried our Methodist books around in their saddle-bags, read them themselves and [illegible] to the people. No [illegible] nor persecutions could drive their members from the Methodist [illegible] now [illegible] with churches more perfectly [illegible] and consolidated; more Methodist books and instruction among our people; more Methodist literature in our Sunday-schools, and more church property and better buildings. [illegible] churches have been used in the country without doors, windows, floors, stoves, or comfortable seats. There is no encouragement to fix old buildings on other people's land. In the towns and cities we ought to have no more box churches. They answered when we first broke the shell of bondage, but now we ought to build good weather-board, brick or rock buildings, and good weather-board parsonages on every circuit and station, to save expense.

OBSERVER.

A Benevolent Society.

The Crawford Christian Benevolent Society pledges to take care of its sick and [illegible] members and bury the dead with all the courtesy due to the dead. Monthly meetings the fourth Monday in each month. Admission fee, 25 cts. Monthly dues 5 cts. George Gains, President; William Bettis, Vice-President; S. S. Smith, Secretary; George Anthony, Treasurer; Clay[illegible], chairman of sick committee; Anderson Hairston, Grand Marshall; Joe Lawrence, chaplain; Mrs. Sarah Gains, lady President; Mrs. Susan Hampton, lady Vice President; Mr. Isaac Solsberry, [illegible] Mr. Oscar Thompson, chairman of sick committee.

A. D. BROWN.

Crawford, Lowndes Co., Miss., June 1, 1880.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Quarterly Review.

THE TRUE SAVIOR.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"This is indeed the Savior of the world."—John [illegible]

[illegible] —The Power of Christ. [illegible] Disciples. The Sea [illegible] (b) [illegible] 2.— [illegible] of Christ. The Up[illegible] The [illegible] Parable. The Inter[illegible] the Son. [illegible] the Vic[illegible]

Children's Friend: 6—Jesus and the Young. The Disciples' Mistake. The Young Man's Mistake. The Rich Man's Danger. (b) As the Avenging King: 7. The Marriage Feast. The Invitation Derided. The Murderers Destroyed. The Wedding Furnished. The Unprepared Guest. (c) As the Judge of All. 8. The Judgment. The Separation. The Righteous. The Wicked.

IV.—HIS ATONEMENT.—9.—Gethsemane. Christ's Sorrow. Christ's Agony. Christ's Betrayal. 10. The Crucifixion. Christ Crucified. Christ Mocked. Christ Dying. 11. After the Resurrection. The Women Worshiping. The Soldiers Bribed. The Disciples Commissioned.

TEXTS AND TEACHINGS.

"What manner of man"—The time to follow Christ—now. Christ always can rescue. Christ can drive away evil within.

"Come unto me, all ye"—Woe unto those who hear but do not obey. The Son came to make the Father known. Only the yoke of Christ is easy.

"The harvest is"—The devil always is busy sowing tares. Chaff burned—wheat garnered.

"If any man will come after"—What think ye of Christ? Christ chose, not a throne, but a cross. Christ's glory yet will be manifest to all.

"We beheld his glory"—The cross the central thought of heaven. The Father still bears testimony to the Son. From the mount of privilege to duties in the valley.

"But Jesus said, Suffer little"—None too young to come to Jesus. Lacking one thing is to lack all. Great riches—great spiritual poverty.

"As many as ye shall"—Gospel an invitation to a soul-satisfying feast. Sure retribution to those who mock God's message. The outcasts of the world God invites. Christ furnishes for all a wedding garment.

"And these shall go away"—Either to the right or to the left. We best serve God by helping men. The devil's servants share his punishment.

"Not as I will"—Prayer is the best refuge in trouble. Prayer either succeeds or submits. Be careful not to betray Christ.

"Who his own self bare"—Christ suffered that we might not suffer. He was derided who always blessed. Christ died that we might live.

"Lo, I am with you always"—The risen Christ is worthy of worship. Lying is the refuge of unbelief. The gospel is for all the world.

MARRIAGES.

At Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 13, Mr. George Ely to Miss Amy Coleman. April 11th, Mr. Embry Taylor to Mrs. Elmira Cato, Rev. D. Goodwin officiating.

At Vaiden, Miss., June 2, 1880, Mr. Alonzo Foster to Miss Narcissa Gordon. Rev. B. Bailey officiated. May God bless them.

J. C. SKINNER.

Haunted Me.

Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost.—A Workingman.

DEATHS.

Near Spring Hill, Tenn., May 3, Sister Peggie Owens. Her last words were that she was ready and waiting for her Lord. H. P.

Little Robert Anderson, son of Sister Martha Anderson, after six months' illness has been taken home by the Lord, aged one year and three months.

On May 21 Rhoda Mosely was found dead in a pool of water. It is thought that she fell in and was drowned. Aged 16 years.

R. ANDERSON.

Jackson, Miss.

Sister Susan Chatman departed this life May 30, 1880, aged about 35 years. She leaves nine children and several grand-children to mourn her loss. She was a faithful member of the M. E. Church for twelve or thirteen years. I visited her the day before she died. She said: "I am only waiting on the Lord; I am ready to go."

L. P. BROWN, Pastor.

[illegible] Circuit, Miss.

The sad visitor, Death, has once more made his appearance in this vicinity. Another family mourns the loss of one of its members, and [illegible] Granada, that [illegible] Evans, wife of Bro. [illegible] E. Evans, who died on the night of June 21, 1880. Her illness was sudden, and death unexpected, but she sank peacefully to rest in Jesus.

J. M. [illegible], Pastor.

Granada, Miss., June [illegible], 1880.

Sister Amanda Hope, a beloved member of the M. E. Church for 25 years, departed this life March 25, 1880, in the triumph of living faith. She left to mourn her loss a husband, five children and a host of friends.

C. HART, Pastor.

West Point, Texas, May 20.

Died at Houston, Texas, May 28, Bacon D. Smith, brother of Rev. John L. Smith. He leaves a wife and three children, mother, father, brothers, sisters and many friends to mourn his loss. Jesus received a saint in glory. Aged 30 years, 16 days and 10 hours.

NELSON SHANKLIN.

Hempstead, Texas.

"I wish I was dead," is an expression not unfrequently used by the Dyspeptic and sufferer from Liver disease; the depressed spirits unfitting the mind for anything and almost driving him to despair. Be of good cheer, there is life and health left for you yet. Take Simmons Liver Regulator. It regulates the liver, dispels despondency and restores health. Look well that you get the genuine, prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co., inclosed in a white wrapper, with a red Z on the front.

"I can recommend your medicine. All the health I enjoy, and even my life, I may say, is in consequence of the Simmons Liver Regulator. I would not take $1,000,000 for my interest in the medicine.

"W. H. WILSON,

Lecturer State Grange, and President Florida Co-operative Stock Co., P. of H., Welborn, Florida."

NEW BOOKS.

THE PRODIGIOUS ADVENTURES OF TARTARIN OF TARASCON. From the French of Alphonse Daudet, by R. S. Minot. Boston: Lee and Shepard. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich.

An exaggerated biography of a hero told in an entertaining style, by a noted Frenchman.

DIAMOND DUST. By Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing. Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price $1.

A volume of good essays telling "How to Get Rid of the Blues," "Get Rich," etc., with thoughts about "Thinking," "Married People," etc. It is a 16 mo. of 242 pages.

OUTDOOR LIFE IN EUROPE. By Rev. Edward [illegible] Series. [illegible] New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

These sketches of men and manners, places and people, during two summers abroad, are illustrated. Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Holland and Belgium are treated in piquant style.

The American Book Exchange has sent us Vol. III of the Library Magazine, bound in cloth, containing 1152 pages. In this volume appears "The Light of Asia," by [illegible] Price 60 cents, postage 9 cents. It is a wonderfully cheap and an interesting volume.

THE SALON OF MADAME NECKER. Standard Series. I. K. Funk & Co., New York. Price, 15 cents.

Taken from documents among Archives of Coppet. Collected and edited by her great-grandson, Othenin d' Haussonville. This book has created much interest in France, where it has just issued. Madame Necker, one of the famous women of her age, was the mother of the celebrated Madame de Stael. Her husband was for years the Controller General of Finance, taking a prominent part in the events which ushered in the Reign of Terror. Madame Necker's house was the resort of distinguished writers of the time. This volume is rich with the conversations and correspondence of these great men, never before published. Gibbon, [illegible] engaged to be [illegible] Curchod (the [illegible] Madame Necker), and this engagement was broken. Correspondence is here published, which, it is thought, will reverse the verdict of history on this point. The book has the interest of a novel, yet every word is history.

Cut this out and Save it.

If those persons laboring under disease proceeding from vitiated humors in the blood; causing Ulcers, White Swellings, Coxalgia or Hip Joint Disease, and the class of diseases termed Scrofulous, proceeding from hereditary taints, where the bones are destroyed, defying the usual treatment of physicians, will procure SWAIM'S PANACEA, they will find a remedy which has saved thousands of lives; and thoroughly tested by the late professors Chapman, Dewees and Gibson of the old University of Pennsylvania; besides hundreds of medical men eminent in their profession, continues to be a "forlorn hope" to sufferers worthy of its fifty years' reputation.

SWAIM'S PANACEA is imitated and a preparation sold for it by druggists with a name *somewhat* similar. Purchasers therefore must be careful and see they get that containing the recommendations of the distinguished professors alluded to. It is seldom advertised in our public papers.

SWAIM'S PANACEA is prepared only at Swaim's Laboratory, 113 South Seventh Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Descriptive pamphlets mailed gratis on application.

[illegible] NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The Boston *Musical Herald* for June (price 15c.) has an illustrated biographical sketch of Ludwig Van Beethoven, with editorials, selections and two pieces of music.

—The *Iron Platform* is a new monthly journal edited by William Oland Bourne, and published in New York. It is devoted to the advancement of the interests of Labor with Capital.

—The *Louisiana Journal of Education* for June condemns short sessions and the annual re-organization of the entire machinery of school government, and points out the financial standing of the city schools. Terms $1 per year. Address Box 1609, New Orleans.

—Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for July, commencing Vol. 8, is interesting. The opening article, by Rev. Edward Hale, "A Quarter-Millenium," describes the landing of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the settlement of Boston, and the establishment of the first Christian churches in Boston, Salem and Dorchester. There are sketches of the prominent men connected with the Massachusetts Company, including Governor Winthrop, Rev. John Cotton, Rev. John White, Roger Clapp and others. One illustration shows a view of the site of Boston before the first house was built; another is a quaint old map of the neighborhood around Boston; another is the drawing of the first church in Boston from 1630 to 1640. There are other articles, replete with information, especially "Modern Jewish Life," which is elaborately illustrated. The serial and short stories are by popular authors; "Be-Be, the Nailmaker's Daughter," is continued, and "Little Hinges" is concluded. There are admirable sketches, essays, etc., by Alfreton Hervey, Herbert Lee, Rev. Mr. Houghton, and other favorite writers. The poems are numerous. There is a large and instructive miscellany, together with "Religious Notes and News," "Editor's Portfolio," "Obituary Notices," "Recreations for Sunday Afternoon," [illegible] quarto [illegible] which [illegible] copy, [illegible] Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

FEVERS.—Sections of territory where fevers are and have been brought on by reason of a malarial infected atmosphere, are using, and with complete success, in keeping off such afflictions, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and Warner's Safe Pills. Parties down sick with diseases of such a character are cured by the use of same.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

What Eminent Physicians Say.

Preventive of Malaria.—Caldwell's Liebig's Extract of Beef is particularly useful when tonics are required. In diphtheria, ague, malarial, typhoid fevers, and every depressing disease, we have prescribed it with excellent success. J. H. Leslie, M. D; G. H. Copp, M. D.; S. B. Parsons, M. D.; R. A. Vaughan, M. D; Drs. S. L. and J. C. Nidelet, all of St. Louis; and many others. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

Straighten your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

Cincho-Quinine cures Chills and Fever.

Conference Notices.

Huntsville District Quarterly Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

Beaumont, June 12-13; Liberty, June 15-16; Wallisville, June 26-27; Cold Springs, July 3-4; Moscow, July 7-8; Livingston, July 10-11; White Rock, July 17-18; Dodge, July 24-15; Huntsville, July 31 and August 1; Huntsville Circuit, Aug. 7-8; Danville, Aug. 14-15; Duncan, Aug. 21-22.

25 W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Columbus District—West Texas Conference.

San Marcos, July 3-4; Industry, July 10-11; Alleyton, July 17-18; Columbus, July 24-25; Columbus Circuit, July 24-25; Eagle Lake, July 31-Aug. 1; Oakland, July 31-Aug. 1; Hallettsville, Aug. 7-8; Boxville, Aug. 14-15; Luling, Aug. 21-22; Seguin, Aug. 28-29; Gonzales, Sept. 4-5; Lockhart, Sept. 11-12; Peach Creek, Sept. 18-19; Flatonia, Sept. 25-26.

G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

Austin, June 7, 1880.

Meridian District—Mississippi Conference.

SECOND ROUND.

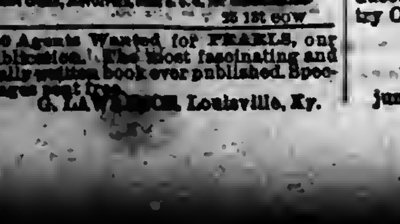
State Line, June 12-13; Enterprise, June 16-17; Enterprise Circuit, June 19-20; Paulding, June 22-23; Garlandville, June 24-25; Shuqualak, June 26-27; DeKalb, July 3-4; Center Ridge, July 6-7; Daleville, July 10-11; Lauderdale, July 13-15; Marion, July 17-18; Waynesboro, July 21-22; Shubuta, July 24-25; Shubuta Circuit, July 27-28; Meridian, July 31 and Aug. 1; Quitman, Aug. 3-4; Hickory, Aug. 7-8; Macon, Aug. 14-15; Mashulaville, Aug. 17-18; Louisville, Aug. 21-22; Brooksville, Aug. 24-25; Ex-Prairie, Aug. 28-29.

J. W. DUNN, P. E.

A Memorial Service.

To the memory of Mrs. Mary Ann Harvey, an eminent Christian woman and an acknowledged licensed preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who, during the last ten years of life did effective work in the cause of her divine Master. Many hundreds now living within the Christian church can trace their first thoughts of reformation to the soul-stirring sermons of this wonderful woman. Mrs. Mary Ann Harvey was loved and respected by all who knew her truly. Christian piety won for her the admiration and respect of thousands who heartily condemned the idea of a woman being called to preach the gospel. Memorial service will take place at the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Kosciusko, July 18, 1880, at three o'clock, p. m. The ministry of the Church of Christ and the many friends of the deceased are expected to be present. Fraternally,

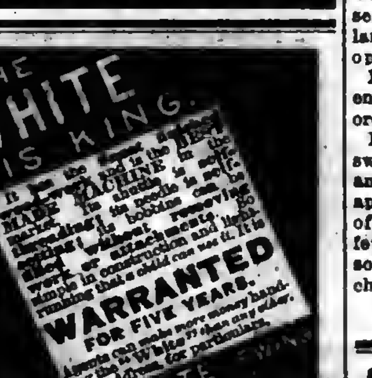
J. G. JOHNSON.



10,000 Agents Wanted for PEARLS, our New Publication. The most fascinating and beautifully written book ever published. Specimen pages sent free. G. LAWRENCE, Louisville, Ky.

PREVENT Yellow Fever

It has been well proved that prevention is better than cure. A very simple and effective preventive for Yellow Fever and other fevers has been found in BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. They were used during the last season in New Orleans very successfully, the common method of using them was to apply them over the stomach, changing them every week. They are one OF THE MOST ACTIVE ANTISEPTICS and seem to destroy the poison. One reason why they are of special value is that they stimulate the digestion and thus enable the system to overcome the influence of the malarial poison. They are a cheap and almost certain preventative. Ask your physician about them. Benson's Capcine Plasters are a sure preventative and cure for chills and fever if worn as above. Price 25 cents.



The Promoter and Perfecter of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic,) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 per Bottle. Six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CINCHO-QUININE

PHYSICIANS say it is a Perfect Substitute for the Sulphate Quinine. Superior in the tonic properties, and produces no disagreeable effect.

DOSE the SAME as SULPHATE QUININE.

Sent by E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La., by mail, for $1.50 per oz.

BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Boston. 32 13t nr

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emsley Brower, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Cosner, Physician.
Rev. Scott Green, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Redford, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Fapes, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Taley.

Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopez, Cyrus King, Ezemal Moore.
jan17'79-tf.

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ECCLESIASTICAL LAW,

—AND—

Rules of Evidence:

With Special Reference to the Jurisprudence of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—BY—

HON. WILLIAM J. HENRY,

—AND—

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, D.D., LL.D.

8 vo., 511 Pages.

Cloth, $3; Law Sheep, $4.50.

In the first organization of the Church the rules for its government were few and simple; but as the Church grew and multiplied, and the conditions and circumstances of its members as well as of society about them, were changed, the rules necessary for its proper relation and government became more numerous and complex, so that now it often becomes a difficult matter to determine what proceedings should be instituted in a case, and under what particular rules and regulations. This book has been written with the hope that it may assist the administration in such cases.

. . . .

In submitting these rules we have aimed to do more than afford guides to judicial investigations before the tribunals of the Church. We believe they will be found valuable for such purposes, but we have endeavored to show in addition that the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures can be vindicated and their genuineness maintained by the well recognized and established rules of evidence received and acted upon in our courts of justice and in our different governmental relations.—Author's Preface.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
New Orleans, La.

E. HEATH, Carpet Warehouse.

Finest Assortment and Lowest Prices in the South of

Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths,

New Styles China Mattings, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Mouldings, Engravings, etc., etc.

Upholstery Goods IN GREAT VARIETY.

WIRE SCREENS,

For Windows and Doors at Greatly Reduced Prices. Special Attention to Country Orders.

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—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Blood-Spitting, difficult-breathing, irritation of the throat, pining away, whooping cough, measles, pain in the chest, Consumption, etc,

Nothing Equals the New La. Remedy,

a product of the swamps of Louisiana, discovered by the Indians. It contains no poison, and is delicious to the taste. Unequaled as SOOTHING SIRUP for children. It has been sent to more than twenty States, and to England, and is everywhere winning golden opinions.

Fourteen pages of names of Home References and piles of documents steadily increasing, attest its extraordinary merits.

From the same vegetable product of our swamps, LIFE TONIC is prepared for chills and fever, Debility, Scrofula, Diarrhœa, poor appetite, etc. The epidemic in New Orleans of 1878 proved it a perfect preventive of yellow fever and all other fevers. Contains NO poison. Sold by druggists and country merchants.

Depot, 106 Camp street, New Orleans. Agents wanted everywhere.

A Valuable Book

Offered to Yearly Subscribers of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880,

AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

O. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above named book, a 12mo, 252 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within to reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
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Introductions—How to Give Them.
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Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
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Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
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Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
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Care of the Hair.
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Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
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Knew not where to go.
Who had killed their mother?
That I can not say;
But I know they found her
At five o'clock that day.

"Peep!" said the eldest,
"Peep!" the others cried,
And to wake their mother
All [illegible] tried.
[illegible] calling,
[illegible] why,
[illegible] moment
Made their own reply.

[illegible]
Tried to hide a tear;
[illegible] mother's farmery
[illegible]
In it placed the chickens,
And above them spread
A [illegible] duster,
[illegible] to bed.

[illegible]
[illegible] and warm,
Underneath the feathers,
Safe from every harm.
There each night they brooded,
Until almost grown;
'Twas the queerest mother
That I have ever known.
—*Nursery.*

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[illegible]

...moral atmosphere. Stop it by a judgment between the parties. [illegible] as to the kind of guard-[illegible] ing, and the temper shown in it. Especially give no quarter to any unfairness arising from greed or [illegible]. Use your strongest language with regard to that.—*George Macdonald.*

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column; we make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN, others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for Mrs. Penny Carso, an aunt of mine. Please direct your letters to me at West Point, Fayette county, Texas. BANNY LINFORD.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, Matthew Roberts. The last time I heard from him he [illegible]. Any information of him will oblige me at Victoria, Texas. ANN PAYNE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my relatives. My mother was sold from Carthage, Tenn., about the breaking out of the war, to [illegible] Payne, of Chattanooga. In the early part of the war I left my aunt Judy Payne and Henry Payne at Carthage, and went to live in Ohio. Address me care of Mr. Cunningham, corner of Rampart and Julia streets, New Orleans. SUSAN WILSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my wife's sister Millie, who belonged to John Sidney, of Galveston. She had a brother named Scott who died in Galveston. Their father's name was Joe Walker, and he lived with Dick Walker. The three sisters that are here bear the names of Sarah, Hannah and Niney. Their mother's name was Rose. We learned that she was in Galveston. We think that sister is in Lynchburg, Houston or Galveston. Address me at Remington, Trinity Co., Texas. B. J. HOUSTON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, Silvine Velle. We lived in Rome, Georgia. She was sold from me there to a Mr. Lincoln, and carried to Savannah, Ga. I was about eight years of age; my name was Martha Velle; my present name is Martha Paree. I had three uncles on mother's side. My oldest uncle was named Wesley Skidmore, and the next Wash Skidmore, and the other one Henry Skidmore. Any information from the above-named persons will be kindly received from any person. Address me at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., in care of Rev. S. Laning.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother whom Jack Samson stole from his grandmother, Telalice Stokes, a widow, and carried her and my brothers to Georgia. Her name is Jennie Stokes; brothers' Soothe, Stephen, Dick and Mancher Stokes. My sisters are Juliet, Hensey and Mary Stokes. I had a brother, Cyrus Jimson, who died about 35 years ago. Jack Samson moved from Conecuh county, Alabama, to Chickasaw, Mississippi. I belonged to Telalice Stokes, but was living with Jimson at that time and went by the name of William Stokes. Address me at Courtney, Grimes Co., Texas. I now go by the name of WILLIAM MAY.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire of the whereabouts of my kin people, whom I left in Wake county, North Carolina. Father's name [illegible]; mother's, [illegible]; four brothers, John, Dear'k, Jacob and [illegible]. We all belonged to Bob Young, of Bolla, a little town in Wake Co., N. C. I fell to John Young, of the same family. John sold me to a negro trader, below Bolla. My [illegible] Springs [illegible] when I left there. [illegible] was George [illegible], Jerry [illegible] Willow Sam. [illegible] of the same father as [illegible]. Their [illegible] Brothers [illegible] Young, [illegible] it was [illegible] the year 185[illegible] when I was [illegible]. If found [illegible] cannot be [illegible], by addressing me at San [illegible], Texas, in care of Mr. W. [illegible]. [illegible] CLEMONS.

[illegible] mother had twins. The boy was named Alfred and the girl Catherine. My oldest sister was named Nancy Louzine; my mother's baby's name when I left was John Monroe. My mistress' name was Hulda McMasters; her daughter's name was Mary Minervy. She married a doctor by the name of Hayworth. Her oldest son's name was Louis Franklin McMasters. I am now living in Galveston, Texas. Please address your letters to Galveston, Texas, St. Paul M. E. Church. MARY ANN FREEMAN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my children whom I left in Madison county, Alabama. It has been 20 years since I came away from there with Felix Smith, when the estate was divided. My wife, [illegible], and myself fell to Felix Smith. We brought our youngest child, July Florence, with us and left behind four boys and four girls. The boys' names were Jordan, Wade Hamilton, Henry Harrison and George Washington; the girls' names were Prudence Elizabeth, Maria Ellen, Mary Elvira and Martha Tane. In the division Maria Ellen was drawn by D. B. Smith, Mary, Martha and George by Henry Turner; Wade Hamilton by Mary Detainer; Henry Harrison by Valentine Pratt, and Jordan by the widow John. I am very old and feeble and want to find them so I can get to some of them, or they to me, for I need some help. I had a brother named Joseph Jacobs, and a niece named Cornelia Ann Jacobs. Joseph was a free man, and Conesle belonged to D. B. Smith. Please address me at Batesville, Ark. GYE SMITH.

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Record of Pastors.
Record of Classes.
Record of Official Members.
Alphabetical Record of Full Members.
Record of Probationers.
Record of Baptisms.
Record of Marriages.
We are confident that this record will meet the demand long felt, namely, a cheap book, suitable for a majority of our churches. Price, $3.50.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
New Orleans.

Blancard's PILLS

Weakness, result of too rapid growth in youth, of warm weather or climate, or a vitiated state of the blood; loss of color; various complaints peculiar to females, traceable to a debilitated system; and scrofulous affections, as swelling of the glands, are removed by Blancard's Pills of Iodide and Iron. Iodine is the best alterative known; Iron is necessary to restore the blood to its normal condition. Prescribed by distinguished physicians for 30 years. Sold by all druggists.

YELLOW FEVER.

That this terrible disease has for years held a despotic sway, at certain seasons of the year, in portions of our own fair land, and in other countries, is known by each and every one. As well known is it, that a cure, or even a preventive, has not been heretofore discovered.

Within the past twelve months our National Government has taken hold of the subject, have instituted a Commission composed of men high in the knowledge of sanitary matters and medicine, and have given them full power to devise and institute measures to prevent its recurrence. In their published report, they speak in detail of its action upon a patient after the fever is set in, and yet have little to say of the origin and reason for the existence of so fatal a disease, and still less of the way to prevent it. They say that "In the pathology of Yellow Fever, it has been found by Dr. Blair, and since verified by other observers, that the blood, the breath, vomited matter (at certain periods of the disease) are marked by alkaline, owing to an excess of 'volatile alkali.'" That albumen was found in the urine; that gastric irritation, and coagulation of blood was prevalent. While this "National Board of Health" tells us of the condition of the afflicted one, when down with the fever, they make no suggestions as to a preventive. Seemingly, it is not inappropriate at this time to supplement their report, by asserting that which is known to every intelligent man and woman, that the reason for this fearful scourge is neither more nor less than the malarial poison that emanates from low marshy lands—whether adjacent to salt or fresh water—especially in certain stages of the drying process, under a hot sun; as well are these familiar with the fact, that uncleaned cess-pools, insufficient drainage, unremoved filth of any kind or character, are generators of this same death-dealing miasma. Observations of centuries has made every person, blessed with the least faculty of discernment, acquainted with the effect of this subtle malarial poison. Each and all know that Typhus and Intermittent Fevers are the lesser natural sequences of an inhalation of this poisonous exhalative, and that Yellow Fever is the greater.

It is admitted and definitely understood, that malaria poison is not cognizable by the senses, nor can it be detected by chemical tests. It is known only by its effects upon the system. Alkali in the blood (as made mention of by the National Board of Health,) is a necessary ingredient in maintaining the same in a healthy condition. When an unusually large quantity is present, a diseased condition of the vital fluid is apparent. That this acid is permitted to be in excess is because of an inefficient action of the kidney and liver, and when so in excess, induces inflammation, and brings on a fever of some sort. Yellow Fever is the one secured in places where malaria is present. After a careful reading and study of the Report of the National Board of Health, no other conclusion can be drawn than that if the blood is kept in a healthy condition, the birth, growth and spread of yellow fever is materially lessened, if not actually prevented. It is a matter understood by all and every one, that if the kidney and liver—the organs that filter and cleanse the blood—are kept in a wholesome and sound condition, this same vital fluid will ever be clear from all impurities. That these organs, the kidney and liver, can be kept free from disease, and at all times in condition to well and faithfully perform their duties, is a matter beyond dispute, cavil or argument, and equally it is true, that a free use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in connection with Warner's Safe Pills, will actually compel these same organs to perform their allotted functions.

Testimonials by the thousands are in the hands of the proprietors of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, vouching for its positive curative qualities in all diseases of kidney and liver, and as a natural consequence, a purifier of the blood. Walking about the streets, in hundreds of our cities and towns, are men, and women too, who have been raised from beds of sickness to perfect health by means of this same medicine. These are occular demonstrations of the efficacy of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The press spontaneously and cordially endorse it. The bench, the bar, the pulpit, men prominent in the counsel of State and Nation, as well as citizens in private life, have their signatures attached to testimonials, affirming the almost miraculous curative powers of this Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and that as a cleanser of the blood, and a preventive of yellow fever, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public.

Some Newspaper Figures.

H. P. Hubbard's Newspaper Directory of the World, says there 10,131 American (United States and Canada) newspapers—899 dailies, 8,[illegible] weeklies, tri-weeklies and semi-weeklies, 804 monthlies and semi-monthlies. The total circulation of a single issue of each of these papers (omitting 1,920 not given), reaches the enormous aggregate of 20,697,548 copies, divided as follows: Dailies, 3,540,160; weeklies, tri-weeklies and semi-weeklies, 13,511,424; monthlies and semi-monthlies, 3,625,958. This is an average of 2,041 to each paper for a single issue, and taking all issues of the whole for one year, a grand total of 1,836,473,568 copies. Taking ordinary forty-lb. newspaper at its average measure of 4,000 sheets (solid) to the foot, one issue of all these piled up would measure 5,170 feet—nearly a mile in height, or for a whole year, 459,119 feet, over 87 miles high. Counting them all at the average size of 27x41 inches, and placed end to end, one issue would extend 70,648,255 feet, or 13,380 miles; for one year, 6,274,618,106 feet, 1,188,374 miles, or over 47 times around the earth, and five times the distance from the earth to the moon. In a thousand ems of type there are nearly 2,000 different pieces, and in an average four-page, eight-column paper, set in solid brevier type, there are 148,000 ems, or about 450 pounds, 296,000 types in one newspaper. To print one issue of the total 10,131 papers of this average size, there must be handled nearly 5,000,000 pounds of type, or 2,988,776,000 types. The total number of editions of all these dailies, weeklies and monthlies for one year would make 724,796, and to print them occasions handling of 2,178,499,849,697,000 types.

In the column of over 6,000 of these 10,000 newspapers, an advertisement can be found, that tells of a medicine that is a safe, sure and certain cure for all and every disease of the kidneys and liver, Bright's disease included, and is known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Volumes of written evidence testifying as to the value of this medicine, and of the curative qualities of other of Warner's Safe Remedies, are in the hands of H. H. Warner & Co., the proprietors, and can be shown to any doubting mind.

Not Inaugurated March 4th.

Some discussion has been had as to how many Presidents of the United States were inaugurated on other dates than March 4th. Below we append the list of such: George Washington was inaugurated April 30, 1789; James Monroe, second term, March 5, 1821; John Tyler, April 6, 1841; Zachary Taylor, March 5, 1849; Millard Fillmore, July 10, 1850; Andrew Johnson, April 15, 1865; R. B. Hayes, March 5, 1877. The valuable medicine known as "Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure" was inaugurated June 10, 1879. It now governs and regulates the world over, all and every disease of kidney and liver, and reigns with perfect success.

Coming Wheat Crop.

"The Chicago Times published on Saturday 185 special telegrams from eleven Northwestern States, giving an estimate of the yield of winter wheat this year. If the figures are trustworthy, and if reasonably fair weather prevail, the increase of the yield over the large yield of last year will be about sixty per cent. This depends, however, on the weather of the next month, as a severe frost on fields bare of snow might produce disastrous results." Fair weather or foul, Kidney and Liver diseases are ever present. The remedy that cures these is known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Georgia Healthy.

The "Times," Columbus, Ga., has it: "Not a cloud foreshadows the hereafter of Georgia, neither will there be sickness nor suffering so long as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is to be found on sale at all our Drug Stores."

Sold wholesale in New Orleans by
I. L. LYONS.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Rochester, N. Y.

HERRING'S

PATENT CHAMPION

SAFES

Received First Premiums at International Exhibitions

London, 1851; New York, 1853; Paris, 1867; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878;

and many awards by Scientific Societies and State Fairs, including

TWO GOLD MEDALS

—BY—

THE MECHANICS' & AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS.

Send for "THE CHAMPION RECORD."

HERRING & CO.,

251 & 252 Broadway, New York.

ORGANS Large Size—Solid Walnut 5 Octaves; 9 Sets of Reeds, [illegible] with Coupler and Grand Organ, 9 Stops, & Knee Swells. Guaranteed Six Years. Sent on trial. [illegible] Not one dissatisfied Purchaser. Send for Circular. Address MARCHAL & SMITH, 8 West Eleventh Street, New York. **$65**

3 POPULAR MUSIC BOOKS 3

The Helping Hand. —BY— W. T. GIFFE. And 20 other Popular Writers. For Sunday Schools. 35c. each; $3.60 per doz.
Music Made Easy. A New Music Primer. —BY— E. CHALLONER. 50c. each; $5.00 per doz.
The Song Clarion. —BY— W. T. GIFFE. For Singing Schools, &c. 60c. each; $6.00 per doz.
GEO. D. NEWHALL & CO., Cincinnati, O.

1st 20 HOURS For BEGINNERS on the PIANO, by E. Challoner. PLAIN AND PRACTICAL. One can learn without a teacher. Price 75 Cents.

THE GREAT

Jackson Route

Having been re-built with

STEEL RAILS,

Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points

North and East.

IT IS

180 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago.
112 Miles Shorter and 6½ Hours Quicker to St. Louis

THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE,

AND THE

ONLY LINE to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Through without change to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, and but one change to New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other leading Eastern Cities.

No Transfers at any Point. All Connections Strictly First-class. The EATING HOUSES are entirely new, and the BEST IN THE SOUTH.

It pays to travel by the Great Jackson Route.

Express Train leaves New Orleans Daily at 5:15 p. m.

Ticket Office 22 Camp Street, Corner of Common.

F. CHANDLER,
General Passenger Agent.

Rigollot's

THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST.

None genuine without the annexed signature. *P. Rigollot*

MUSTARD PAPER.

Cancer

Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has treated in Rome, N. Y., nearly 15,000 cases within the last 30 years. Doctors, Ministers and the Poor cured free. Cross eyes straightened. Tumors removed; Fistula and all diseases successfully treated. Send for Dr. Kingsley's Asthma Specific and other remedies. Write for a Circular giving full particulars. Address
W. J. P. KINGSLEY, M.D., Rome, N. Y.

THE NEW HYMNAL.

The Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences at their last sessions made it the duty of every preacher having charge of a station or circuit to see that their pulpits were supplied with a NEW HYMNAL, and all were to use their influence in having the people supply themselves with HYMNALS and to use them in the public congregation and in social meetings.

We are now prepared to supply the following styles of the HYMNAL at the prices named. Our terms are cash before sending, or we will send by express C. O. D. Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of price.

Pearl, Double Column.

Cloth, each........................40 cents.
Cloth, red edges, each.............50 cents.

24 mo.

Cloth, each........................50 cents.
Roan, embossed, each...............75 cents.
Morocco, gilt edges................$1.50.

16 mo.

With sections 481–484 of Ritual.

Cloth, each........................$ .75
Cloth, red edges, superfine paper..1.00
Roan, embossed, gilt edges.........1.50

12 mo.

Suitable for Pulpit Use.

Contains sections 481–484 of Ritual.

Sheep, each........................$1.50
Roan, embossed.....................2.00

12 mo., With Tunes.

With sections 481–484 of Ritual.

Cloth, each........................$1.00

This book is well adapted to the use of choirs, has all the hymns with the same numbers as the pulpit HYMNAL, and all the tunes.

8 vo., With Tunes.

With sections 481–484 of Ritual.

Cloth, leather back, superfine paper..$1.75
French Morocco, gilt edges...........2.50

Send orders to

Phillips & Hunt,
106 CAMP STREET,
New Orleans.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial **BIBLE COMMENTATOR** Embodies best results of latest research. Bright and readable. 475 Illustrations. Many new features. Sells to all classes. Low in price (Only $3.75). Extra terms. WM. GARRETSON & Co., Cor. 4th & Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

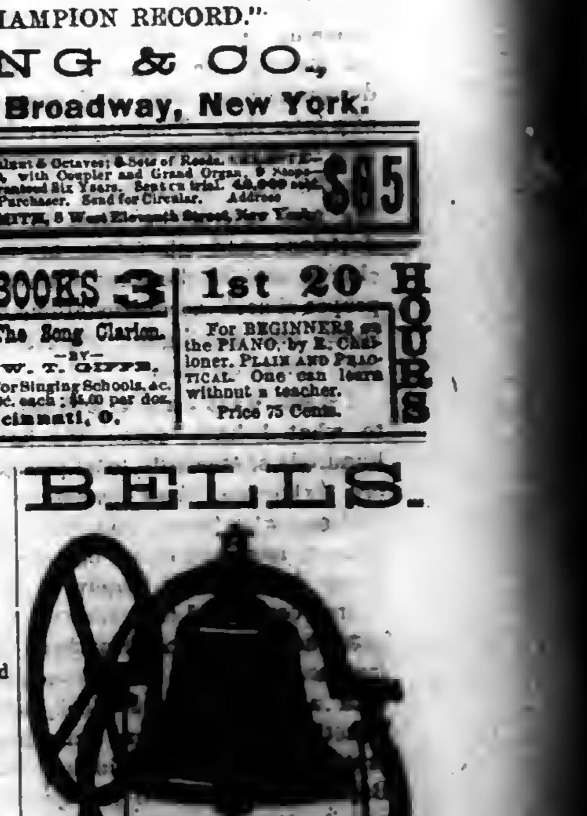
Music Below Cost.

Having secured control of a bankrupt stock of about 100,000 pieces of new sheet music—the lot will be closed out at prices one-twentieth what such music retails at.—For 25 cents we will mail a roll of pieces, vocal or instrumental, that your dealer can not duplicate for less than $5 to $7. Five rolls for one dollar; twelve for $2. Order at once. A. C. MORTON & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE!

Two lots in Springfield, La., on Main street; lots number 5, square 26; one acre of ground, well improved; a [illegible] house, and many fruit trees; nine apple tree bearing every year, and 5 not bearing; peach and plum trees bearing; 1 pear, 1 walnut and 1 Japan plum tree bearing; a grape vine and a very pleasant spring of water. Price $[illegible] for all. Rev. REASON [illegible], Springfield, La.
Jan. 14, 1880.

BELLS.



The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches	175 lbs.	325 lbs.	$40 00
28 inches	225 lbs.	375 lbs.	50 00
32 inches	350 lbs.	550 lbs.	75 00
36 inches	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	110 00
40 inches	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	150 00
44 inches	1000 lbs.	1350 lbs.	200 00
46 inches	1500 lbs.	1800 lbs.	250 00
48 inches	2100 lbs.	2500 lbs.	300 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
New Orleans, La.

Travelers Should Not Forget

The Facilities and Advantages Offered by the

Louisville and Great Southern Railway,

THE LEADING RAILWAY of the SOUTH.

THROUGH PASSENGERS.

The Louisville and Great Southern is the great thoroughfare between all points North East and West.

THROUGH TICKETS

By this line will be found on sale at the Ticket Office, corner Camp and Common Streets. The Louisville & Great Southern offers all the attractions of an unsurpassed line in construction, equipment and management. THROUGH CARS to all the principal cities North, East and West connect with this Trunk Line at Louisville. On all first class through tickets stop over privilege is granted at Cave City to passengers desirous of visiting

MAMMOTH CAVE.

Thus a view of the greatest of natural curiosities, marvelous and wonderful beyond description, can be enjoyed with little expense or detention, if Through Tickets are secured by the Louisville & Great Southern. The Mammoth Cave is situated eight miles from Cave City, which is eighty-five miles South of Louisville on the Louisville & Great Southern Railway Line. Proctor's Concord Stages run to and from all passenger trains. The Cave Hotel is under the management of Wm. Miller, Esq., and is first-class in all its appointments.

Hon. BAYARD TAYLOR said of the Cave:
"It is the greatest natural curiosity I have ever visited, Niagara not excepted, and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god."

A visit to Mammoth Cave at any season of the year is delightful. The temperature, 59°, being the same the year round, the most delicate can visit it without fear of cold, heat or exhaustion.

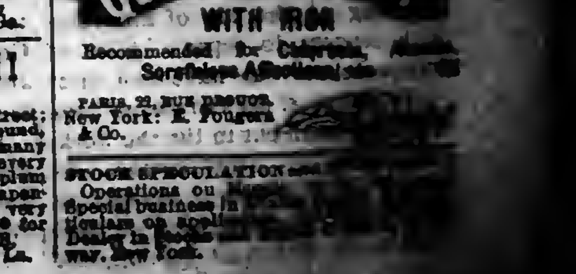
For any further information address

U. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Louisville, Ky.

GEO. L. CROSS,
Southern Passenger Agent,
Cor. Camp and Common Streets,
New Orleans, La.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are [illegible] lying on a bed of sickness [illegible] Hop Bitters will Cure You.
If you are a [illegible] minister, or mother, worn out with care and work [illegible] if you feel weak [illegible] clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will Restore You.
If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.
If you are young, [illegible] indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case, Hop Bitters will Relieve You.
If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, Hop Bitters is What You Need.
If you are old, and [illegible], your nerves unsteady, and [illegible] waning, Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.
HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.
The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. It is perfect. Ask Druggists.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y.



PRIZE OF 16,600 [illegible] Gold Medal

QUINA-LAROCHE

WITH IRON

Recommended for Chlorosis, Anæmia, Scrofulous Affections, [illegible]

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT.
New York: E. Fougera & Co.

STOCK SPECULATION [illegible]
Operations on [illegible] Special business in [illegible] ticulars on application. [illegible] Dealer in Stocks and [illegible] way, New York.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN,

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J. C. HARTZELL, D.D., Editor.

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One time or more	8 cents
One month, (4 times)	7 ..
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One year, (52 times)	4 ..
Marriage notices	25 ..
Special notices	8 cents, net cash

NEW YORK OFFICE:

805 Broadway, New York,

WILLIAM BALDWIN, Special Agent.

ROBERT RAIKES.

In dear old England, far away,
When throngs of children were astray,
Good Robert Raikes planned Sunday-schools,
A hundred years ago.

Upon the holy Sabbath day
The streets were filled with boys at play,
Which pained the pious heart of Raikes,
A hundred years ago.

Through byway, highway, hedge and lane,
He went, the ragged waifs to gain,
And opened many mission schools,
A hundred years ago.

The children now break holy time,
In every street, in every clime;
Who'll do for them like Robert Raikes,
A hundred years ago?

Let every Christian heart awake;
[illegible] Sunday-schools for Jesus' sake,
[illegible] the honor Robert earned
A hundred years ago.

Reception of Fraternal Delegates.

(From the Daily Advocate.)

At 7:45 p. m., May 7, at St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, Rev. O. J. [illegible], of the Wisconsin Conference, by request of Bishop Simpson, [illegible] the chair, announced the [illegible] of the Hymnal, beginning,

"[illegible] be the tie that binds
[illegible] in Christian love,"

[illegible] he led the audience in [illegible].

[illegible] Simpson announced, and [illegible] congregation sang, the hymn,

"I love thy Kingdom, Lord,
[illegible] of thine abode."

[illegible] W. Woodruff read the [illegible] of Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, D.D., and James H. Carlisle, [illegible].

[illegible] Simpson said, Rev. Dr. [illegible] president of Emory College [illegible] be introduced by Rev. [illegible].

[illegible] said,

[illegible]: On last evening [illegible] beyond the seas [illegible] of the old-[illegible]; this evening [illegible] be greeted with fra-[illegible] the representa-[illegible] largest body of [illegible] churches are lo-[illegible] ministers labor [illegible] those of our own [illegible] half the States [illegible] America. A dis-[illegible] of this sister [illegible] from Nashville, in [illegible] Advocate of last [illegible]. We wish there [illegible] Northern [illegible], or any [illegible] the bounds [illegible]. We [illegible] to tri-[illegible] Provi-[illegible] of [illegible] been [illegible] our own [illegible] Epis-[illegible] the [illegible]

the Methodist Episcopal Church has a membership of over four hundred thousand, and in that part of our nation in which the chief strength of the latter Church is found, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is establishing her churches and conferences. Thank God, there are now no sectional lines circumscribing any of the Methodisms of America. What the wiping out of these lines may lead to we do not know and need not ask, but the fact that they are wiped out marks the advanced era toward that broad and complete fraternity which God intends shall unite and hold in one with indissoluble bonds of love all the Methodisms of America and of the world.

The Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, D. D., the ministerial fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whom I have the honor, Mr. President, to present to you, is a Christian minister widely known throughout the religious world. For nearly six years, as editor of the Sunday-school publications of his church, he did grand service for the Master. As an author he has made valuable additions to the literature of the age, and as the editor of a widely-circulated religious paper, and as president of a college, both of which positions he now occupies, he is exercising a powerful influence for good in the world of thought. Bishop Simpson, it is with great pleasure I now introduce the Rev. Dr. Haygood.

Dr. Haygood said,

Mr. President, Fathers and Brethren: I count it a great privilege to share, with my honored colleague, Dr. Carlisle, of South Carolina, the duty of conveying to the great Church which you represent the Christian salutations of your brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

An occasion like this brings together so many representatives from our Methodist families, planted by the good hand of God in many lands, that we must now say in minutes what might not all be said in hours. Would that words, few or many, could tell you how sincerely the Church which we represent wishes you prosperity in all good things. For you we can repeat the prayer of St. John for his friend Gaius: "Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth."

Twice have the representatives of our Church, met in General Conference, received the messages you sent by your fraternal delegations. Their hearts burned within them while they listened to the wise and gracious words of your messengers. Once your Church, in its representatives, has received the fraternal greetings of Southern Methodism. Four years ago your General Conference, at its session in Baltimore, in the Centennial year of the independence of our common country, received with generous warmth two of our most honored brethren, and heard read the fatherly and affectionate letter of the venerable chairman of our delegation, the Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, a wise and saintly man, who held in his heart the memories of three generations of Methodists. He lived through the "heroic days" of Methodism; he lived through the period of its more perfect ecclesiastical organization; he lived to see Methodism established on every continent and every chief island of the sea. Last November he died full of faith, of years and of honors, saying of himself in one of his last messages to the Church, "I am just outside the gate of heaven."

May I now say—for it was my privilege and honor to have been much with him from my boyhood, and often with him during the last [illegible] he lingered among us—that [illegible] of fraternity, with all that [illegible] word signifies, helped to [illegible] his declining years very [illegible]; that your response to his [illegible] letter in 1876 cheered and [illegible] him as perhaps no event [illegible] done for fifty years. [Applause.] He [illegible] full of hope and [illegible] of the greater things yet [illegible] through the in-[illegible] of our two-one Methodism [illegible] the world?

[illegible] of our messengers to [illegible] in 1876, the much [illegible] Dr. James A. [illegible] his prime and [illegible] since he [illegible]. The [illegible]

Myers, who bore an important part in the deliberations at Cape May, who, in September, 1876, fell at his post in the city of Savannah, saying to a friend just before the yellow fever stilled his eloquent and truthful tongue, "I am ready, and have been ready a long time."

I have mentioned these names, brethren, that I might say to you at this time; their words were the words of our Church. To all their fraternal and Christian utterances our people said, "Amen." [Applause.]

I am deeply conscious, brethren, that it is not in the power of any words of mine to express to you in a worthy manner the Christian sentiments that such an occasion as this inspires. But fraternity is an affair of the heart and never yet did the heart satisfy itself with words.

Let me say, however, that your brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are not unmindful of your history. They have knowledge of your great achievements in the good cause of Christ. And they share in the blessings and joys of your success. For this cause is one, not only in spirit but in all true interests, however diversified may be its manifestations. What is true of the universal Church is especially true of Methodism to Methodists; the whole is interested in each of the parts, as the least member is interested in the health and peace and prosperity of the whole body. When we hear that God has blessed the work of our fellow-laborers of other denominations, whether at home or abroad, whether in the great cities of our own country or in the most remote and obscure of mission-stations in heathen lands, we rejoice with them. For we are all truly one in Christ Jesus, and none can be blest of him and any—the very least of the tribes of Israel—be unblest. But we are not lacking in true catholicity of feeling when we say that Methodists everywhere have especial delight in the good done by the hands of Methodists anywhere.

Therefore, when we hear of the prosperity of your Church we are glad, and anew thank God for the man called John Wesley, and for "the people called Methodists."

We have been profoundly interested, not only in your general prosperity, but in special manifestations of your Christian zeal and enterprise. I believe I will say, also, of your Christian courage.

It would not become me to set in order before you the statistics of your Christian work. But I may mention, with propriety, some things that have impressed your brethren of our Church. They have observed, with interest and pleasure, the great success of your publishing enterprises. Your success in this direction has not excited our envy, but it has provoked our zeal in the good work of seeking to furnish our people with Christian literature. We have observed with much satisfaction how wisely and vigorously you have taken hold of the great and delicate problem of Christian education. Here, too, your example will do us good. Church-extension schemes have excited deep interest among us, and started many questions as to what we can do in this line of things. Your great work, through the agency of the Freedmen's Aid Society, we recognize and appreciate.

But, Mr. President, if I am not much mistaken, your enlightened zeal and your far-reaching enterprise in the work of foreign missions have excited among us the deepest interest. Methodism is, indeed, a grand missionary system. Its founder was a missionary. Far more for us of to-day, counting our hosts by millions, than for our revered founder himself, are the truth and inspiration that belong to his motto: "The world is my parish." Your Church seems about to try very boldly the experiment of realizing the prophecy that was in the words of Mr. Wesley.

But I am sure, my brethren, that the world, small as the scientific people say it is, is still a very large world, and that there is not only room enough but work enough for all the many branches of our Methodist family. Your Southern brethren are not afraid that you will do all the work there is to be done, leaving them only to sit down and weep that they have not an obscure province to conquer for Christ. For, Mr. President, the evangelization of the world is a very large affair. Hardly anybody knows [illegible] is, and yet we are [illegible] there are more than twelve hundred millions of people that live upon this earth. The majority of them know not Christ. I am told that there are still portions of our globe, as in some of the interior provinces of China, where there are not two preachers to each million of people; that there are others, as in the interior of Africa, where there are millions of human beings who have never so much as heard whether there be a Christ or a Holy Ghost. Upon the work of the world's evangelization, the Church is just entering. It has not been long, measuring time by the life-time of nations and of Churches, since William Carey proposed at Northampton to discuss the question, "Whether it is not the duty of the Church to attempt the conversion of the heathen." We have gotten beyond that question, Mr. President. We may now discuss the question, "Whether a Church that does not attempt the conversion of the heathen can continue to exist." [Applause.] It has not been very long since we began to think seriously of our duty to the heathen. Not yet have we entered upon the vast work of converting them. The missionary fire burns high in some hearts in all the Churches that are in the succession of Christ and of the apostles, but the divine impulse has not yet moved the great mass of Christian people. When it does, instead of going by ones and twos, they will march by regiments upon the heathen world.

I have spoken in terms of sincere admiration of the zeal of your Church in the work of foreign missions. Mr. President, I will add this word: Numbering nearly two millions, with your great wealth, with your facilities, with your opportunities, you ought to do great things for the heathen; you ought to lead the world in this, the grandest work of any age; the work of giving the Gospel of the Son of God to those that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death. [Applause.] I cannot doubt that many of you feel profoundly the responsibility of this great duty, the duty of preaching "Jesus and the resurrection" to the many millions that are waiting and watching for our coming in China, in Japan, in India, in that marvelous and mysterious Africa that God is so strangely opening up to the faith and love of his children, and in all lands that know not the Lord.

But I must tell you something of the state and work of the Church which we have the honor to represent to this General Conference. We also have reason to "thank God and take courage."

Mr. President, your brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are Methodists in deed and in truth. Whatever is peculiar to Methodist doctrines we preach with all the ability that God gives us. Notwithstanding the wide *swing* of a recent indictment of the entire Southern pulpit, evolved from the consciousness of a distinguished and eloquent Chicago lecturer, you will permit me to say, the Gospel, the old-fashioned Gospel, is still "the power of God unto salvation," as it is preached throughout the length and breadth of our Southern land. Whatever is peculiar in the modes, manifestations or degrees of Methodist religious experience, is realized and exemplified among our people.

The power and spirit of a true Methodist itinerancy are in our preachers. In every city, town and village, in every county and parish of our States of which I have any knowledge, our itinerants, nobly aided by our local preachers, proclaim a full and free salvation. On the mountains, in the wire grass, on the Atlantic coasts, across the continent to the Golden State, in our largest cities and in our sparsest settlements, in the Indian Territory and on the border of Mexico, our itinerants rejoice in their vocation of self-denial and Gospel proclamation for the sake of Christ and souls.

Pardon me, Mr. President, for our seeming boasting. At family reunions we are always glad to hear of the prosperity of our brothers and of those we love. I am sure you will be glad to hear how the Lord has dealt with us, and that you will rejoice with us that he has prospered the work of our hands. Magnify, my brethren, the grace of God in us. You are not alone in your growth in numbers and in grace.

In 1866 we numbered, all told, 505,101, of whom 419,404 were white members; the minutes for the year 1879 showed a total of 830,-126, all of whom are whites except 6,125. God has helped us mightily, and we have nearly doubled our numbers in fourteen years. Last year our net increase was 31,364.

In most of our conferences the increase of our membership has been many times greater than the increase of our population. Even in Texas we have kept pace with the increase of population. In one of the Texas conferences we last year received over 5,000 members.

God's blessing upon our labors manifests itself in many ways that will interest and encourage you as sharers of our toils and rewards. There is a manifest quickening of the zeal of our Church as to all those great enterprises to which all enlightened Churches are, in this day, committed.

Our Sunday-school work is steadily growing, not only in the number of children and young people that attend the schools, but in the thoroughness of instruction and in fullness of spiritual results. Our church is also waking up to her duty in the work of sanctified learning. We are beginning to realize our educational function. We are far behind you in the matter of college endowments, but even here we have begun to do something. We have 14 male colleges, 33 female colleges, and nearly 50 district schools, under the care and patronage of the Church. We have one thoroughly organized and equipped university, embracing all the departments. That it was built and endowed, for the most part, by the broad-minded liberality of a citizen of New York, does not make us love you any the less. [Great Applause.]

But far more important than these statistical statements is this: Everywhere the masses of our people are awaking to the value, not of education only, but of education baptized by divine grace. Very deep is the conviction in the heart of our Church that learning and religion must go hand in hand. Very deep also, is the conviction of the danger of a godless culture.

Our publishing interests which have suffered many reverses, are, I am glad to say to you, being not only disentangled, but placed upon a firm and productive business basis. Our large debt of three hundred thousand dollars has been "placed" in long-time four per cent bonds. The business of the house is conducted on a cash basis; the management buys nothing on a credit. It makes no debts, and does not owe a dollar on account of business transacted since June 1, 1878. [Applause.] The business of the house is constantly increasing and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to increase from year to year. Be assured, brethren, our Church will bring no financial dishonor upon Methodism. [Applause.] It will pay every dollar of its publishing house debt, as it paid every dollar of its mission debt. [Applause.]

The dozen or more papers published in the interests of our Church are extending their circulation, and growing in power and usefulness.

It may be mentioned with propriety, also, that there is a great and wide-spread building revival among us. The improvement in our business interests has brought invigoration to all our Church finances. Our lands have brought forth plentifully, our great staples have brought good prices, and our people have made haste to divide their money with the Church. Throughout our connection there is a zeal for building churches and parsonages we never saw before.

Our conference collections for the aid of our superannuated preachers, and of the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work, are larger than heretofore. Our preachers are better paid, our Sunday-schools are better furnished, our poor better cared for than ever in our history.

I rejoice to tell you that our Church is taking some advanced steps in the work of foreign missions. We are far from doing what we ought to do; we are not yet doing what we soon will do. But we have made notable progress during the last few years. For a long time our Church occupied itself for the most part, so far as mission work was concerned, in preaching to the negroes upon the plantations. That work God owned and blessed in a most extraordinary manner. Less than twenty years ago there were nearly a quarter of a million of colored people in the community of our Church. Hundreds of our preachers were constantly employed in preaching to them. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended upon this part of our work. There is not a bishop in our college who has not sustained pastoral relations to the colored people, and there is hardly a preacher among us forty years old and upwards, who has not, as pastor, preached to them, and enjoyed religion with them.

Surely we ought to have done more for foreign missions. But you will rejoice to hear of the progress we are now making. Ten years ago we had in the whole foreign field but two missionaries and their wives. At that period all our aggressive plans were hindered by the incubus of debt. That paid, we began to move forward. We have now missions in China, in Brazil, in Mexico, among the Germans in Texas, among certain Romish French populations in Louisiana and among the Indians. In China we have 5 white male missionaries and 9 native preachers; in the City of Mexico 1 missionary and 13 native preachers; on the Mexican border we have 2 American missionaries and 13 native preachers. In Brazil we have 2 missionaries. We have an Indian conference with 25 traveling preachers and 108 local preachers. Among the Germans in Texas we have a regularly organized annual conference with 21 traveling and 16 local preachers.

It should be mentioned in this connection that the good women of our Church are moving in the work of foreign missions. Two years ago the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized. Our sisters have taken the work seriously in hand. While their statistics are not comparable to the imposing array of the older societies, still they have wrought famously. They have effected vigorous organizations in twenty-six of our annual conferences. Last year, their second year, they raised thirteen thousand dollars. They have three representatives in China, and will in due time send more.

Within the next ten years we shall, there is every reason to believe, quadruple our missionary force in that foreign field. Never, Mr. President, as now, have our people been moved on the subject of their obligation to Christ to give the Gospel to the heathen. As indicating the character of this increased interest, I may mention, among other interesting facts, that in the present senior class of Emory College, Georgia, there are three young men now under appointment to China. Another in the same institution awaits his graduation to take a foreign appointment under the direction of our board. Another, a graduate of three years, and a son of one of our leading preachers, has been accepted by the board for foreign service. I am informed of a profound interest on this subject in other of our Church colleges. Individuals have of late been moved to give larger sums than have been common among us. One brother built a beautiful church in Shanghai, that was visited last December, a few days after its dedication, with an old-fashioned Methodist revival. Another is building a church and mission school-house in Suchow.

Our delinquencies, Mr. President, forbid boasting—were we inclined to that small vanity—but in the knowledge of large improvement, and in the consciousness of greater zeal, we are much encouraged. It is Methodistic to give thanks for "growing in grace."

As our Church has made some notable changes in its working economy during the last fourteen years, it may not be out of place to inform you briefly of some results of our experiment. I may safely say that it is almost the universal judgment of our preachers and laymen, that the results, after faithful trial, justify the wisdom of our leaders, who, in 1866, with true faith and courage, made such changes in our polity as Providence seemed to indicate.

The most important of these changes was the introduction of lay representation in all of our conferences. It was really a notable thing that the itinerant preachers who, from the beginning, had held in their own hands the entire legislative power of the Church, should, on their own motion, have surrendered one-half of it to their lay brethren. I say "on their own motion," for the laymen had not asked this surrender. It was not preceded by agitations. There were a few newspaper discussions, conducted almost exclusively by the traveling preachers.

Some good and wise men feared at the beginning that the laymen, in equal numbers in our General Conference, would be over-much given to experiments in Church legislation. The results have certainly reversed these judgments. It is a matter of common remark among us that the laymen in the General Conference are so very conservative—so jealous for the "original John Wesley Methodism"—that they have allowed the preachers but small margin for trying their own pet schemes, of what they think may be progress. [Applause.]

Indeed, in 1870, at their first General Conference, the laymen came very near putting the pastoral term back to two years. [Applause.]

We are persuaded, Mr. President, that lay representation has brought a great blessing to our Church. It is obvious to all informed persons among us that our lay brethren, appearing in all our conferences and participating in the business of the Church, have become better informed on all questions that concern the welfare of the Church. Better knowledge of the Church, its work, its plans, its methods and its needs, has developed in them a deeper interest in all its enterprises. It has quickened their zeal, increased their faith, and enlarged their liberality in the support of all the institutions of the Church. Another very gracious result I mention: the laymen have responded to the confidence reposed in them by more love for their pastors. Indeed, Mr. President, we make no question that lay representation in our Church has been "a means of grace" to our lay brethren; it has improved their personal piety. And this deeper, broader, and stronger religious life among the laymen has reacted upon the preachers. They also have had an upward movement.

Before closing this address, I may add that our people have looked forward to this General Conference with deep interest, not only because it is in itself a most important and influential assemblage of Christian men, met to consider of affairs vital to the Church, but chiefly because here and now, the first practical steps are to be taken for bringing about an Ecumenical Conference of Universal Methodism. [Applause.]

It is a grand conception, Mr. President, that honors the heart and mind that first suggested it. It will honor, also, the hearts and minds of those who, under God, may so guide the development of this great idea as to realize the large possibilities that this scheme involves.

Let this greater conference be held. Let representatives—the wisest and holiest of them all—be present from every Methodist family in the world. And this conference, my brethren, will be held. As great a thought as this, of a Pan-Methodist Conference that may confer, in brotherly love and confidence, in the spirit of mutual helpfulness, concerning all the interests of Methodism, and that, so conferring, must help forward all these interests—a thought as great as this, with so much wisdom and faith and Christian love in it, was not born to die.

Such a conference might, as it seems to me, bring to each one of our Methodisms the momentum of the whole body; might impart to each the larger views and higher inspirations of the whole confederation, but would, at the same time, preserve intact the autonomy of each, thus leaving each one of the Methodist household to fulfill, without hinderance, its providential mission to the world.

We trust that this General Conference will devise and accomplish many wise and excellent things for the Church; that it will be long remembered for the blessings that followed it; but will not its relations to Ecumenical Methodism give it its chief historic glory and importance? I cannot doubt that in every country where Methodism has a foothold, there are ascending prayers for the divine blessing upon the deliberations to be had in this city, preliminary to the assembling of a Pan-Methodist Conference that will consider of the affairs of universal Methodism, and of the greater affairs of our common Christianity.

Concluded next week.

The *Daily News*, London, reports that the Jesuit priests in Madagascar are making serious trouble for Protestant Christians, breaking up schools, interrupting worship, and threatening a general persecution.

General News Items.

Congress adjourned on the 1[illegible] Democrats of Utah [illegible] polygamy.

The President signed the [illegible] annual appropriation bills.

Horatio Seymour declines the [illegible] of his name before the Cincinnati convention.

Democrats of third Mississippi district renominated H. D. [illegible] for Congress.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana decided the drummer's license [illegible] constitutional.

The President nominated [illegible] N. Kimball to be receiver of public monies at Jackson, Miss.

The Department of Agriculture returns indicate an increase of [illegible] per cent. in the cotton area.

Edwin Booth, the actor, on [illegible] departure for Europe, was given [illegible] farewell banquet at Delmonico's, New York.

The conference of the powers to consider the Greek frontier question under the Berlin treaty convened at Berlin on the 16th.

The Porte refuses to recognize the right of the powers to arbitrarily dispose of any portion of Turkey in favor of Greece, without consulting the Porte.

The Senate confirmed J. H[illegible] to be coiner at the New Orleans mint; Col. Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer of U. S. Army, [illegible] rank of brigadier general, to date from July 16, 1880.

At a meeting of the Cabinet [illegible] was decided to demand an explanation from the Spanish government of the recent firing on American ships and subsequent search thereof, by Spanish cruisers off the Cuban coast.

It is reported that General Roca, Minister of War, was elected president of the Argentine Confederation on the 11th inst.; that his opponent, Dr. Tejedos, will resist his inauguration, and that civil war and the secession of Buenos Ayres from the Confederation are feared.

A Cape Town dispatch says: The Colonial Secretary will, on the twenty-second instant, move in Parliament that a conference of delegates of South African colonies be held to consider the subject of a confederation.

The select committee of the House of Commons has decided not to require the parliamentary oath from Mr. Chas. Bradlaugh, but to allow him to affim, subject to the penalties which may be exacted from him in a suit at law for sitting and voting illegally.

A correspondent in Chili writes that the terms of peace the government is disposed to offer the allies, are: Bolivia is required to resign all right to the territory of Atacama as far as Loa, which is hereafter to be the dividing line between Peru and Chili; Bolivia's dominion on the coast is to cease forever, Peru's share of the penalty for making war on Chili is to be $[illegible],000,000, and, as a pledge for payment, Chili is to retain the district of Tarapoca until it is paid.

The President, in his veto of the Deputy Marshalls bill, said: "The so-called deputy marshals provided for in this bill will have no executive head, no responsibility to any one and no authority to call a *posse comitatus* to their aid if resisted. They are not protected by criminal statutes in the performance of their duty. They cannot keep the peace nor make arrests when crimes are committed in their presence. No oaths of office are required of them; they give no bond, and they are not punishable for neglect of duty or misconduct in office. In all these respects this bill makes a radical change between the powers of United States officers at national elections and the powers uniformly possessed and exercised by [illegible] officers at State elections. [illegible] discrimination against the authority of the United States is a departure from the usage of the government established by precedent, beginning with the earliest statutes on the subject, and violates the true principles of the constitution." In conclusion the President says that he will make no objection to the appointment by the courts of officers to act with reference to elections, and he favors their appointment without regard to party, but the present bill, while [illegible] ing the powers and duty of United States to provide [illegible] guard and scrutinise [illegible] elections, fails to adapt [illegible] ions to existing laws, [illegible] such efficient [illegible] tection.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1880.

Have You Paid for Your Paper?

Subscribers who have not paid for their SOUTHWESTERN will please hand the money to their pastor, or send it to this office without further delay. We need the money due us, and we have sent out bills to the preachers whose accounts are unsettled. If your pastor has sent for the paper for you and you have not paid him, you will confer a great favor on both him and us by paying him at once, and you will thus help him to pay his debt to us, besides you will enjoy the SOUTHWESTERN better because you will no longer owe for it.

SIX MONTHS.

The paper and premium book from now to the end of the year for $1.50 cash. Send on the names and the money.

The revised New Testament will be published this year.

Early in July the new edition of the Discipline may be expected to issue from the press.

Mr. Jesse H. Jones, of Boston, the labor reformer, has written an article on the Labor Problem for the July number of the *International Review*, to be published June 20.

On the commencement day of [illegible]worth College, June 29, as we [illegible] on the programme accompanying the invitation sent us, Rev. [illegible] Mathews, D.D., of New Orleans, is to deliver the address.

Speaking of the *Advocates* at New Orleans and Atlanta, *Zion's Herald* [illegible] says: "They are valuable [illegible]. We heartily wish them [illegible], and believe they will win [illegible]. Drs. Fuller and Hartzell were [illegible]ed to their papers. No better men could be chosen."

The arrest, trial and conviction of a [illegible] and his sentence [illegible] years in the penitentiary, [illegible] of congratulation among [illegible]. If one or two presidents [illegible] banks were served [illegible] the rejoicing would in[illegible]

[illegible] of the new bishops, the [illegible] *Constitutionalist*, a [illegible], observes: "There [illegible] in the whole [illegible] Dr. Leonard Gurley said [illegible]: 'No man wearing a [illegible] ever elected a bish[op] [illegible] Church.'"

[illegible] thank the many [illegible] sent their con[illegible] to us on our return to [illegible] of the SOUTHWEST[ERN] [illegible] four years. Every [illegible] greeting is appre[ciated] [illegible] return we will en[deavor] [illegible] than ever, to do the [illegible]

[illegible] *Pacific Christian Advo*[*cate*] [illegible] to the failure to elect [illegible]: "Our brethren of [illegible] must wait a little [illegible] is coming and [illegible]. When the time [illegible] bishops will be dis[illegible] objectionable, [illegible] time is surely [illegible]

[illegible] Christian [illegible] hold a two [illegible] meeting at [illegible] 14-16; also [illegible] August 18 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Republican Conven[tion] [illegible] last week, Senator [illegible] its permanent pres[ident] [illegible] Bruce (col[ored]) [illegible] preside for a [illegible] senator [illegible] chosen as he [illegible] was a re[illegible]

The Colored Bishop Question.

The General Conference did not elect a bishop of African descent. There exists a wide-spread feeling among the colored membership of the church and others that the election of such a bishop would be wise. That there should be some disappointment over the result is not at all strange; but there is no wide-spread dissatisfaction. A few men here and there who were personally ambitious, or had not considered the question in all its bearings, may feel keenly over the matter and say some foolish things. We have confidence in the average judgment of our colored membership, and feel sure that the spirit of the old Mother Church toward them, can ever be misunderstood, or that her work in behalf of them and their people can ever fail of appreciation.

There was no Bishop of African descent elected, because there appeared no such man, on whom the colored brethren themselves would unite and urge as in their judgment fully and well qualified for the office. In spite of this, about *seventy-five* votes were cast for colored men when the bishops were elected. We know from remarks made by many prominent men of the Conference that there were enough votes to elect a colored bishop, could a man have been brought forward by the colored brethren whom they themselves had felt was fully qualified. And this very fact indicates the correctness of our remark, touching the average judgment of our colored membership. The colored people do not want a colored bishop simply because of his complexion. Neither do they want a Bishop from their people to be elected and hid away in the swamps of Africa. If it was the policy of the Church to elect missionary Bishops, the question of a colored Bishop for Africa could be properly entertained. Neither do the colored people want a colored Bishop to preside over colored conferences merely. Every one understands that this would be but the first step toward another Colored Methodist Church. A few ambitious preachers may want this end are ready to listen to the arguments of white-liners who want to drive our colored people from us. But the mass of our colored preachers and people are sound to the core in their loyalty and devotion to the Church. Our thoughtful colored brethren know that in no parts of the work of the Church is better episcopal supervision demanded than among our colored people. Older Conferences could do without a Bishop occasionally, while among her poorer and weaker children the Church must always send her very best help and superintendence.

The way in which the question touching the election of a colored Bishop came before the General Conference was unfortunate. The Committee on Episcopacy asked that a Bishop of African descent be elected, and so the matter came before that body in a resolution asking that such a Bishop be elected. Such a proceeding was both unusual and contrary to the constitutional ideas controling deliberative bodies. No deliberative body can by resolution control the votes of its individual members. When the time came for voting for bishops each delegate had the right to vote as he desired. Any attempt to force the election of a colored bishop upon the General Conference, until it of its own free will sees the way clear, only embarrasses and hinders the good cause. The indefinite postponement of the proposition from the Committee on the Episcopacy was to have been expected. The wise action to have been taken would have been to have practically reaffirmed the actions of 1876 and 1872, that there is nothing in race, color or previous condition to prevent any man being elected to the Episcopacy. This would have [illegible] what we are sure was the real sentiment of the Conference.

The Methodist Episcopal Church [illegible] elect a bishop simply because he is colored, or because he [illegible], while she retains her [illegible] general superintendency; [illegible] our colored people or [illegible] people want to be put half [illegible] of the Church by having [illegible] to them Bishops who can[not] be superintendents of the whole Church. We have advocated the [illegible] of both colored and German [illegible], and will continue to [illegible] not irrespective of quali[fications].

Help Shaw University.

Shaw University, at Holly Springs, Miss., has just closed a grand year's work. President Hooper remains at Holly Springs during the vacation to push the completion of improvements to the buildings. Read the following account of the commencement exercises and send on what you can to complete the new building:

The annual examination of classes in Shaw University began Tuesday, May 25, and closed Monday, May 31. On Sunday morning, May 30, the students' love-feast took place in Asbury Chapel. The remarks made, and the spirit manifested, showed that a deep work of grace had been in progress among the students during the year, and the majority of those who spoke seemed to believe that the influences brought to bear upon them in the University were the means of bringing them into the church. At three o'clock in the afternoon the church was crowded with an intelligent audience, eager to listen to the annual sermon, which was delivered by Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Doctor took for his theme "The Love of God," and in a clear and forcible manner illustrated the different ways in which God has manifested his love to man. Although the day was very warm, and the house crowded, the most perfect attention was given throughout the entire discourse, and the universal verdict was, "A grand sermon." On Monday afternoon a meeting of the board of trustees was held in the college building, and besides other business transacted, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Wm. Earnshaw, of Dayton, Ohio. The following communication from Judge Watson was received by the board, and as the writer is well known and very much loved and honored throughout the State, it was ordered to be printed in the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE.

To the friends of Shaw University:

I am sincerely the friend of your school. I regard it as about the best high school in the State for our colored population. I am fully satisfied that President Hooper is eminently qualified for his position, and from my personal observation and knowledge, I believe that he is doing a great and good work in the cause which he has greatly at heart—the advancement and elevation of our colored population. I wish I were able to do a great deal for you; but my inability must control my feelings. I will pay $20 toward your contemplated improvements whenever it may be needed. Most respectfully, JOHN W. C. WATSON.

On Monday night a literary entertainment was given by the school in the Masonic Hall. The exercises were varied and interesting, and many of those on duty received great praise from visitors present.

Tuesday morning the college chapel was filled with students to listen to the reading of their grades in scholarship and deportment and to remarks from visitors present. A very earnest and appropriate address was delivered by Dr. Rust, beautifully illustrated by incidents from his own experience and observation. The Doctor has made us many visits all of which, though brief, we have very much enjoyed and appreciated, but during this last he seemed to especially endear himself to all.

Some interesting remarks were made by Bro. Ben. Black, who was followed by Rev. J. G. Johnson, Presiding Elder of the Holly Springs district. The Elder introduced a series of resolutions setting forth the relation of each student to the University and his obligations to labor in its behalf, and his remarks upon these were pointed and forcible. He held that the people of Mississippi ought not to ask of the Freedmen's Aid Society anything more than the support of teachers in the University; that the new building in contemplation should be erected by the people for whose immediate benefit it is needed. His resolutions and remarks received a hearty endorsement by the students.

On Tuesday night the annual exercises of the literary societies were held in the college chapel and were very much enjoyed by all.

On Wednesday night the students held their annual sociable in the college building which was a pleasant occasion after a year of hard labor.

The results of the year's work were very gratifying both to teachers and pupils as well as to the visitors. The institution has never before had so large an attendance nor more thorough work on the part of its students. During a portion of the year it was almost impossible to accommodate all those wishing to attend, and the promises for next year are a very great increase of students over this year. It is therefore sincerely to be hoped that those interested in our school will act promptly and vigorously in raising and forwarding means for the new building so that it may be begun at an early date.

All moneys sent, for this purpose, to W. W. Hooper, Secretary of [illegible], will be receipted [illegible] the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Exodus.

In the United States Senate June 1, Secretary Vance submitted a majority report, signed by the Democratic members of the Senate Exodus Committee. Here is a telegraphic synopsis:

We think it clearly established, from the testimony, that the following may be said to be the causes which induced this migration of colored people from various portions of the South to Northern States, chiefly Kansas and Indiana. The exodus to Indiana was undoubtedly induced in a great degree by Northern politicians and negro leaders in their employ and in the employ of railroad lines. Particular examination into the condition of the colored men of North Carolina showed that the causes of discontent among the colored people could not have arisen from any deprivation of their political rights or any hardship in their condition. It showed an average compensation in that State quite equal if not better than the average in any Northern State to which the exodites were going. The closest scrutiny could detect no outrage or violence inflicted upon their political rights in North Carolina. It also was shown that there existed societies in Washington City and in Western cities to promote the exodus. Every member and friend of these societies were Republicans, whose object in promoting it was surely political, hoping to remove a sufficient number of blacks from the South to where their votes could aid in turning the scale in close States in favor of the Republican party.

Questions of wages, rents and the share system of cultivating lands were inquired into in all the Southern States, and the fact ascertained that the rates of compensation received by the colored people were about as liberal as in North Carolina. With regard to landlord and tenant laws in the various Southern States and the system growing out of them, adopted by many planters, for furnishing supplies to their tenants and laborers, the committee find they were urgently called for by the circumstances in which the South found itself after the war. The universal adoption of homestead and personal property exemption laws deprived poor men of credit, and the landlord class, for its own protection, procured the passage of these laws. As to alleged extortion by landlords and country merchants in the South who furnished supplies to laborers and tenants, the committee admit they found that frequently bad and dishonest men would take advantage of the ignorance or necessity of negroes and exact exorbitant prices, but in justice to the planters of the South they felt bound to assert that this abuse is not at all general or frequent.

On the subject of the mistreatment of blacks in Southern courts of justice, the committee say they have ascertained that in many districts the courts were under entire Republican control, and that generally there was as many complaints from such districts as from districts under control of Democratic officers. Taken altogether, the complaints might be said to be such as are generally made by the ignorant, who fail to receive in courts what they think is justice.

The educational advantages of the South, the committee say, are insufficient, and far inferior to those of most of the Northern States, but such as they are the same facilities are afforded to blacks as to whites.

With regard to political outrages, which, the committee say, have formed the staple of complaint for many years against the people of the South, they find nothing new. Many old stories are revived by zealous witnesses, few of whom ventured to say that any considerable violence or outrage had been exhibited toward the colored people of the South within the past few years, and still fewer of those who testified on this subject testified to anything happening within their knowledge. Their evidence, with rare exceptions, was all hearsay.

In conclusion, the committee expresses the positive opinion that the condition of the colored people of the South is not only as good as could have reasonably been expected, but is better than if large communities had been transferred to a colder and more inhospitable climate, thus thrusting them into competion with a different system of labor; and while gradual migration might benefit the individual black man and his family, as it does those of the whites, the committee regard this wholesale attempt to transfer a people without intelligence from the homes of their nativity as injurious to the people and labor system of the States where they go, and more than all injurious to the last degree to the black people themselves. That there is much in their condition in the South, the committee say, to be deplored, no one will deny; that their condition is gradually improving in every respect is really true. Clashings, the committee say, between the two races is neither to be denied nor wondered at, but when we come to the consideration of the method in which these people were freed as the result of a bitter and desolating civil war, and that for purposes of party politics, these incompetent, ignorant, landless, homeless people, without any qualification of citizenship; without any of the ties of property or the obligations of education, were suddenly thrown into political power, and the effort was made not only to place them upon an equality with their late masters, but to absolutely place them in front and hold them there by legislation, by military force and by every other means that could possibly be resorted to; when we consider these things, no philosophical mind can behold their present condition and the present comparative state of peace and amity between the two races without wonder that their condition is as good as it is.

The signers of the above report are Senators Vance, of North Carolina; Voorhies, of Indiana; and Pendleton, of Ohio. Of Senator Vance it may be said that as an ex-Confederate General and a representative of the bulldozing element of his State, his signature was to be expected. As to Senator Voorhies, during the war he was under military surveillance because of his ardent Confederate sympathies. Senator Pendleton was the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket that during the darkest hours of the war, declared it to be a failure, and thus performed great service for the Confederacy. These gentlemen, charged with the preparation of a campaign document, have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of those whom they served. The report would have been stronger in a partisan sense had it been signed by one or two Senators from a Northern State, less known for their disloyal prochivities during the war; yet it will be noticed that it admits and seeks to palliate some of the grievances of the blacks.

In the Senate, on the 16th inst., Senator Windom, of Minnesota, presented the minority report of the Exodus Committee. In the opinion of the minority there is no evidence to show that the Republican party directly or indirectly encouraged the exodus of the blacks from the Southern States. The aid societies which helped on the migration were purely charitable and had no connection whatever with any political movement. The prime cause of the exodus was the ill-treatment of the blacks in the South, and the only way to stop it is to treat the negroes fairly. The report is signed by Senators Windom and Blair.

Our readers know the causes of the exodus full well, and they will judge for themselves as to which of the above is the correct report.

It is the opinion of *Zion's Herald*, concerning the vexed question of what amusements are lawful to a Christian, there is no better rule than the following given to Wesley by his mother: "Would you judge of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of pleasure, of the innocence or malignity of acting, take this rule: Whatever weakens your reason, impairs the tenderness of your conscience, obscures your sense of God, or takes off the relish of spiritual things — in short, whatever increases the strength and authority of the body over the mind, that thing is sin to you, however innocent it may be in itself."

Bishop Scott wrote a note to Harris: "The Conference maintained its reputation for sound Methodistic common sense to the last. I am better, but feeble and dizzy. The Lord be with you."

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mrs. Gen. Grant is the daughter of a Methodist preacher.

—Bishop Paine of the M. E. Church, South, is still suffering under bodily affliction.

—Rev. H. C. Benson, who retires from the *California Advocate*, was in editorial harness for the church on that coast for sixteen years.

—Dr. Hitchcock will soon return to Chicago to reside. The employes of the Book Concern there presented him with a royal easy chair.

—Gerard Stith, an ex-Mayor and prominent citizen of New Orleans, died at Wytheville, Va., on the 11th inst. He was, until recently, foreman of the New Orleans *Picayune*.

—Hiram Whedon, brother of Dr. D. D. Whedon, and father of Rev. D. A. Whedon, D.D., of Providence Conference, died at the residence of his son, Wm. Whedon, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Friday, May 28, in the eighty-second year of his age.

—Miss Fannie Harper has been teaching a public school at Lone Oak, Texas. She writes that she is delighted with her paper, and loves to read the letters inquiring for lost friends. There is a nice Sunday-school at Gonzales with 35 pupils and 5 teachers. Scott Hopkin is superintendent, and J. D. Asberry secretary. The Methodist and Baptist churches are fine buildings.

—In the matter of the contest, by relatives, of the will of Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, testimony was taken in the Second District Court of this city. Jefferson Davis on the stand stated that he knew nothing of the intentions of Mrs. Dorsey to make him her heir until the instrument was opened. The lady had been his friend and the friend of his family for years, and for some time acted as amanuensis for him. She was a great believer in the Confederacy, which, though defeated, she thought would yet live and triumph. He did not know that Mrs. Dorsey had any morbid sense or hallucination that she was dying, and considered her a woman of extraordinary courage and great intellect, which never became impaired.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Geo. Washington, Terrebonne: "My protracted meeting closed with 13 converts and 12 on probation."

W. P. Forest, Baton Rouge: "Decoration Day was observed by the Sunday-school, with a collection of $3 35."

W. P. Forest, Baton Rouge: "Sunday-school centennial was a glorious time, 159 present. Several ministers spoke, and it was the greatest time we ever had with the children in this city."

Rev. Levi Johnson, of Shady Grove Circuit, in Washington parish, reports that he is being prospered in his work. At Shady Grove a new frame church is being built, 30 feet wide and 40 feet long. At another point of the circuit a church 15x30 feet is being built. The people turn out in large numbers, and the Sunday-schools are doing well. The pastor walks 240 miles each month in doing his work. He needs a horse and we hope the people will be able to get him one. The church at Indian Village is being completed.

Rev. L. Johnson, Shady Grove: "Our quarterly meeting was held Sunday, June 13. The absence of Presiding Elder Dale was a disappointment. There are five Sunday-schools on the circuit. Members joined, 21. We are building a new church between Indian Village and Bogue Chitto. I travel each month 240 miles. The centennial was duly observed, and $8 raised. All our leading Sunday-school workers participated."

MISSISSIPPI.

R. Johnson, superintendent of Shubuta Sunday-school, writes that the centennial programme was carried out successfully, and that Rev. M. Adams spoke of Robert Raikes.

Rev. G. Brooks, Meridian: "On centennial day we raised $10 for the Sunday-school Union. We could not observe Children's Day at the time appointed, but will do so at an early date."

P. Jamison, Macon: "I closed my protracted meeting last night. The good Lord was with us; fifty-one accessions to the church—probationers, 17; converts, 26; by letter, 8. Our Sunday-school is doing well."

J. Medlock, Ripley: "My wife and I are well pleased with our pastor, Rev. L. R. Brown. He is respected by all, and is a noble worker in the Sunday-school. We have a fine choir, led by Prof. J. N. James."

P. H. Hill, Attala: "At our quarterly conference Elder Johnson presided, and was listened to by an appreciative congregation. In class meeting four were received. We have bought and paid for a church lot, and built a new church. There are four churches on my work, from 10 to 15 miles apart."

R. Anderson, Ricks circuit: "Our second quarterly conference was held on the 29th and 30th of May. Our presiding elder was with us and he preached acceptably and administered the Lord's Supper to 56. Collected for Elder D. A. Williams $9 50. Members received this quarter, 9; accessions to the church, 60; children baptized, 2."

Jas. Ellis, Roebuck: "At our basket meeting, May 1, we took up $37. Bros. S. Harris, G. Young, S. Cannon, G. Robert and H. Bradbury were with me. On the 9th, at St. Paul's $18.80 was taken up. I was assisted by Revs. E. Coldman and S. Harris. Elder L. Bradford held our quarter, and preached a good sermon. We gave him $10. Basket meeting was held at Minter City, May 30."

J. C. Walker, Moss Point: "As the pastor is very sick and unable to discharge the duty, I write you about our observance of the Centennial. Our school teacher, Bro. Fisher, delivered a very interesting discourse on Robert Raikes. A collection of $6 35 was taken. Our Centennial was a perfect success. Sisters decorated the church, and as we have had much rain, prayed for a clear day. There were many clouds, but not a drop of rain."

G. W. Barney, Yazoo City: "I found the church $900 in debt, but have been praying and working. The deed was corrected. We are going to work on our new church again. We asked the people for $75, and we put down the flooring with it. Last week the choir went to work and raised $26. Last Sunday night $116 was taken up to put in the windows and doors. The children were well pleased with the centennial service. We expect to get into the church the last of the month."

O. Gillespie, Macon: "The first quarterly Conference on the Ex-Prairie Circuit was held on the 24th and 25th of April. Our worthy Elder, J. W. Dunn, was with us. The Lord's Supper was administered to about 145; Elder's collection, $13.50. Our Sabbath-schools on the work are doing well. On account of the inclemency of the weather the Love feast was postponed for about one week, and we witnessed an outpouring of the Holy Ghost."

TENNESSEE.

T. Woods, Memphis: "I left here April 26, to see my children in Nashville, and returned June 2. I found work in a prosperous condition under the leadership of Bro. A. P. Porter, whom I left in charge."

D. Cook, Dickson: "Centennial day will long be remembered by our little folks. The school has grown from 12 to 40 pupils. There was a large attendance. Rev. M. F. Womach and Bros. McComb and Lovell were present. They addressed the school after which the collection for Sunday-school Union was taken, $2.26."

J. B. Bradford, Martin: "Sunday May 30, was a grand day at our church. At both services we could scarcely find seats for the people. Collection $8 65. The people see the good being done them by the old church. I have seated the church, built a new pulpit, bought a bell, had 1000 feet of lumber sawed, raised $30 and added seven to the church. Day is breaking."

TEXAS.

P. Gates, San Antonio: "The church will be out of debt in ten days. Will settle up everything with the Church Extension Board."

J. Smith, Huntsville: "Centennial day was observed. Collection $5.00. Since last quarter I have been hard at work trying to improve the church. A festival realized $51 60."

L. W. Woodward, Blossom Prairie: "In protracted meeting received 10 converts, and 8 on probation. May 30 preached to the children. Collected $20.88 for the Sunday-school Union."

J. W. Anderson, Mission Valley: "Sabbath-school is going on nicely here; 75 visitors were present at our meeting. It was decided that Miss Dicey Anderson should have the prize book of the first class; the second was awarded to Matterson Gafford."

W. H. Moseley, Lavernia: "I have been home to my family who were sick two months, but am now on my work. I have four appointments and have preached at all. Elder Mack Henson is beloved by the people. Have had 8 converts, 7 on probation. Bro. Richardson says he was on my work and the people did not know that he was coming. I told all in the presence of the elder that my people were very poor, and as farmers had not made their bread, I hope the brethren will not think that I don't care for the school."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Garfield and Arthur are both Masons.

Ex-Senator Howell, of Iowa, died at Keokuk on the 17th.

North Carolina Democrats renominated Gov. Jarvis.

The King and Queen opened the Belgium National Exposition.

A Greenback convention nominated a State ticket for Arkansas.

Republicans of Indiana nominated Albert G. Porter for Governor.

Colorado Greenbackers nominated Rev. A. J. Chittenden for Governor.

John Sherman, Jr., has been confirmed as United States Marshal for New Mexico.

The Prohibition National Convention nominated Neal Dow for President, and A. M. Thompson, of Ohio, for Vice President.

A fire at Starkville, Miss., on the 18th, was discovered in the court-house. In an hour's time eight buildings were consumed. Loss, $100,000.

The Republicans of the fifth district of Maine nominated Zeth F. Milliken for Congress; 17th Ohio, Wm. McKinley; the Democrats, 13th Ohio, G. Atherton.

The Supreme Court of Indiana overthrew the constitutional amendment changing the time of holding the State election from October to the second Tuesday in November.

The *Chief* says that the population of Donaldsonville, La., will exceed 2200, a small increase over the enumeration made in 1875, which placed it slightly in excess of 2100.

The Morgan City *Free Press* advocates making the coast islands, Cote Blanche and Belle Isle, in St. Mary and Iberia parishes, summer resorts. It declares they afford fine bathing and fishing.

A petition 188 yards long was lately presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Brewster, of Michigan. It was signed by 34,000 women, who want Congress to prohibit the making and selling of ardent spirits in this country.

Charles H. Voorhies, Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey, was arrested on an indictment for embezzling $5,000 from the defunct First National Bank of Hackensack, of which he was president. He is in the custody of the sheriff.

Letter from Holly Springs.

MR. EDITOR—The first district conference for the Holly Springs district, Mississippi Conference, for the year 1880, met at Oxford, June 3, 1880. The presiding elder, Rev. J. G. Johnson, presided with his usual acceptability. Reports from the presiding elder, pastors, local preachers and Sunday-school superintendents showed the spiritual condition of the district, as well as the temporal, to be in a healthful state of prosperity. The character of the local preachers and exhorters was closely scrutinized, and the conference voted not to renew any more licenses of local preachers and exhorters that failed to attend the district conference, unless they informed their preacher in charge of their inability to attend, or send a written statement to the district conference of their work. The cause of education received attention.

Elder Johnson made a most eloquent speech upon education, and of the much needed additional building at Shaw University, whereupon Rev. A. M. Trotter offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

WHEREAS, The educational interests of the Mississippi Conference and of the entire South, as regards our race, are now and should be depending on the manly efforts of the membership of the church; and,

WHEREAS, Shaw University only needs an additional building to accommodate all the children knocking at the door for entrance; therefore,

Resolved, By this conference that each minister and other member of this conference go from here with new zeal and determination to raise our part of the $5,000 that was pledged by the last annual conference forthwith.

By consent, Rev. R. O'Neal, a member of the Baptist Church in Oxford, offered a resolution relating to education, which was adopted. Brother O'Neal thought that the resolution offered by A. M. Trotter should be published in the SOUTHWESTERN, and each minister be furnished with a copy; and that they be empowered to lecture among other denominations, as we think it is time for all our people to help. He expected to send his children to Shaw University next year. A collection was taken up to get a few copies of the SOUTHWESTERN containing the action of this meeting, to distribute among our Baptist brethren and friends. Our Baptist brethren and friends should have an opportunity of contributing whatever amount they desire. I am sure that it will be duly appreciated.

The next district conference was appointed to be held at Kosciusko.

J. M. SHUMPERT, Sec'y.

Granada, Miss., June 10, 1880.

Letter from Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN, Miss., May 31, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—Our work is progressing finely. We have just closed a protracted meeting, in which there were 18 conversions and 32 accessions to the church, and a great awakening generally. There were sometimes as high as 115 mourners at the altar for prayer. Baptism was administered to 15 adults and 14 children on last Sunday, in the presence of 700 persons. Rev. Mr. Scruggs, pastor of the M. E. Church, South, and Rev. Mr. Lowry, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, assisted us in our meeting. Our Sunday-school is doing well under the supervision of F. G. Bumpass and an able corps of teachers. The majority of those converted were from the Sunday-school; 6 pupils and three teachers joined, and one old man over 70 years of age professed a hope in Christ.

The Sunday-school Centennial was observed on the 30th. The regular programme was adhered to. The bell-ringing at 6 o'clock, service of prayer by the officers and teachers at 8:30; regular session of school at 9:15. The Baptist Sunday-school, by special invitation, was present and took part in the services. Some remarks being made by the pastor as to the origin of the Sunday-school and its first objects. At 10:30 a sermon by the pastor, at the close of which a collection was called for by the superintendent, and $10 85 was contributed. The secretary's report shows that 500 persons were present. At 2:30 the Centennial celebration opened according to programme, upward of 400 being present, at the close of which the superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school made some appropriate remarks, after which another collection amounting to $5; making a total of $15.85.

P. BLUE.

Letter from Batesville.

BATESVILLE, Ark., June 1, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—Allow me to give you a brief sketch of the work on this circuit. Between first and second quarter I had a revival, and 23 conversions and 26 accessions at Greenbrier, three miles from Batesville. The elder was on hand, with Rev. W. O. Emory. A meeting was then held in Batesville, and 4 conversions resulted. Stewards have bought a horse for me. Good Sabbath-schools are held at three of my appointments. At some of the places there is no one to carry on a school. In those places they have had no public school, except two sessions of three months when the Republicans were in power; but the white schools go on every year. This is very bad for our people. God help the old Methodist Church to fill this Southern country with school houses and teachers, until our people can see a little for themselves; so they can learn something else besides working all their days for the white people on their farms for nothing, and think it is right. We have men among us, who if given a chance would make doctors, lawyers, statesmen and preachers, and would fill any office; but in the South we are kept in the dark. The Southern people say they are our friends. If that is so we have no friends in the world. Where one of them will help fifty are against us. So you see just how it is in this country. We need education for our people. Walden Seminary, at Little Rock, I pray for, and for schools at other places in the South. We collected $2.25 for S. S. Union. Yours respectfully,

W. H. HIGGINS.

The Colored People of the South.

MR. EDITOR—It seems to me that "Observer" must have been very unfortunate in his observations as to the condition of the colored people in the South. No doubt the colored preachers in the M. E. Church are pre-eminently revivalists, but so are the white preachers. In fact, Methodism itself is a revival of religion, and a preacher that is not a revivalist has no business in the M. E. Church; he belongs elsewhere, and the sooner he finds his religious home the better. I have known white preachers in the North and East who were successful as revivalists, but who did not seem to know how to get a church lot, much less to build a church. Were they, therefore, of no value to the church. No, no! by no means. The M. E. Church is unique—unlike any and all other churches. She proposes to know what each member can do, and then give to each their appropriate work. One man is a Whitefield, warning the people away from the wrath to come. The Church listens to this heavenly herald; she sees how his voice seeks to peace the heaving billows of grief and despair, and says to him: "Go work in the vineyard of the Lord, wrench as many souls as you can from the grasp of the devil." She finds another that combines the Wesley and Whitefield—a very rare combination—and she gives him work to do. Her motto is: "Every man to his work." Yet to all of her preachers she says: "You have nothing to do but to save souls, therefore spend and be spent in this work; bring as many sinners as you can to repentance, and with all your power to build them up in that holiness without which they cannot see the Lord." Let it be distinctly understood that in the M. E. Church it is nothing against a man though he thinks "of nothing but getting souls converted," nor that he "catches every new thought that will awaken and affect the sinner." These are not the preachers that drive the children away from the congregations and the young men and women to the back seats.

We believe the Bible is the record of God's will and a revelation of divine truth to man, and that from it we derive all correct knowledge of religious truths and duties; further we believe that "it is the only [illegible] rule of a Christian's faith and practice," and we do most assuredly believe that the precious book should be found in all Christian [illegible] then we never once [illegible] either of a family's [illegible] or piety by the number of Bibles we might find in their homes. This smacks a little [illegible] of intelligence and piety [illegible] easy to please us. It is the Bible, read and studied, its thoughts [illegible], that is the only basis of [illegible] intelligence, and its pre[illegible], that is the proper evidence of real love for God. This [illegible] of the M. E. Church, [illegible] it is doubtless true that [illegible] our preachers do not [illegible] this book as they ought, [illegible] use for other [illegible] some of them seldom, if [illegible] upon the attention of the [illegible] necessity of education. [illegible] have observed [illegible] is not a state of things [illegible] merely to the colored people [illegible] I know that we [illegible] we measure ourselves [illegible], and compare [illegible]. It is a [illegible] a professing [illegible] to have no [illegible] than [illegible] yet few [illegible]. It is easy [illegible] be pleased [illegible]

[illegible]

churches than the members of the M. E. Church. Our colored people so long accustomed to the most terrible subjugation, called by John Wesley "the vilest that ever beheld the sun," may be a little slow in making use of the means of their egress and elevation but it will nevertheless come, but God forbid that, with its coming, there should be a kind of ascetic theology to suppress the emotional part of their nature and making their religious meetings cold as icebergs. The Pharisees of old were great advocates of decorum, they were anxious to have Christ rebuke his disciples because they were so noisy and to them ranting in their worship, but Jesus said unto them, "I tell you if these should hold their peace the stones would immediately cry out." God save our colored people from that "cold, sedate, dead-level style of worship" that characterizes some white congregations and give them preachers that will be "perpetual revivalists," able to "keep up a high state of unending excitement" from year to year.

L. P. CUSHMAN.

Houston, Texas, June 14.

Wiley University.

Our school year closed very successfully last Thursday. It has been an encouraging year. We have now a fine class of young men and ladies on the road to a college course. Everything is hopeful for rapid and permanent growth. The most of our students will teach during vacation. Elder Malloy and Rev. E. Lee were present during the week of the examinations, and expressed themselves gratified with the progress made.

Prof. Davis and Miss Patton will remain to conduct the Normal School during the summer. I start North to-morrow. Shall spend a few weeks in the mountains of Colorado before going to my home in Ohio. My home address will be Antwerp, Ohio.

T. W. LINCOLN.

Marshall, Texas.

Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

BY MARY L. SHERMAN,

To whom send any communication on the Y. W. C. T. U. work in the South. Address, Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y.

At the last meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Miss Sherman was appointed committee for the N. W. C. T. U. on Young Women's Work, and especially for the South, by the chairman of that committee, Mrs. F. J. Barnes.

The following appeal, prepared by Miss Sherman, was sent to the Southern delegates of several religious bodies during the month of May. Among these, the General Conference of the M. E. Church at Cincinnati, Ohio. This she visited for the purpose of conferring in an informal way with the delegates of the South, and of getting from them the address of respectable and efficient Christian women with whom to correspond and co-operate, with reference to finding *home workers* among the young women, married and unmarried, who will join the young women already organized against the common foe in the work of preventing intemperance.

She was more than successful, and takes this opportunity to thank the delegates for help already given, and to ask them to still continue their interest and assistance. She desires that all, men and women, who are interested, will seek to extend the interest, and to help in this new work.

The National Committee sends greetings to all the young women of the South, and bids them God speed in all good work, earnestly inviting them to join in organized work for the prevention of intemperance.

MARY L. SHERMAN,
Committee for South.
MRS. F. J. BARNES,
Chairman.

DEAR BROTHERS, AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH:

The united voices of the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union come to you now through its Committee on Young Women's Work, to ask your co-operation in calling into activity in Christian work the young women of our land.

We appeal specially to our brothers in the South, because we believe that the [illegible] conservative, and yet fresh and strong [illegible] of the young women's work will [illegible] clearly understood and readily [illegible] in conservative communities.

[illegible] work in which young women [illegible] not give them embarrassing [illegible]. These specialities are the [illegible] temperance education of children, [illegible] influence over young men and [illegible]; for a reform that overlooks [illegible] than blunder, [illegible] the young as no others [illegible]

[illegible]

sire that Christian ministers shall have the opportunity and power to reap the harvest that comes from the temperance work of Christian women. To do this, in the nature of things, the church must concern itself in the organization and continuance of this temperance work.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the daughter of the crusade mother, shares this loyalty to the church. It is conservative in that it asks young women to do nothing that is not recognized by society as being in "woman's sphere,"—believing that reform work proper should be engaged in by women ripe in years and experience; it is liberal because it admits to its society all young women that will work in harmony with Christian people. It is not limited to girls. It invites all women who are young enough in heart to attract girls to good works and to God. It is aggressive because it takes out of the ranks of the enemy and adds to its own members the yet unspoiled strength of the enemy's recruits.

For all these reasons and numberless others, we appeal to the powers of the Christian church to make entrance for this work. It is most difficult for strangers to open a new field; it is impossible for them to make the work continuous. The church is in every field and is perpetual. To it we look for the enlistment of the young, because Christ, who never grew old, who took children in his arms, who gave all women place when he said, "For whosoever shall do the will of God, the same is my brother and my sister and mother," is in the church.

Very few of our girls are in active Christian work, though they have more leisure than the older women. The reflex action of this work will do them, the temperance cause, and the church, great good.

We beseech you that during the coming four years you will use your great influence in this work that there shall come up at the next General Conference, from the South, as well as from the North and West and East, glorious news of the triumph of the church over the evil of intemperance, through the work of prevention by and for the young.

MARY L. SHERMAN.

Letter from Duvall's Bluff.

DUVALL'S BLUFF, Ark.

DEAR EDITOR—I am on a very poor field. The people are all Baptists, but good. I have concentrated all of my power among the young people, and with the assistance of Prof. Paul Jacko, a member of our church, I am gaining ground fast. I want to have a revival soon, and will, I am confident, have great success in behalf of my church here before very long. I have thus far gained the young folks in our Sunday-school, and am now going to work for converts. I have worked hard for this. Prof. Jacko has done the same, and we have succeeded in gaining the sympathies of the whole people, which has never been done here before. In order to show to the ministers in our church what hard work some of our preachers have to encounter, I hope you will publish this. On the 30th of May, 1880, Prof. Jacko and myself proceeded to celebrate the Centennial of the M. E. Sunday-school in honor of Robert Raikes. All the young people of the town and vicinity, as well as the old ones, came forward and participated in the celebration, and we had one of the grandest times that has ever been witnessed in this section of the country. I consider this a great victory for our church, for every preacher who has been sent to this point before myself has been hated and worked against by the Baptists, except Bro. Emory, and they have failed to do any good here.

The change is this—the minister of the Baptist church has agreed to come in and help me convert souls, and called upon his members to do the same. Dear editor, our work among the young people in behalf of our Sunday-school, on the 30th, has brought about this change.

Rev. Isaac Gentis delivered an able lecture on the Sunday-school, followed by Rev. Alex. McNeal and T. Johnson, a school teacher.

Prof. P. Jacko addressed the school, in which he said: "The work of the M. E. Church is a powerful one. I see the effects of it. The M. E. Church is a church inspired from on high, because its work is principally among those who are not able to help themselves; for Jesus staid with the poor. Her Sunday-schools are doing a powerful work among the young folks. The M. E. Church is instrumental in the emancipation of all the slaves on the globe;" after which our little girls Rose E. Home, C. A. Cunningham, Mary, Georgian Ellison, Rosaline Moore, and others read important essays on Sunday-school.

S. LEWIS, Pastor.

Bennett Seminary.

The sixth Commencement of this school began on Sunday, June 6th, with a very able sermon, by Rev. H. M. Murphy, of this conference. The usual ordeal of examinations was passed through with on Monday and Tuesday, very creditably to all concerned.

Bishop Warren won the admiration of our people by a very eloquent and plain discourse on Tuesday night. Would that all our students might be inspired to attempt to reach the ideal of "perfect manhood" so grandly portrayed by the bishop. The visits to our school by our church officials have a very salutary influence on the work. Our people would like to see the [illegible] frequently. Many of them do not know that we have any such officials.

On Wednesday was held the Prize Declamation Contest, in which a young lady carried off the first prize, and a young theologian the second. The exhibition on [illegible] Pub[illegible] night was attended

by a large and very orderly audience, which seemed highly entertained. A social gathering on Friday night closed up another year of toil and pleasure.

The school has done much to conquer the prejudices against it, and is now stepping rapidly to the front. We hope soon to have a force of educated young men in the field who will work earnestly for the school; for those who have tried its blessings know best how to inspire others with a desire for the same.

We are trying hard in North Carolina to convince by our success those of our Northern friends, (so largely represented in the last General Conference), who doubt the wisdom of our Southern work, that we are here on a divine mission and have come to stay.

E. O. THAYER.

Greensboro, N. C.

A Notable Day in Enterprise.

A friend requests us to republish this from the Enterprise, Miss., *Courier*, relative to the closing exercises of the Enterprise Academy:

COLORED EXHIBITION.

Prof. Brown, the colored teacher who has had charge of the colored school, gave an exhibition Friday and Friday night that was very creditable to him and his pupils. His term was finished some weeks ago, but being anxious to show what he has done, he has kept them in training, and on Friday morning we witnessed something that was new to this place. His pupils numbered nearly one hundred and fifty, and early on Friday of last week his scholars made their appearance on the streets. They were dressed the girls in blue sacks and white skirts, and the boys in blue jackets and white pants, and headed by the colored band marched through the town and performed evolutions that would be creditable to a military company. Of course they have had to undergo a long course of training to do this. Their exhibition has been all the talk among the colored people for weeks. It so happened that during one of their evolutions and while they were near the depot the excursion train from Meridian, going to the Shubuta tournament came down. It was altogether an accident, and we are sure that these colored people had no design to exhibit themselves before strangers.

On Friday night at the colored Methodist church, where the school has been taught there was a concert, and declamations and recitations by the pupils.

A good many white persons both ladies and gentlemen attended, and we must say that it was a very enjoyable affair. Most of the pupils performed their parts creditably, and the music on the organ by Prof. Brown and the singing by his assistant Ogburn, and the pupils was good.

A Song.

MR. EDITOR—Please publish this song in the SOUTHWESTERN, by Miss Lucy Hardeman, of Pine Bluff, Ark.

Oh, when I was a sinner
I loved my distant well.
And now it takes a Christian
That dreadful road to tell.

CHORUS—I am on my journey:
Oh, mother, will you meet me?
I am praying for you, mother:
Oh, mother, pray and meet me.

Oh, now I am a Christian;
I am on my journey home.
I heard a little whisper,
And Jesus bid me come.

CHORUS—

There is coming judgment,
It is for one and all,
But when the sinner stands and looks
Upon their dreadful fall.

CHORUS—

The Bible tells me how
The sinners stand up stout,
But by-and-bye they'll cry, oh Lord
The saints will make a shout.

CHORUS—

Oh, sinner, take a warning,
I want you all to pray,
For there is coming judgment,
It will be a judging day.

CHORUS—

Oh, may we meet in heaven
Where parting is no more;
We'll live with blessed Jesus
On the celestial shore.

CHORUS—

Letter from Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 1, 1880.

Bro. A. W. Decker, of Denison, Texas, was given a hearty reception by his many friends as he passed back to his work from Ohio with his new bride.

Mrs. Geo. French received them at her residence, where a sumptuous supper was prepared. Among the gifts presented was some silver ware valued at about $10. Our good Bro. Decker has many warm friends in the City of Roses. They remember the day when Zion languished, and the hungry were unfed, and the wayward and straying were uncalled, when in these days of need how the faithful rap and voice of this shepherd was heard calling them back to the fold. We almost begrudge the good people of Denison their pastor, and our good Bro. Ford his faithful little flock here. We are glad to see the continued success of this work under Bro. Ford, and pray that it may be yet more glorious.

There will be a conference meeting in Rich Woods, on the Lonoke circuit, commencing August 5th, and continuing over the second Sabbath. We shall be glad to have with us the preachers of the conference. If they cannot help us both Sabbaths, let them come for the

first or the second. The third quarterly meeting will be held at the above time.

I. G. POLLARD.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

June 27, 1880.—PAUL'S TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.
(Recommended by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

SCRIPTURE.—Gal. 5: 13-26; 6: 7, 8.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."—Rom. 14: 21.

TOPIC.—"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

The best temperance society is the church; the best temperance pledge is the pledge to serve the Lord God with all the heart, the soul, and the mind. "Temperance," or self-control, consists, not as many think in the signing of a vow not to touch any alcoholic liquors—for a vow however well drawn often is broken—but is one of the "fruits of the Spirit." Real liberty is a recognition of righteous law. While they are not to be slaves of the law, Christians are to be servants of each other. There is one bondage which they must recognize, and but one, and that is the bondage of love. He who loves his neighbor as himself is certain to love God also. The servants of Christ are not left without the guidance, comfort, and counsel of the one whom Christ promised to send. They have the fulfilment of the prophecy: "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left." Among those who walk in the Spirit there shall be no bitings or devourings, and none of the suicidal follies mentioned in verses 19-21. It does not say that one who walks in the Spirit shall not be tempted, but that he will be able to overcome temptation. The flesh and the Spirit unalterably are antagonistic. Both demand complete dominion in the soul. The conflict must go on until either for the one or the other there is complete victory. If the flesh triumphs it is to the humiliation of the Spirit, and a victory for the Spirit is a vexation of the flesh. It is at banquets and in social companionship that the glass is, at first, at all a temptation. If social drinking could be abolished drunkenness almost entirely would disappear. Those who still offer wine in the midst of the potent influences of the home, or who make use of the pressure that society and companionship so strongly can exert to induce men to taste the intoxicating cup, are incurring for themselves a fearful responsibility which at the judgment day they will not care to meet. Temperance is the crowning grace of the Christian, just as drunkenness is the crowning shame of the man of the world. He can not exercise it in its completeness until he has overcome the lust of the flesh through the power of the Spirit. Drunkenness is the most bitter of the fruits of the flesh—temperance one of the firmest and best flavored of the fruits of the Spirit.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Concerning this, two things specially are to be noted: "Be not deceived: God is not mocked." In the matter of the cultivation of the ground no one is deceived. He knows that just what he sows that he will reap. There is a blessed certainty in the operations of nature which always brings to him a harvest of the kind that he has planted. The laws of cause and effect being just as certain in the moral as in the physical world, it is a little strange that in the latter many people often are deceived. They have sown "wild oats," and expect to reap therefrom nothing that would give them any trouble. Spendthrifts with surprise have reaped poverty. The "moderate drinker," with the same amazement, has reaped the saddest of all harvests—poverty, loss of character, loss of self-respect, an irresistible appetite, and a grave of shame. The smoker finds that the graceful curls of smoke that ascend from his cigar are cords which he has not strength enough to break. All of these are harvests that are unexpected—though the experience of men through thousands of generations can lead one to expect nothing else. Though men may deceive themselves, God is not mocked, and so the harvests in the moral world still continue to be just in exact concordance with the seed that is sown. Sensuality stamps its grossness and affiliation with corruption upon the face. Its pimples, and blotches, and bestiality suggest the end. The drunkard's face is a prophecy of his ultimate loathsome condition. If we sow here to the flesh, all of our pleasures must end where ends the flesh—in the corruption of the grave.

Haunted Me.

Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost.—A Workingman.

MARRIAGES.

Near Freisburg, Texas, Mr. Joseph Patterson to Miss Cornelius Johnson. We wish the groom and his amiable bride a joyous voyage.

G. R. SMITH.

At the bride's residence, April 14th, Moses White and Margaret Jones. Also, May 29th, Thomas Glover and Margaret Outland. Also, April 3d, John Ellis and Mary Ware.

G. BROOKS.

Meridian, Miss.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, John W. Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia; Gen. John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator; Hon. John Gill Shorter, Rt. Rev. Bishop Pierce, J. Edgar Thompson, Hon. B. H. Hill, Hon. John C. Breckenridge, Prof. David Wills, D.D.; Hiram Warren, Chief Justice of Georgia; Lewis Wunder, Asst. P. M., Philadelphia, and many others—names of eminent and well-known individuals who certify from actual experience to the great success of the Regulator in subduing diseases. No preparation ever offered to the public recommended as is Simmons's Liver Regulator. Its virtues have received every form of endorsement that incredulity could demand. Be sure you obtain the genuine in the white wrapper, with the red Z and signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co.

DEATHS.

Sister Fannie Tatum, after much suffering, patiently borne, has now joined her Savior in Heaven.

F. N. HARPER.

Gonzales, Texas.

Abbe Nolan died May 20, aged 16 years. She was an orphan child, attending Sabbath-school. We believe she is at rest.

H. CHRISMAS.

Corpus Christi, Texas.

Rev. Jos. Shields departed this life May 9, 1880, in full triumph of faith. He was born in 1811. His last words were that he was only waiting, and wanted his children to meet him in heaven. A widow and daughter mourn his loss.

D. HARPER.

Cuero, Texas.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *Little Folks' Reader* for June (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston) has "The Story of Pussey Gardner," "Facts About Elephants," and other happy selections, finely illustrated.

—*Appleton's Journal* for July has Variations of the Roman Church, by Dean Stanley; Kossuth and Louis Napoleon; Plea for Musicians; Professor Winchell's Preadamites; The Suez Canal and Egyptian Finances; Modern Italian Picturesque Sculpture, etc. Price, 25 cents, at the newstands.

—The *Southern Quarterly Review* for April, (No. 2, Vol. 1) D. K. Whitaker, editor, New Orleans, has a full table of contents. The contributions, mainly by local writers, cover a wide range of topics. The editor opens with a review of the famous book, by a New Orleans author, "The Republic of Republics," which is extolled highly and in these words: "No greater or truer work has been produced in our day." That is a very positive statement for a sound critic to make, and we judge the editor's ardent States rights convictions have warmed him up a little. Frank McGloin writes of "Communism in the Present and Future" in an entertaining style. John Dimitry reviews Father Rouquette's Indian legend, "La Nouvelle Atala; or La Fille de L'Esprit." Dr. Samuel Logan's address on the "Character and Influence of the Profession of Medicine," is good. There are several poems and articles well worth reading. As a local enterprise, we wish the *Review* all success. Messrs. Clark and Hofeline are the printers and exhibit their usual skill in neat typography.

THE FRIGHTFUL SCOURGE.—Yellow Fever can be prevented by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and Warner's Safe Pills. Keep the blood clean and pure, and Malarial Fevers will not be apparent. These Remedies keep the kidney and liver in perfect action, and when they do their duty the blood will be pure.

What Eminent Physicians Say.

Preventive of Malarial.—Colden's Liebig's Extract of Beef is particularly useful when tonics are required. In diphtheria, ague, malarial typhoid fevers, and every depressing disease, we have prescribed it with excellent success. J. H. Leslie, M. D.; G. H. Copp, M. D; S. B. Parsons, M. D.; R. A. Vaughan, M. D.; Drs. S. L. and J. C. Nidelet, all of St. Louis; and many others. I. L. Lyons, druggist agent, New Orleans.

Straighten your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

Cincho-Quinine cures Chills and Fever.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

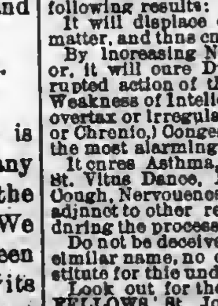
continues to hold its own against all of the imitations that its great success has encouraged other manufacturers to put upon the market. For years this mild, wholly uninjurious and efficacious preparation has enjoyed the confidence of the public, until it has become one of the indispensable and most trusted of known medicaments.

There is no argument for Christ's religion equal to a pure, noble, godly life which is born of His Spirit. Nothing so repels, disgusts, and hardens the unconverted as daily contact with those who profess Christianity only to make it odious. Let us all be watchful; for it is certainly possible to live so closely to Christ, that when men see us they shall *see* Jesus.—*Theo. L. Cuyler.*

A paper commenting on the fact that a farmer nearly lost his life by sinking in a quagmire, adds: "Men who do not subscribe for a newspaper must expect to be sucked in every now and then."

PREVENT
Yellow Fever

It has been well proved that prevention is better than cure. A very simple and effective preventive for Yellow Fever and other fevers has been found in BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. They were used during the last season in New Orleans very successfully, the common method of using them was to apply them over the stomach, changing them every week. They are one OF THE MOST ACTIVE ANTISEPTICS and seem to destroy the poison. One reason why they are of special value is that they stimulate the digestion and thus enable the system to overcome the influence of the malarial poison. They are a cheap and almost certain preventative. Ask your physician about them. Benson's Capcine Plasters are a sure preventative and cure for chills and fever if worn as above. Price 25 cents.



The Promotor and Perfector of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic), Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 per Bottle. Six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CINCHO-QUININE
CURES FEVER AND AGUE

PHYSICIANS say it is a Perfect Substitute for the Sulphate Quinine. Superior in the tonic properties, and produces no disagreeable effect.

DOSE the SAME as SULPHATE QUININE.

Sent by E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La., by mail, for $1.50 per oz.

BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Boston

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Episcopal Visitation—Fall Conferences, 1880.

Conference.	Place.	Time.	Bishop.
Alabama	Hanceville	Dec. 2	Foster
Austin	Dallas	Nov. 18	Haven
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Huntington	Nov. 25	Foster
Georgia	Martin's Chapel	Nov. 11	Foster
Holston	Greenville	Oct. 20	Haven
Kentucky	Hardensburg	Oct. 6	Haven
Southern Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
Tennessee	McMinnville	Nov. 18	Foster
Texas	Houston	Dec. 8	Haven
West Texas	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

By order of the Bishops.
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29, 1880.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY,
—NEAR—
RODNEY, MISSISSIPPI.
—:0:—

At Alcorn University thorough instruction in the Classics and English Branches is given.

A NORMAL OR TEACHERS' CLASS

will be formed to give instruction in the best methods of teaching different subjects.

Special attention is given to the preparation for country examinations.

Board and Washing, $1.50 per Week;

Or, if preferred, Washing and First-Class Board at $10 per Month.

Students coming to this place are required to bring a blanket, two sheets and one pillow, and those failing to do so will be required to send for them or purchase them at Rodney.

The sum of 50 cents per month will be collected from each student on account of fire-wood and room furniture.

Next Session will Begin Sept. 5, 1880.

Should those who intend coming through Vicksburg write me in time to that effect, I will send them a certificate in order that they may obtain passage on the packets at reduced rates.

For further particulars address

REV. H. R. REVELS, D. D.,
RODNEY, MISS.

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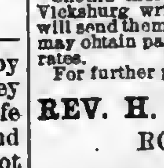

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Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.
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WORLD FAMOUS WOMEN
Types of Female Heroism, Beauty, and Influence, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. Magnificently embellished with Full-page Steel Plate Engravings. Agents Wanted. Paying Employment for Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and others in every county. $50 to $75 per month. Send for circulars and terms.
P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 4 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.
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MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.
n27 52t I. S. JOHNSON Bangor, Maine

10,000 Agents Wanted for PEARLS, our New Publication. The most fascinating and beautifully written book ever published. Specimen pages sent free.
25 4t G. LAWRENCE, Louisville, Ky.

—FOR—
Coughs, Colds, Catarrh,
Asthma, Bronchitis, Blood-Spitting, difficult-breathing, irritation of the throat, pining away, whooping cough, measles, pain in the chest, Consumption, etc.,
Nothing Equals the New La. Remedy,
a product of the swamps of Louisiana, discovered by the Indians. It contains no poison, and is delicious to the taste. Unequaled as SOOTHING SIRUP for children. It has been sent to more than twenty States, and to England, and is everywhere winning golden opinions.

Fourteen pages of names of Home References and piles of documents steadily increasing, attest its extraordinary merits.

From the same vegetable product of our swamps, LIFE TONIC is prepared for chills and fever, Debility, Scrofula, Diarrhoea, poor appetite, etc. The epidemic in New Orleans of 1878 proved it a perfect preventive of yellow fever and all other fevers. Contains NO poison. Sold by druggists and country merchants.

Depot, 106 Camp street, New Orleans.
Agents wanted everywhere.

Conference Notices.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meeting for the station of Meridian, 1 mile west of the city, beginning July 15th. Great preparations are being made to entertain all who may attend. We are assisted by the white citizens, both in preparation and promise for preaching, hence we invite all preachers and people to venture on us without fear of stint in measure.

G. BROOKS.

NOTICE.

My camp meeting will commence on the 4th of August, 1880, at Pleasant Grove Church, Mason Circuit, Tennessee Conference. Rev. W. S. Butler will preach the opening sermon.

JESSE P. PRICE.

Mason, Tenn., June 16, 1880.

Huntsville District Quarterly Conference.
THIRD ROUND.

Beaumont, June 12-13; Liberty, June 15-16; Wallisville, June 26-27; Cold Springs, July 3-4; Moscow, July 7-8; Livingston, July 10-11; White Rock, July 17-18; [illegible] July 24-15; Huntsville, July 31 and August 1; Huntsville Circuit, Aug. 7-8; Danville, Aug. 14-15; Duncan, Aug. 21-22.

25 W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Columbus District—West Texas Conference.

San Marcos, July 3-4; Industry, July 10-11; Alleyton, July 17-18; Columbus, July 24-25; Columbus Circuit, July 24-25; Eagle Lake, July 31-Aug. 1; Oakland, July 31-Aug. 1; Hallettsville, Aug. 7-8; Burkville, Aug. 14-15; Luling, Aug. 21-22; Seguin, Aug. 28-29; Gonzales, Sept. 4-5; Lockhart, Sept. 11-12; Peach Creek, Sept. 18-19; Flatonia, Sept. 25-26.

G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

Austin, June 7, 1880.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

Emsley Brown, President.
J. S. King, Vice-President.
Hamilton Taylor, Treasurer.
Allen A. Goins, Secretary.
Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Quinn, Chaplain.

The remaining officers are as follows: John A. Smith, Marshal; George D. Gaddis, Undertaker; Matilda Glover, Chairman Committee on Sick; Sarah Patterson, Lady President; Maggie Thomas, Lady Vice President; Mrs. Mary Bedford, Lady Chairman Committee on Sick; Finance Committee, F. Papes, Chairman, L. Moore, B. F. Talsy.

Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Committee on Finance: Fredrick Lopez, Cyrus King, Elemal Moore.
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Make Hens Lay.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.
1 1y I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

FOR SALE!

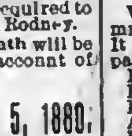
Two lots in Springfield, La., on Main street, lots number 5, square 26; one acre of ground, well improved; a nice log house, and many fruit trees; nine apple tree bearing every year, and 6 not bearing; peach and plum trees bearing; 1 pear, 1 walnut and 1 Japanum tree bearing; a grape vine and a very pleasant spring of water. Price, [illegible] for all.
Jan. 16, 1880. Rev. REASON [illegible], Springfield, La.

The Negro Exodus.
—BY—
Rev. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D.,
Editor SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
IN PAMPHLET FORM.
Reprinted from Methodist Quarterly Review for October, 1879.
For sale at this office.
PRICE..................15 CENTS.

You Can Learn TO PLAY IN ONE DAY.
Correctly, on Piano or Organ, even if you never touched the keys before and have no knowledge of notes. A child ten years old can learn easily. Before you pronounce this a humbug write for full particulars, and we will send, free, such proof as will satisfy the most skeptical. Address at once, A. C. MORTON & CO.,
n12 tf Atlanta, Ga.

NEW CHURCH RECORD.

We can now sell the "Record" at a price much less than we have ever been able to do. It is a large quarto, containing about 188 pages, divided into seven sections, namely:
Record of Pastors.
Record of Classes.
Record of Official Members.
Alphabetical Record of Full Members.
Record of Probationers.
Record of Baptisms.
Record of Marriages.
We are confident that this record will meet the demand long felt, namely, a cheap book suitable for a majority of our churches. Price, $1.50.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
New Orleans.



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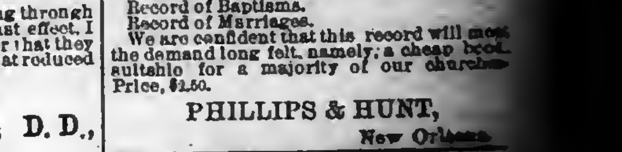

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Young Folks' Corner.

ALL.

[illegible] no finer poem of its length."—*Bay[illegible]*

[illegible] hangs a saber, and there a rein,
[illegible] a rusty buckle and a green curb chain;
[illegible] of spurs on the old gray wall,
[illegible] a squabby saddle—well, that is all.

Come out to the stable—it is not far.
The moss-grown door is hanging ajar.
Look within! there's an empty stall,
Where once stood a charger, and that is all.

The good black horse came riderless home,
Flecked with blood drops as well as foam.
See yonder hillock where dead leaves fall,
The good black horse pined to death—that's all.

All! Oh, God! it is all I can speak.
Question me not—I am old and weak;
His saber and saddle hang on the wall,
And his horse pined to death—I have told you all.

—*Francis A. Durivage.*

Enduring Qualities.

A snowflake, which had fallen near a chalk cliff, began to boast of its superior whiteness.

"You do not look much by my [illegible]; if I were you, I would either get washed a little [illegible], or give up all pretensions to being white. Of all the colors in the world, dirty white is one of the worst."

The chalk cliff, above such taunts [illegible], made no reply; but a [illegible], which was standing near, re[illegible] the snowflake in severe [illegible]:

"Speak no more, little boaster, [illegible] are a few days older, when [illegible] undertake to say that you [illegible] so far blacker than your neigh[illegible] that is, if you live so long. I have known that chalk cliff [illegible], and it is just the same [illegible] as it was a thousand [illegible] ago; whereas you will get [illegible] every day, till at length, [illegible] ashamed of yourself, [illegible] disappear altogether."

[illegible]: It is better to pos[illegible] lasting virtues, although they [illegible] brilliant, than qualities [illegible] like meteors for a mo[illegible] and then vanish forever.—[illegible]

[illegible] Boy that Did Good.

[illegible] lived a boy in Ches[illegible] William Tyrrel. He [illegible], stout, brave [illegible] and a great favorite [illegible] neighbors. At school [illegible] at the head of [illegible] no one brought home [illegible]. One night, as the [illegible] round a [illegible] Mr. Tyrrel [illegible] makes you [illegible] answered [illegible] another; but [illegible] and said: [illegible] I am happiest [illegible] other people [illegible] my son, [illegible] will be a happy [illegible] the [illegible] 'It is more [illegible] to receive.'"—[illegible]

"[illegible] My Dear."

[illegible] said Mary, "I can't [illegible] put his figures as I [illegible]

[illegible] my dear, and do not [illegible]."

[illegible] let me tell him [illegible]" said Mary.

[illegible] if Henry won't [illegible] figures, suppose [illegible] in pa[illegible], when you [illegible] the other will be [illegible]

[illegible] she felt [illegible] little [illegible] little [illegible]—*[illegible] Presby[illegible]*

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for a friend named Ed. Harris. He left Silver Creek November 28, 1879, to go to Kansas. He left two children. He belonged to H. Woodfolk, and staid at Greenville plantation. Address me at Green Hill P. O. H. WOODFOLK.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, Rhoda Taylor. The last time I heard from her she was in Mobile, Ala., living on the corner of Lafayette street and Spring Hill road, at the two mile station. Had been getting letters from her quite often, but have not had one during the past nine months. Her last owner's name was John Rush. Please address me at Plantersville, Grimes Co., Texas. AARON TAYLOR.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to find my son, Fred Lamar, who lived in Calvert, Robertson Co. About Janua-1st he started for Kansas, stopped at Caddo, Indian Territory, and wrote to his brother, Lawrence Smith, for help and money. We have written several letters since, asking to whom to send the money, but have not received any answer. Tell him to write to me at Richmond, Fort Bend Co., Texas. MARIA WINFIELD.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my uncle, Frank Walker. He left Alabama in 1873 with his wife, Hattie, and son, Anderson, and went to the Mississippi bottoms. Also for uncle Rind Thomas, his three sons, Moses, Aaron and James; two daughters, Sylvia and Maria, and wife, Fanny. They left Alabama in 1867, and went to the Mississippi bottoms. My father, Matt Gales, died of yellow fever Sept. 15, 1877. Please address me at Chunky Station, Newton Co., Miss. HANDY GALES.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my mother, Susan; brothers, George and Louis; and sisters, Bemersion and Lydia. We were born in Hinds county, and belonged to Tolbert Henly. He moved from Hinds Co. to Mississippi City after the death of Mr. Henly. I was then sold to Mr. Wm. Griffin, on Black Creek. I am now living on the East Pascagoula, at Moss Point, Miss. Any information of the above will be thankfully received. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, whom I left in Hanover, Virginia. Her name was Rachal Snow. Her former owner's name was Allen. It is nearly 39 years since I heard from her. My brothers were Elly Scott and Israel Snow, and sister, Lucy Snow. Robin died while I was in Kentucky. I came from Kentucky with John Allen. Please address me at 294 Laurel street, New Orleans, La. SUSAN LOCKET.

Richmond, Hanover and Burnsville papers please copy.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for a woman named Caroline, who belonged to a man in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, named Hawkins, who sold her to John Smith, or "Goggle-eyed" Smith, as he was commonly called. Smith took her from the Nation to Texas, and sold her again. The whole family belonged to Delanes before they were scattered and sold. Her mother's name was Letta; father's, Samuel Melton; children's names, Amerietta, Susan, Esau, Angeline, Jacob, Oliver, Emeline and Isaac. If any one of your readers hear of such a person, they will confer a favor on her dear sister, Amerietta Gibson, by addressing me at Independence, Kas., P. O. Box 94.

WM. B. AVERY, Pastor.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire [illegible] mother's kindred. Her [illegible] was Stephen Thomas; [illegible] Priscilla Thomas; broth[illegible] Stephen, James, [illegible] and Andrew Jackson; sis[illegible] Virginia, Martha, Matilda and [illegible]. Virginia was drowned in [illegible]. Martha belonged to [illegible] of Culpepper coun[illegible] and Louisa be[illegible] Thomas. Mother's [illegible] Thomas, and [illegible] in Louisville, Ky. [illegible] He [illegible] who [illegible] in 1848 [illegible] then [illegible] whom she left [illegible]. She is now liv[illegible] me at Carle[illegible]

[illegible] DRAVER.

[illegible] to inquire [illegible]

to Curbington's brother, York Lett. Sister Susan belonged to Ham Hayes. Sister Maria, John Gatурd and Benjamin Huse staid with Isaac Curbington. My name was then Georgiana Hawarth. We all lived in Bowling Green, Ky. Geo Hitching brought me to Tennessee, leaving all my people in Kentucky, I was afterwards taken to Massachusetts, then to Louisiana and then to Texas, where I now am. A woman named Maria here claims me for a sister, but I am not sure that she is right. Address me at Huntsville, Texas, in care of Rev. B. M. Taylor, P. O. Box 109.

GEORGIANA HAWARTH.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for a nephew, of whom I have not heard in two years. The last I heard of him he wrote a letter to me at Allen P. O., La.; but at the time he wrote I was in New Orleans, going to school at Straight University, so I did not get his letter until I came back. I wrote immediately to Plaquemine P. O., where he said he was; but I failed to receive any answer, and his mother and grandmother are much grieved about him. We have written several times to Plaquemine P. O., Iberville parish. His mother's name is Frances Mack; grandmother's, Hannah Lewis. All his relatives are here at Allen except one brother and sister, Daniel E Brown and Charlotte Crenchnalie who are at Louisville, Kentucky. He was a tall, spare-made fellow, light complected, and had a very favorable countenance, and was about 20 years of age. My father's name is Wm. Price; he and mother separated during the war. Write to me at Allen, Natchitoches parish, La. D J. PRICE.

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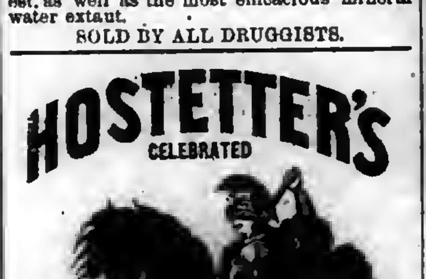

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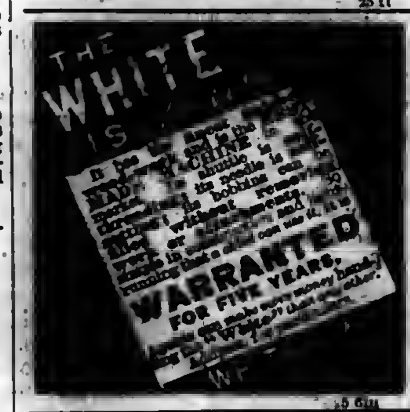

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OF DECAY.

[illegible]

ies in the South, and in very many instances excel the expectation of the most exacting critics. While we claim, from observation, that we have as creditable a showing of intelligent young people in our communion or congregation as any other Protestant body in the South, we would not deny that there remains much room for improvement with us as well as with other churches—white or colored.

We speak authoritatively when we say that there are three agencies, simple or compound, that deter a much larger body than is already with us, coming in our communion; and this charge of being noninstructive is certainly not one of these agencies. It may be a problematic one, but certainly not axiomatic.

The first agency is to be found in the untiring and ceaseless efforts of our Congregational brethren, whose church [illegible] the South is made up almost exclusively of young colored members. They labor almost exclusively for the young. They will frequently neglect and pass over a half dozen elder persons to reach, convert and educate one promising young person. They educate in their schools many of our sons and daughters, and having educated them, gather them into their churches upon terms of perfect social equality. We may well remember that the Congregational Church in the South is made up almost entirely of their former students and those immediately related to these students. We may here say that this bond of attachment is generated in their schools and universities, where they are received as equals, eat and drink side by side at the same table with their teachers. No difference on account of color. No lifting of the noses at these sable sons and daughters; no second table arrangements, as is sometimes tolerated and practiced. They have no white work in the South to the exclusion of the colored, and no colored work to the exclusion of the whites. These are great odds, and they weigh greatly against our instructive mode of preaching, when we seek to persuade the young and intelligent.

The second agency often outweighing our more instructive services is what is generally denominated race-pride. This agency is manifested in the disintegration of our young people to the African Methodist, or other bodies having colored bishops. Young people are naturally sensitive. They have not the faith to believe that the broken promises of the past will be accomplished in the future. They look for present full recognition. But let us here say that we have implicit and unwavering faith in the Methodist Episcopal Church. We, who have watched the steady upward march of the M. E. Church in the recognition of her colored children; we, who have seen her forty-four years ago censuring men for advocating the abolition of slavery, and have seen her marching upward until she ordained colored [illegible] elders, and two colored [illegible] bishops. When we remember that large bodies move slowly, we feel confident that the time is not far distant when the last vestige of prejudice on account of color shall be wiped out from [illegible]. The presence of thirty [illegible] delegates upon the floor of our late General Conference is a [illegible] of the times upon our Methodism. The victory will soon be [illegible]. We know of many men in [illegible] as barriers [illegible] of our people in the [illegible] the Head of [illegible] are living [illegible] communion, [illegible] of bishops to the [illegible] who would [illegible] deny or [illegible] the three despised [illegible]. All honor [illegible] are the heart of [illegible]

[illegible]

churches. The picture is not complete yet; only let one colored man walk in there with his family to hear the instructive sermon, and judge for yourself whether caste and prejudice are dead. This, the third great agency that is counteracting our best efforts, and leading "many under age to the streets and woods, hunting, playing and profaning the Sabbath." Our reason for saying Protestant Church is that this is not true of the Romanists. They will rent their pews and administer the sacrament to any who will rent and are in a state of grace to receive the sacrament.

Fraternity at Cincinnati.

[From the Daily Advocate.]

ADDRESS OF DR. HAYGOOD.

Concluded from last week.

When that Conference meets—when the English Methodisms, Irish Methodism, the Methodisms of the Canadas, of Australasia, India, China, Europe, and the many Methodisms of our great Union—Episcopal and non-Episcopal, Caucasian and African—when all these brothers meet together to advise, to bless and to help each other, then will the ascended fathers say, with deeper emphasis and larger meaning than the words ever bore before, "What hath God wrought!"

There is no more encouraging fact among all the encouraging facts of the bright day in which we live, than the coming together of all Christian people in close and brotherly sympathy. Of the endless and bitter logomachies that characterized a past age, this age says, "Let the dead bury their dead." Christians are learning to love and honor each other as never before—to love and honor each other for the sake of the Christ-image that is seen within them. We must, if Christ be in us, love our brother whom we have seen, when we see that Christ is also in him. For the basis and condition and soul of all true human brotherhood is in Christ Jesus, who is the Son of God and the Son of Man, and therefore, the brother of every man.

The two converted heathen of the Pacific islands, who met for the first time on the deck of a missionary ship, understood fraternity. Ignorant of each other's language, each saw something in the other that drew them together. Looking into each other's faces they read the "signs infallible" of the new life. Clasping hands, the one said, "Hallelujah!" The other answered "Amen!" They understood each other; they were looking for the good in each other; they found it; they loved each other; they were helpful to each other. Fraternity was established.

Mr. President, it is not in the traditions or the spirit of Methodism that it should be the last to feel the promptings or to realize the blessings of a broad, generous and true fraternity. The time has fully come for all Methodists to meet on the platform of Mr. Wesley's text: "If thy heart be as my heart, give me thy hand." [Applause.]

The different sections of our wide-spread country are being brought close together by steam and electricity. May they be brought together in affection also!

The opening of your great Cincinnati Southern Railroad was counted a very notable event by the business men. And so it was. A wise and energetic city does not spend twenty millions of dollars that her people may go on excursions to Lookout Mountain. Cincinnati seeks not a better view, but a broader field. She seeks the very heart of the gulf cotton States. And these States bid her 'Come on.'

But a few weeks ago the Southerners, by the thousand, came to see your "Queen City," on this beautiful Ohio, and the hospitality, good cheer and brotherhood of Cincinnati quite took their hearts away. Recently a large delegation from that city visited my own State. The Georgians received them as brothers wherever they went. I fell in with some of them, and I thought them very pleasant people to know. We wish them to come again and stay longer. I am told they were pleased with their visit.

A Georgia lady told me that there is serious apprehension that Georgia and Ohio are about to lose some of their children. [Hear!] I hope they may [illegible] all [illegible] heart [illegible]

our best Southern boys. [Applause.] And that one hundred thousand of your best boys were married to one hundred thousand of our best girls. [Applause and laughter.] Then we would beat the politicians. Moreover we would beat the editors—especially the Church editors—of whom I am one. And when we beat the politicians and the editors we will have a union and a peace that it will be a joy for the sun to look down upon. [Applause.]

My brethren, my countrymen, my fellow citizens, the Methodists, the Christians, the people of this country, will love each other if they be let alone. [Applause]

I came through Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, on my way to this city. The "Rock city" was in holiday dress. One man told me that "one million United States flags"—the veritable "Stars and Stripes"—had been sold in Nashville during her centennial week. [Long continued applause.] I know not the number they are numberless. They are everywhere, from the proud State house to the lonely cabins of the poor. There are great arches spanning the streets. These arches are twined with the national colors and decorated with countless little flags. They spanned the carriage ways that lead to the Southern Methodist publishing house. [Applause.] I could not get into the house without passing "under the flag." The little flags were all over the face of it, fluttering from every door and window of it. I slept in the house of John B. M'Ferrin (who is reported to have "surrendered on the last ten acres"), and there is a United States flag full two yards long, floating from the top of it. [Applause.]

Mr. President, "*Let us have peace!*" [Applause.]

If we Methodist preachers and people intend to allow Cincinnati merchants and Georgia merchants to love each other better than we do, then it is time to call for "mourners." [Continued applause.]

Mr. President and brethren, we find in what God has done for us and through us very much that is encouraging. But we should "rejoice with trembling." There are more than twenty five hundred thousand of us. Great are our responsibilities—to the country, to the world, to God.

Our greatest work is before us. "There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." Plans of Church enterprise that startled by their boldness fifty years ago are tame and meagre to-day. Plans that are counted large to-day will be reckoned small to-morrow. We smile when we are told that our fathers in England rejoiced when they had so much as $200 to place in the hands of Pilmoor and Boardman, when they were sent across the Atlantic to plant Methodism on this continent. In one hundred years from to-day, those who come after us will smile that we took pleasure in what we now esteem our courage and our liberality. Already there are indications that conceptions of Christian work, commensurate with the opportunities of our time, are beginning to assert themselves in the consciences of Christian men. Within one year we are told that twelve persons in the United States gave three million dollars to the cause of foreign missions. One man gave a round million. There is a streak of millennial light in such gifts to God and humanity.

This is a day of great triumphs over matter. The spiritual in man begins to dominate the material in nature. Her subtlest and mightiest forces man is learning to employ in the service of his pleasures, his avarice and his ambition. Marvelous is the progress of invention; marvelous are the triumphs of mind over blind and dumb nature; marvelous is the boldness of the great builders and projectors. What faith they have in their science, in themselves, in the permanence of nature and the constancy of her law! It is the day of trans-continental railroads and ocean cables; of St. Gothard tunnels and African explorations; of Suez canals and Panama ocean ways. Surely there are "giants" in these days.

Why, sir, they talk of redeeming Sahara by turning the sea into it. And one bold thinker has proposed to dig away part of Alaska and let in the warm currents of the Pacific Ocean upon the ice and death of Arctic regions. These schemes [illegible] but it is not vis[illegible] of our souls, [illegible]

to talk of warming into perennial life and beauty the frozen regions of unbelief and spiritual night.

Shall it always be true that "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light?" If the children of this world, for money, and fame, and power, can tunnel the Alps at the cost of many millions of money and the sacrifice of hundreds of lives, shall not the children of the Kingdom expend millions of money and lay down hundreds of lives to carry salvation to every nation under heaven?

It is "faith that overcomes the world," whether in the labors that redeem a wilderness or a nation.

If men of the world believe in science, may we not believe in the Gospel?

If they rely upon the permanence of nature and the constancy of her laws, cannot we rely upon the permanence of that Kingdom that endureth forever, and upon the constancy of him who is "without variableness or shadow of turning?"

Shall the men of this world, sustained only by their faith in things "seen and temporal," surpass in the broadness and boldness of their schemes of conquest the Church of God, sustained by faith in things "unseen and eternal," encouraged by the promise of Jesus Christ, and succored by the "powers of the world to come?"

Pardon me, Mr. President and brethren, for alluding once more to the mission work of our Churches. If anything worthy is to come out of our fraternity and our Ecumenical Conferences, surely one result will be a vast increase of our faith and zeal and enterprise in the work of converting the many millions of the heathen world. Vain is our boast of more than four million Methodists, if when we are drawn together in the bonds of Christian brotherhood, we do not realize the greatness both of our opportunity and responsibility.

"Out of discipleship comes apostleship," Philip Brooks tells us. It is true; and it is also true that out of brotherhood comes an increment of power that no array of mere numbers can express. And power means responsibility. Brethren, in this "home stretch of the nineteenth century" it seems that Providence is about to put us to the severest test that can try the very spirit and life of a Church; to try us in the use of vast resources. We are told to "use this world as not abusing it." Do we consider the importance and difficulty of so using the power of great Churches as not abusing that?

When we are using our power in pushing the conquests, not simply of Methodism, but of Christianity, then, be sure, we are not abusing our power. But a great Church that is not doing its missionary work is a fearful thing to contemplate. It is nigh unto cursing and death.

Long time have we been praying to God to open the doors of the heathen world. God has lifted these doors off their hinges. Do we read the "signs" of these times? Do we see that God makes even the "wrath of man praise him," and that "He restrains the remainder" of wrath? Do we see that in his own way God is using the men of this world, bent only on their own schemes, to open the way for his people? Do we see how the all-embracing, all observing, over-ruling Providence, through wars and conquests, through explorations and inventions, through the sword power and the money-power, through the tongue-power and the pen-power of this world, is making the "crooked places straight," and the "rough places smooth?" Do we see how God uses even the kingdoms of this world that "come with observation," to "prepare the way" of the "Son of Man" and the "Son of God," whose "kingdom cometh not with observation?"

Diplomatists may "rectify frontiers; conquerers may "change the map of nations," but it is the Church of Christ alone that, by God's help and blessing, changes the hearts and the homes of the world.

If now our Methodist fraternity and our Methodist Ecumenical Conferences can only kindle in our souls inextinguishable fires of missionary zeal—if they can only show us how to evoke and to use the vast resources of thought and impulse, of culture and money, of men and women, of faith and love that God has committed to our Methodist millions, then may we indeed bless the day that brings together our Methodist brotherhood.

May all our numberings of Israel be not for the glory of Israel, but for encouraging the faith of the people, that they "are well able to subdue the land" that is promised; that they may now "go up and possess it" in its length and breadth, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Savior and King.

Brethren, may the spirit of Christ guide your General Conference! May it inspire your Church! May it inspire ours! May it sanctify us all! And may it help us to help each other in the Lord, to the good of men and the glory of His holy name! [Great applause.]

Education in the South.

BY JAMES MITCHELL, D.D.

Will the authorities of the Church allow me to utter a respectful word on the subject of Education in the South; not in a general way, but bearing on the Church work among the whites as well as colored.

We feel grateful for the aid rendered colored schools, and must credit the Northeastern part of the Church for the greater measure of zeal, self-sacrifice and liberality in this good work—the colored schools under our care and those under the care of other Protestant Churches attest this devotion.

But an equally great work, if not a greater, remains to be done in aiding the white population of the South. Will the Northwest and Central States emulate the Northeast and grant their proportion now—there are over seven millions of white people in the South and it is safe to say that over one half are illiterate, and need the helping hand of their more fortunate brothers.

Our Board of Education has been formed for years. It was formed by the best minds of the Church—Bishop Janes and Dr. M'Clintock among the departed, and some of the most able and influential among the living—called it into being, for great and holy purposes, among others that of moving on the inert masses of the South, white as well as colored.

The late Educational Convention asked the General Conference to recognize this general educational work, and the appointment of an able secretary to stir our slumbering Church to action. We of the South were hopeful that primary education in our poor parishes would then come up for care and place, as well as the endowment of higher Northern schools, trusting that God would set before him an open door that no man could shut, while raising a thank offering worthy of the growing wealth of this rising nation, now the leading Protestant nation of the world in number of home population. The German empire is composed of several small nations, with a large proportion of Romanists. England has a wider detached empire, as Mr. Gladstone claims, but she has not an equally compact home population, and can never have again. The census of this month will place us in this advanced position. The authorities of our Church know this, nor is it in pride I remind them that they are the watchmen over what is now possibly the largest Protestant Church in this nation. But do we lead all others relatively in benevolence and educational effort? I fear not.

The General Conference took an unusual step on the subject, possibly the best that could be done, all things considered, as they had no power to elect an Educational Secretary, the Board of Education having reserved that right and duty to itself. The Conference thereupon empowered the bishops to act for it, in aid of the Board of Education, so that the whole Episcopal body becomes part and parcel of our Board of Education. To that institution they carry no new, undefined powers, but their great experience and wisdom, and the strong pulsations of great hearts watching over humanity. *It is enough;* the Board shall live, and dare, and do for the poor and ignorant of Christ's flock. The lambs of the flock are Christ's greatest care, and the moral acquisitive power of our ten million movement must come, not from the academic shades where move the sons of wealth, but from the cabins of the unlettered poor of Christ, of whom the Holy Spirit writes in the 72d Psalm.

I have no doubt the Board of Education will place one or more secretaries in the field, to guide and direct the Church in raising a gift offering worthy of the one hundredth year of her Methodist organization. We do not forget that Dr. R. S. Rust is one of these secretaries entitled to large donations for his special cause, but we need one or more for the white work.

The people of the South feel the need of cheap, good schools, during eight months of the year at least. Country schools in the South last not much over three months in the year in the poorer sections, and in all neighborhoods good schools are too costly for the poor of our people, and yet they are valued in the South as well as in the North.

A young minister who can teach and will give himself freely to the work of teaching and preaching in our circuits, will be able to gather a white congregation as well as a school—*reason*, we have an abundance of country preachers in the South, but few of them can teach, or if they can they do not. Again, I repeat it, good schools are valued in the South as well as in the North. Cheapen our schools and the whole Southern people will bless you, for as matters now stand a first-class education costs too much in the South.

There is room for the work of Christian women who are willing to devote themselves to the business of teaching, and they may become as useful as were, "the helpers" in the days of St. Paul. Shall the devotees of Rome give the only examples of singleness of aim in building up their spiritual dominion over souls? Will not the faithful of our Church come South and aid their Southern sisters in training and educating their children in Church and other schools?

It is my conviction that a prudent movement can be organized in harmony with the views and wishes of our brethren of the Church in the South that will be a blessing to many a neighborhood and give work to many an educated mind now idle.—*Atlanta Methodist Advocate, June 23.*

CLIPPING HAS BEEN REMOVED

I can't abide to see men throw away their tools in that way the minute the clock begins to strike, as if they took no pleasure i' their work, and was afraid of doing a stroke too much. I hate to see a man's arm drop down as if he was shot, before the clock's fairly struck, just as if he'd never a bit o' pride and delight in 's work. The very grind-stone all go an turning a bit after you loose it.—*Adam Bede.*

General News Items.

The Republicans of Maine nominated Gov. Davis by acclamation. In Vermont, Col. Roswell Farham was nominated for Governor.

The Hon. Wm. S. Shallenberger has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania.

Bishop Borgess, of the Catholic Diocese of Detroit, has come out against excursions, fairs and picnics as a means of raising funds for the church.

The late severe rains and floods in the district of Leuben, near Breslau, Prussia, destroyed 165 houses, and caused the death of fifty-six persons.

The House of Commons refused to allow Charles Bradlaugh to take oath or affirm, and on his refusal to retire, he was ejected and imprisoned on the tower.

General Garfield has been in public life about twenty years, and to-day his entire wealth consists of his little farm in Northern Ohio and a modest house in Washington.

Telegrams from Buenos Ayres say there has been fighting during three consecutive days, and that the national army, up to to-night, had been unable to force its way into the city.

A cable dispatch from London announces that the new historic Wesleyan Chapel, founded by John Wesley, which was partially destroyed by fire last December, has been restored and reopened.

The Porte, in reply to the identical note of the powers, promises to try to persuade the Albanians to surrender the territory ceded to Montenegro, but absolutely refuses to employ armed force.

Boys under twenty years old in Memphis, who want to play cards or billiards, or drink intoxicating liquors, must carry written permits from their parents or they will be refused by saloon-keepers.

A locust plague has inflicted enormous damages in that portion of Asiatic Turkey lying south of the Caucasian mountains. Over twenty thousand men are employed in endeavoring to destroy them.

The press of the capital denounces the American authorities in Arizona for harboring Gen. Marqueze and allowing him to organize revolutionary bands to invade Mexico. Meanwhile Marquese has entered Lower California at the head of a considerable force.

Mrs. Gen. Garfield is a lady of a sweet and winning spirit, and of a bright and cultivated mind. Her intellect has kept pace with her husband's; she has studied the books he studied, taken up languages with him, and has so trained herself as to fit her boys for college in the most thorough manner. She is a little lady, graceful in carriage, and having most frank and charming manners.

A justice of the peace in Pennsylvania recently fined a man $16.08 for uttering twenty-three separate and distinct profane oaths. The law of that State provides that, "if any person of the age of sixteen years or upward shall profanely curse or swear by the name of God, Christ Jesus, or the Holy Ghost," he shall, upon conviction thereof, "forfeit the sum of sixty-seven cents for every such profane curse or oath."

A society for the repression of duelling has been formed in Camden, S. C. The objects are to regulate and organize "the public opinion and moral sense of the people to a true preception of the criminality of this wicked and pernicious practice," to take measures to procure an adjustment of personal difficulties which might tend to induce a duel, "and to use and enforce all legal means of preventing" duelling. Judge Kershaw, a Major General in the Confederate service, is the president.

Spain threatens active hostilities if China refuses an apology and a compensation for her alleged interference with coolie emigration. Spain declares her determination to occupy ports in Formosa, and to blockade the Chinese coast. The Pekin government insists that the attempted exportation of coolies was contrary to the treaty [illegible] violation of integrity and [illegible] ity. Public opinion [illegible] credit the extreme [illegible] cea. Spain is [illegible] moral support of [illegible] Peru.

SOUTHWESTERN

C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

DAY, JULY 1, 1880.

You Paid for Your Paper?

[illegible] who have not paid for [illegible] SOUTHWESTERN will please [illegible] the money to their pastor, or [illegible] We need the money due us, [illegible] have sent out bills to the [illegible] whose accounts are unsettled. If your pastor has sent for the [illegible] you and you have not paid [illegible] will confer a great favor on him and us by paying him at [illegible] you will thus help him to [illegible] to us, besides you will [illegible] SOUTHWESTERN better [illegible] you will no longer owe for it.

SIX MONTHS.

[illegible] and premium book [illegible] this time of the year for [illegible] Send on the names and [illegible]

[illegible] Wiley University, [illegible], Texas, has been [illegible]

[illegible] communications are not [illegible] Given up hotel rates of [illegible] on Steamboats [illegible] Louisiana and New Orleans will accept our [illegible] Observer will accept our [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Dr. Ben[illegible] at the Cal[illegible] takes [illegible] of the Church [illegible] Twenty [illegible] the poet and [illegible] of the Guest. [illegible]

[illegible] Peter [illegible] The Elizabeth [illegible] Sun. [illegible] The [illegible]

The Presidential Contest.

Another presidential contest is upon us, and from one end of the land to another, from now until November, the all absorbing topic will be, "Who will be our next President and Vice President?" The Republican party has nominated General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and General Arthur, of New York, as its candidates; and the Democratic party has nominated General Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. William H. English, of Indiana. The whole country is to be congratulated upon the nomination of four men against whom so little can be said as to their private characters. All are gentlemen of high standing. General Garfield has a splendid record as a scholar, soldier, financier and legislator. He is a member of, and occasionally, in former years preached in the Christian or Campbellite Church. General Arthur has the record of a strong and reliable man. His contest with President Hayes over the collectorship at New York brought him prominently before the country, and as that contest is fully understood, General Arthur's reputation as an honest, upright man has steadily gained. General Hancock has a good record as a soldier, and stands very high, especially among the people of the South, because of his course during reconstruction times. Mr. English is a prominent banker in Indianapolis, and has a good congressional record in addition to his standing as a successful business man. With four such respectable gentlemen as candidates there ought to be little or no personal bitterness in the canvass. We hope it will be so.

While we have reason to expect that there will be but little personal bitterness in the canvass, we fully realize that many things indicate that the present promises to be one of the most hotly contested presidential elections the nation has ever seen. The parties are so closely balanced that each goes into the contest with a fair show of success. The Democrats claim they were defrauded out of the Presidency in 1876, and have so persistently affirmed this that the rank and file of the party believe it. The Democrats have a solid South to begin

CLIPPING HAS BEEN TAKEN

The growth and development of ministerial character and ability, and of good church life and efficiency among our colored people in the South, during the past fifteen years has been simply marvelous.

Rev. L. P. Cushman, last week, and Rev. A. E. P. Albert, on the first page of this issue, takes "Observer" to task, and we also have communications from Revs. Stephen Priestly, S. Duncan, E. Williams, G. B. Lynch, L. Johnson, and Prince King, on the same line. We are real glad to have our brethren so quick to resent what they think an unjust criticism upon our people. It is possible, however, to be too sensitive. It is a good rule never to take any hard criticism as applying to ourselves if we can help it, and remember that some of the wisest things Christ said were his severest. Having published Bros. Cushman and Albert's articles in full we give the substance of the communication from the other brethren named:

Did "Observer" intend to tell the world that the M. E. Church is not organized in the South? This cannot be true. What have the annual conferences been publishing in its Minutes for fifteen years or more? What have the preachers been doing all this time? Have our Bishops been telling falsehoods in their addresses on the Southern work? All the colored people did not live on the plantation, many of the colored people have been raised with intelligent white people, and know but very little of the old plantation style, and we have but few plantation churches, at least in Louisiana. I know of no young preacher that is following the weakness of the old ones in Louisiana. If the old men are weak God has brought strength out of their weakness, by these old men, and has given the M. E. Church a power in the South second to none. The writer says in a certain church members are taken into the church on relating their experience. The preachers of the Louisiana Conference know very well that a person has to come into the church on probation. That certain church and preacher ought to be named, and not tell to the world that this is the present condition of the M. E. Church among the colored people of the South as a general thing. How can the M. E. Church be the highest in morals without good ministerial standing among her preachers. Surely the ministry raises the moral standard of the people. In regard to converts I would like to know if it is not the preachers business to gain converts, this should be his aim which the writer seems to speak against. Also it is said that many of our preachers are driving our young people from the congregations. Now this may be so in a few cases, but it is not true, as a rule, among our colored preachers in the South. The hundreds that the writer mentions of not knowing our doctrines, rules and usages, are they to be blamed? Rather let them be helped.

As to the thousands leaving the M. E. Church going to other denominations, please state what church, or conference that has lost these thousands of our members. It is a great mistake. Our numbers are increasing every year and our people are being raised to a higher standard every year. We have had a few that have followed the M. E. Church for the loaves and fishes and these were not the ignorant ones who have gone over to other denominations, and this was because they could not get things to suit themselves. Now if the colored preachers of the South are so weak and ignorant set them aside at once and check this evil.

As to the location of our churches. If it was not for the white man's property near our churches in the centre of many cities and towns our churches would have been burned down, which every preacher knows in the South had already begun. White people don't like to locate by negroes as a general thing. Why put the blame upon the church? The writer says the Baptist and other denominations are organizers, and a few of our revival preachers have gone over to the Baptist and carried our Discipline and usages. Now, if they are such good builders and organizers what need have they for our books and usages? If they use them they will soon be Methodists. The article referred does injustice to the M. E. Church and its colored preachers.

Residences of the Bishops.

Bishop Levi Scott will continue to reside at Odessa, Delaware; Bishop Simpson, at Philadelphia; Bishop Bowman, at St. Louis; Bishop Harris, at New York; Bishop Foster, at Boston; Bishop Wiley, at Cincinnati; Bishop Merrill, at Chicago; Bishop Andrews, at Washington City; Bishop Peck, at Syracuse, N. Y.; Bishop Warren, at Atlanta, Ga; Bishop Foss, at St. Paul, Minn; Bishop Hurst, at Des Moines, Iowa; Bishop Haven, at San Francisco.

Support of Bishops.

The following circular letter from Drs. Hunt and Stowe, the treasurer and assistant treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, explains itself, and we trust every pastor will read it and at once act upon its suggestions. The support of the Bishops soon must come entirely from the free will offerings of the people. Up to this time a part of their support came from the proceeds of the Book Concern; but the last General Conference directed that after next January no money should be paid from the Book Concern for the support of the Bishops:

EPISCOPAL FUND.

NEW YORK and CHICAGO, June 15, 1880.

DEAR BROTHER—By action of the recent General Conference at Cincinnati four additional Bishops were elected to meet the demands of the Church. This increase in the number of Bishops requires a proportionate increase of money to meet their salaries. The Conference also adopted a plan which will shortly relieve the "Book Concern" of all responsibility connected with the support of the Bishops.

The Book Committee directed us to place this matter before the Church, and request the Pastors to add twenty-five per cent. to the amounts apportioned to the several charges for the current year. We are satisfied the Church will meet this claim in full if properly brought before it.

Will you please present these facts to your people, and if possible secure twenty-five per cent. additional to the amount apportioned for this year.

You will also greatly oblige by sending the funds to us or to the Book Concern at New York, Cincinnati, or to any of the Depositories, as, for this purpose, as fast as received. They are needed to [illegible] response from [illegible] each generous, [illegible] submitting [illegible] of the [illegible] York.

Mrs. Louisa Wilhemine Cambias.

This sister in the Lord fell asleep in Jesus in this city Monday, June 21, 1880, at seven o'clock in the morning, aged 54 years, two months and twenty days. Her maiden name was Becker, and she was born in Blasheim, Prussia, and was confirmed in the Lutheran church at the age of fourteen. In 1845 she came to America and made her home in New Orleans. Here she met her now bereaved husband and they were married in December 1846, and during nearly thirty-four years she was a loving and faithful wife. She was the mother of twelve children, six of whom had passed on before her to the spirit world. Five of her children died in infancy, and the other, a son of nineteen years, died in 1867, happy in the Lord. The oldest living son is now twenty-five, and the oldest daughter is twenty-three, while the youngest child is ten years old.

Mrs. Cambias began her real religious life soon after her marriage. In 1848, when she was happily converted in the Methodist Protestant Church, under the preaching of Rev. Messrs. Graves and Presley, she united with that Church with her husband. As that Church was disbanded she and her husband united with the Moreau Street M. E. Church, South, of which they remained members until the re-organization of the M. E. Church in New Orleans in 1863. From that time until her death she was a faithful member of the Church. She is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends. As a wife she was loving, kind and diligent; as a mother her whole aim was that her children might grow up in respectability, intelligence and piety, and as a Christian she was not demonstrative but sincere and faithful.

Her funeral took place from Ames M. E. Church; the pastor, Rev. Dr. Bristor, and presiding elder, Rev. Dr. Hartzell, conducting the solemn services. The pastor gave a touching address, and the large number of friends present gave evidence of their love and esteem of the character of the departed. May the blessed Master sustain and comfort the stricken husband and children.

Bishop Warren's Appeal.

Bishop Warren proposes to follow the example of his predecessor in the South, the now sainted Gilbert Haven, and speak often to the Church through the press. This is well, and the new Bishop writes grandly. He takes in the situation and sees at once the great work we have on hand in the South. His latest is an appeal in the New York *Advocate*, for women missionaries to come South and work in our Churches, among white and colored people. He states the occasion and plan for the proposed work as follows:

THE OCCASION.

The census tells us that thirty-nine per cent. of the entire population of the South cannot read. The North has had tides of ignorant foreign voters flowing in upon it for seventy years. Yet of the 2,000,000 voters in the county unable to read, 1,700,000 are in the sparse populations of the South. An agent of the American Bible Society told me he had lately finished canvassing a country, which he named, and found one third of the families without any Bible. Included in this number were twenty ministers, regular members of a great denomination—not Methodist, not colored—and in charge of Churches. They be blind leaders of the blind. This statement seemed incredible to me, and I hope to have it disproved. Of twenty-two scholars old enough to read, brought into a Sabbath-school in a week by one of our missionary ladies, only five could read at all. These people are our countrymen, our associate sovereigns. They have been deprived of the blessings we have enjoyed. They must be helped. The strong must bear these burdens of the weak. They cannot be reached by Churches and preaching. They must be reached, if at all, by personal visitation.

THE PLAN.

Christ's house-to-house plan is the ideal. It took the death of Stephen and the havoc made by Saul to compel the Pentecostal Church to be scattered abroad every where preaching the word. We need a devout, godly woman to volunteer to go into each of at least one hundred of our individual Churches in the South the coming winter. She will work in connection with the pastor—perhaps live in his family. Her work will be to bring the results of education, the culture of the best civilization, the charm of womanhood, and the grace of Christ, into immediate contact with individuals. She will be a Bible reader, a Sunday-school agent, a Church missionary. This plan already has the indorsement of the friends of the South. Dr. Fuller and the pastor of our Church at Atlanta have seen its working. Mrs. Rust and Mrs. Hartzell have written earnestly in its favor, and it is being tried with success in New Orleans. It is neither new nor chimerical. It is Christ's way of work. The nation has [illegible] under [illegible] pouring the influence of one section on another through individuals. Thus the Western Reserve was settled, and it has already turned the scale in politics several times. In 1845 an effort was made by ex-Gov. Slade and Beechers to send scores of teachers to Indiana. It resulted in the greatest good. We already have teachers in the South of the most heroic kind. We have numerous churches, but we must have the servants of Christ to compel the people to come in.

This work is now being organized by the preachers of Philadelphia and the workers of the South. Its management will be offered to some existent organization—the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, or the General Missionary Society. The purpose of this article is to feel the pulse of the Church in three particulars: Are there individuals, properly recommended, who would spend a winter in the South for this purpose at their own expense? Is there money in the treasury of God's stewards to support the work already begun, and to enlarge it a hundred fold? Are there individual Churches willing to support a missionary of their own under proper direction?

Philadelphia, June 14.

Women to the Front.

The General Conference decided that according to the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church women could not be licensed to preach, and, of course, could not therefore be ordained. The work of those who believe that women ought to be licensed and ordained, will now be to labor to have the Discipline, on this point, changed. But the General Conference did do one very wise thing in relation to the women of the Church. It decided that she should hereafter be eligible to any office in the Church to which laymen are. They can be Stewards, Trustees, Leaders, Sunday-school superintendents, etc. This is right. We have too many officers in the Church who are such simple because they are men, instead of because they are qualified for their offices. Let these step aside and let their places be filled with holy, active, and competent women.

The Greenback Nominee.

Hon. James B. Weaver, nominated for the presidency by the Greenback convention, at Chicago, was born at Dayton, Ohio, in June, 1833. After receiving a common school education he studied law, and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1856. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa Infantry, and rose by successive steps to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. After the war he returned to his law practice in Iowa, and was elected district attorney in the second judicial district of that State in 1866. In 1867 he became United States assessor of internal revenue for the first Iowa district, holding the office for six years. The Greenback party nominated him for Congress in 1878, and he was elected over the Republican candidate by a majority of 2,058. He gained some notoriety in Congress as the author of a bill which proposes to issue a large amount of additional greenbacks, to pay additional bounties to Union soldiers, in order to make their pay in greenbacks during the war equal to what it would be in greenbacks worth par in gold.

Alcorn University.

This school, located at or near Rodney, Mississippi, is the State institution for the education of colored young men and women. At its head is Rev. Dr. H. R. Revels, a man of large experience and fine qualities as a scholar, instructor and Christian gentleman. He has associated with him a full corps of professors. It was our privilege to visit this institution during a late commencement week, and we take pleasure in testifying to its good character. The buildings are large and commodious, and the courses of study include the classics, English branches, normal training, etc. The expenses are moderate. Read the advertisement in another column and for all needed information address Rev. Dr. Revels, Rodney, Mississippi.

From the *Mississippi Republican*, of Jackson: "Gen. Stewart, President of the Oxford University, with several members of the faculty and many ladies of Oxford have just completed the organization of a Union Sunday-school of the colored Methodist and Baptist people of that city. The scheme bids fair to prove a grand success. The colored people seem to be delighted at the interest taken in their moral and religious instruction by their former masters, and often express their surprise at why the white folks didn't start this work long ago. May the God of the poor crown the efforts of those Christian-hearted men and women, and may their example have its due effect throughout the South."

Dr. J. H. Vincent is expected back from London in season for the opening of the Chautauqua meetings.

The Democratic National Convention.

The national convention of the Democratic party met in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 22, and was called to order by W. H. Barnum, chairman of the national committee. Hon. George M. Hoadley, of Ohio, was selected temporary chairman, and the usual committees were appointed.

On Wednesday, June 23, the committee on credentials reported, excluding the Tammany contestants from New York, and admitting the Butler delegation from Massachusetts on a half vote. The report was adopted, and the Tammany delegates invited to seats on the floor. Hon. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, was elected permanent president of the convention. Nominations being declared in order, Mr. McElrath, for the California delegation, nominated Stephen J. Field; Geo. Gray, of Delaware, nominated Senator Thomas F. Bayard; Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, nominated Wm. R. Morrison; Senator Voorhies, of Indiana, nominated Thomas A. Hendricks; Mr. Sweeney, of Ohio, nominated Hon. A. G. Thurman; Dan Dougherty, of Philadelphia, nominated W. S. Hancock.

THE BALLOTS.

The first ballot resulted:

Total vote cast			135½
Hancock	171	Bayard	153½
Payne	81	Thurman	88½
Field	65	Morrison	61
Hendricks	49½	Tilden	38
Seymour	8	Loveland	5
Bond	1	Randall	3
Lathrop	1	McClellan	2
Black	1	English	1
Parker	1	Jewett	1
Ewing	1		

The chair announced that no one having received two-thirds there was no choice.

At 6 p. m. the convention adjourned to 10 a. m. next day.

On Thursday a second ballot was taken, but before the vote was declared changes were made, and then the nomination became a unanimous one.

For Vice President William H. English, of Indiana, was unanimously nominated.

THE PLATFORM.

Henry Watterson, from the committee on resolutions, reported the platform, which was adopted unanimously:

The Democrats of the United States in convention assembled declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last national convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism. No sumptuary laws; separation of church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

3. Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; strict maintenance of public faith, State and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

4. Subordination of the military to the civil power and general and thorough reform of the civil service.

5. The right to free ballot is a right preservative of all right, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

6. The existing administration is a representative of conspiracy only, and the claim of right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

7. The great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history, the will of the people was set aside under the threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from civil war, submitted for the time, in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

8. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of the usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

[Note.—This was read again in response to demands, and was received with applause.]

9. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy; and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself with the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

11. An amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

12. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely; and public land for actual settlers.

13. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against cormorants and commune.

14. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of the Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and national honor abroad, and above all upon the promise of such change in the administration of the government as shall insure a genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

THE CANDIDATES.

Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 14, 1824. His early education was received at an academy at Norristown. At 16 he entered West Point, and graduated with credit June 30, 1844. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and at its close was a second lieutenant of infantry. From 1848 to 1861 he was in the military service in various capacities. When the war broke out he was stationed at Los Angeles, California; he offered his services to Pennsylvania and the National Government. Gen. Scott ordered him to Washington, and President Lincoln commissioned him a brigadier general of volunteers Sept. 23. He served with the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. McClellan recommended his promotion to be major-general. He also obtained the brevets of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel in the regular army. He fought at South Mountain and Antietam, and became a division commander.

He was commissioned major-general of volunteers in November, 1862, and was assigned to command the Second Corps in June, 1863. For his gallantry at Gettysburg, where he was wounded, Congress voted him a resolution of thanks. On recovering from his wounds in 1864, he commanded a corps under Gen. Grant, and participated in all the great battles up to the operations around Petersburg, when he was compelled to retire from service for a while owing to his wounds breaking out anew.

He was detached from the Army of the Potomac, Nov. 26th and placed at the head of a veteran corps of 50,000, at Winchester, Va, with an entire command of 100,000 men. When the murder of Lincoln occurred he was summoned to Washington, and executed the sentence of court martial against Mrs. Surratt. In July, 1865 he was assigned to command of the Middle Department, with headquarters at Baltimore. In July 1866 he was put in command of the department of Missouri, and conducted several Indian campaigns. He subsequently commanded Louisiana, Texas, Dakota, and the Department of the East—the last his present charge, with headquarters on Governor's Island.

Wm. H. English, the nominee for the vice presidency, was born in Scott county, Indiana, August 27, 1822. After receiving a good common school education, he spent three years at the University of South Hanover, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1845. In 1843, he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives of Indiana. During Polk's administration, Mr. English was a clerk in the Treasury Department. In 1851 was Speaker of the State Legislature, and in 1852 was elected a member of the Lower House of Congress, and was several times re-elected, when he retired to private life. Mr. English is popular with the Democracy in Indiana, and that fact dictated his nomination.

A Rebuke to the West Point Snobs.

Hon. Alexander W. Ramsey, Secretary of War, in his address to the graduates, spoke the right words, in view of the Whittaker case:

"It is pre-eminently the duty of the graduates of this academy, who are beneficiaries of all our people, to symbolize their faith in the vital source of our nation's strength, the equality of manhood, by recognizing the right of all persons, of whatever condition, to strive for the attainment of such a position as their abilities and desires may warrant. It is an ignoble thing to be governed by imaginary superiority over any of our less fortunate fellow citizens born of adventitious circumstances, and thrice ignoble to make active exhibition of so unworthy a sentiment by oppressing those we may deem beneath us. A true manhood dictates the extending of a helping hand to lift up the lowly, and words of encouragement to those who are struggling to elevate themselves. I ask you, my young friends, to give some thought to these suggestions, and to cultivate, not only of love of country, but as well a love for the sentiment of which our country was born."

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Harris is in New York editing the new Discipline. His part of the work is about complete.

—Rev. Dr. D. P. Kidder, Professor of Practical Theology in Drew Theological Seminary, has resigned, and will re-enter the pastorate.

—J. H. Bailey, late of Springfield, La., writes us from East St. Louis, Illinois, where he has removed, that he is very well satisfied with his new location.

—Judge W. B. Hyman, recently appointed Surveyor of the Port, has entered upon the duties of his office, and retained as his chief deputy a son of Gov. Wells, his predecessor.

—Rev. Dr. G. R. Crooks, formerly editor of the *Methodist* has been elected to fill the chair made vacant in Drew Theological Seminary by the election of Rev. Dr. Hurst to the Bishopric.

—Mrs. Isabella Howells writes from Brenham, Texas, to the editor: "I have been watching the proceedings of the General Conference with deep interest, and pray God to bless the Church and save the people for Christ's sake."

—Rev. W. H. Traeger has been transferred from the North-west German Conference by Bishop Harris to this city and stationed at our Second German Church. He has entered upon his work with zeal and gives evidence of success.

—Bishop Simpson left Philadelphia last week for San Francisco, where he will soon embark for Japan and China. He meets the Central China Mission at Kiukiang October 13th, the Foochow Mission October 23; the Japan Mission, at Yokohama, August 12, and the North China Mission, at Peking, September 16.

—The Republicans of the Third Congressional district of this State are much discouraged because Judge Beattie declined the congressional nomination. A new convention will be called. Many will urge Judge Beattie to reconsider his action, and this would accord with the wishes of his friends. The name of Linden E. Beatley, editor of the Donaldsonville *City Press*, is freely used, and it is believed he will be an acceptable candidate. The Morgan City *Free Press* and Republicans of Pattersonville, St. Mary parish, have favored Mr. Beatley's candidacy in a flattering manner.

—Bishop Hurst during the past few years has been instrumental chiefly in raising $310,000 as a permanent endowment to Drew Seminary to take the place of this endowment lost by the financial failure of Daniel Drew, after whom the institution was named. It was a fitting compliment to him that a professorship should be named after him. This was done on motion of Gen. Fisk, by the trustees.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

R. Anderson, Centreville: "A Baptist preacher, Milton Hunter, joined us May 30."

Geo. E. Lynch: "On June 20, at St. James church, Hahnville, a basket meeting was held, and $25 raised. Revs. Priestley and King were present, and all enjoyed themselves."

H. J. Wright, Alexandria: "The Robert Raikes Centennial was observed in the Murray Street Church. The walls were decorated with wreaths, arches, flowers and mottoes. 'Robert Raikes' appeared in gilt letters, over an arch of evergreen hung in the pulpit. The picture of John Wesley was also encircled in a wreath. On the right were the figures 1780-1880. Under the picture of Wesley, in gilt letters, was 'God Bless Our School.' Vases of flowers adorned the pulpit. The classes were handsomely arranged. There were 138 pupils present. They were addressed by the superintendent, Prince Prather, of the Baptist church, and Rev. Joseph Allen. At 2 p. m. Rev. H. C. Duncan, of the Episcopal church, came in as did a representative of every church in town. Rev. R. Johnson introduced Rev. Duncan who delivered a very impressive address on Robert Raikes. The choir sang some beautiful pieces. A collection of $17.70 was taken up."

TEXAS.

Turner Jackson, Whitman Station: "I received the 100 Sunday-school cards on the 30th receipt of the Sunday-school Union."

Richard Williams, Willis: "I found Destville a small work and a poor one. I have now two churches, with two Sunday-schools. People are hard at work on the farms."

W. H. Jackson, San Pedro: "Rev. L. Lade closed a protracted meeting with 32 converts and 33 accessions. Centennial day was observed, and $1.50 taken up for the Sunday-school Union."

TENNESSEE.

H. Primm, Spring Hill: "The centennial service will long be remembered. Addresses were made by Wm. A. McKissack, M. Darden, H. W. Simms, H. Bonds, O. Gregg. Collection $5.25."

J. F. Summerhill, Cedar Grove: "The centennial was observed handsomely. The church was decorated with ferns, and a wreath in the center of an arch, walls and posts covered with flowers. The Carroll county school was present. A stage was prepared and queens were crowned. White and black celebrated together. The collection was $1.30. The people have but little money, and take most of their earnings in trade."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. Gaston, Okolona: "Centennial services were held May 16th; a large congregation were perfectly satisfied with the occasion. We collected for the Sunday-school Union $3.85."

The Greenback State convention of Texas nominated E. K. Hanson for Governor, and Gen. G. Given for [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

[illegible] Democrats of Alabama nominated a full State ticket, with J. T. Pickens for Governor.

Miss Georgia [illegible] shot in the head on Sunday night, May 30, by Colonel Hampton. The lady had refused Hampton's suit.

A revenue posse, in attempting to capture moonshiners near Red Oak, [illegible] one moonshiner was killed and one mortally wounded.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Adjutant General, has contracted with Mr. A. McDermott, of New Orleans, to furnish artificial limbs to all Confederate soldiers who are citizens of Louisiana [illegible]

[illegible] $90,000. One [illegible] killed by falling from a window, and several injured.

Charles Bradlaugh was released from the tower, and sat in the gallery of the House of Commons during debate. Mr. Labouchere said he would move to rescind the [illegible] denying Mr. Bradlaugh the right to take oath or affirm [illegible]

[illegible] & Co.'s (large rope [illegible] and steam cordage [illegible]) storehouse was destroyed by [illegible] Elizabethport, N. J.; loss, [illegible] Three men were killed [illegible] and five seriously injured.

[illegible] Letter from India.

Bombay, India, May 21, 1880.

[illegible] in the Southwest: The [illegible] visits of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE [illegible] bond of sympathy [illegible] former fields [illegible] and Arkansas [illegible] before me [illegible] Methodists in [illegible] up my praise [illegible] who holds [illegible] his hand [illegible] walks [illegible] the seven candlesticks. I loved the [illegible] among the freedmen, both [illegible] As I spent my [illegible]

[illegible] Beasts of [illegible] roam wild [illegible] He [illegible] In its [illegible] that [illegible] creation of [illegible]

It saves from sin here. It makes useful in saving others. It brings us to Jesus feet and to heaven our home. How grand it will be to meet up there before the throne! I long for the sight, yet am willing to work a hundred years here on earth if God wills.

God bless you, dear brethren in the South. Preach on, pray away, sing, shout, unto the Lord for He hath triumphed gloriously. Are any of you going to Africa, or coming over to India for mission work? The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few.

Yours in Jesus' dying love,
W. J. GLADWIN,
Book Agent.

Death of David Campbell.

MR. EDITOR—While sitting in a board meeting at Ebenezer Church on Saturday, the 12th inst., word came to me that my father, David Campbell, was dead, having died very suddenly that morning.

As soon as the meeting was over I announced to the brethren that the spirit of my parent had fled. One of the brothers sent a lad with me, and I reached Brenham about two o'clock, a. m., on the 13th. I [illegible] to be able to say from [illegible] that my father was re[illegible] by the citizens of Brenham [illegible] desire to express gratitude [illegible] for the same, also to the [illegible] of the papers for their [illegible] of his character [illegible] man that made his [illegible] honorable by the manner in which he performed the duties [illegible] upon him, though he [illegible] known as the "old abolitionist." I am glad the [illegible] and Ecumenical Committee had a representative at my father's grave. He was a very strict [illegible] reaped the bene[illegible]; he was [illegible] I doubt not [illegible] of the deceased. The [illegible] children and grandchildren [illegible] washed in the blood of Christ, who died for us and rose again, in the prayer of his daughter.

MRS. ISABELLA HOWELLS.
[illegible] P. O., Washington [illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

[illegible] God [illegible]

TOPIC.—The Creation of Man.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Preliminary.—The Book of Genesis is an account of the beginning of things. There is no other record that is not puerile in comparison. Very few comparatively now hold that the six periods of creation were six literal days. The Scriptures assume that God was before all things else, and that he was the author of all things. Creation is a systematizing process, the different steps of which clearly appear in the six periods which are described. First day (2-5). Of the earth is it said that it was "without form, and void." We do not know how long this state of chaos had been a fact. All that we know is that at this time this was its condition. "The deep" does not refer to the ocean, which then was not in existence, but to this formless and [illegible] matter just spoken of. Upon it was shed no light from without, and none was [illegible] from within. According to the account, there were as yet no luminaries. God "divided the light from the darkness." Second day (6-8). In this day the work of Separation [illegible] a firmament, [illegible] Third day (9-13). [illegible]

his nostrils the breath of life. 7. For him God prepared a home. He planted for him a garden "eastward in Eden." All of this peculiar and exceptional pains with and for man were taken in order that he might adore the one who created him and that he might have a perfectly happy life in the world wherein he was placed. "Seventh Day" (2: 3, 2). Man was created near the close of the sixth day. He therefore began his existence with the Sabbath of the world. He entered with God into his rest—and, had it not been for the fall, he still might have been sharing its satisfaction and peace. Concerning this Sabbath, let it be noted: 1. That the obligation upon man to observe the Sabbath day as a day of rest is one of relationship and not of coincidence in duration. From the Scriptures it is plain that still we are in the Sabbath eve. But the day is at hand. The epistles are full of prophesies of the coming of "the day of Christ." There will be a "morning when the upright shall have dominion when Zion shall have put on her beautiful garments," and when the church "shall arise and shine; for her Light has come, and the glory of the Lord has arisen upon her." When that day shall come there will be no succeeding night.

Among the elections none interested us more than the re election of Drs. Fuller and Hartzell respectively to the Atlanta and New Orleans *Advocates*. Those papers are rendering the most valuable service to the church. They have not "paid" in dollars and cents, but have repaid an hundred-fold in the stimulus given to every church agency in the South. Nothing can exceed the fallacy that such papers should be stopped because it actually costs a bonus to circulate them over and above the cost of making the papers. At a minimum, ten thousand persons see each of these papers each week, and it is impossible to estimate the impetus thus given to every department of activity through the manliness, zeal, intelligence and courage caught from the papers. Our pulpits are comparatively isolated, but the church newspaper fuses the membership into a mass which labors, prays, moves, and influences the world in harmony with our connectional spirit. We deliberately declare that the church as a whole would be stronger if it could circulate the paper *gratis* among the people. Drs. Fuller and Hartzell have done immeasurable good in the South, and the church owes them an unpayable debt. We shall deem it among our most privileged duties [illegible]
—*Northwestern.*

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, June 15th, 1880, at the residence of the bride by the Rev. Pierre Landry, Mr. P. S. Barton to Mrs. Jennie Bales (widow of the late Geo. Bales), both of this city. No cards.

WARRANTED not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious or mineral substance, but to consist entirely of medicinal matter purely vegetable, which is the reason Simmons Liver Regulator is so effectual, yet so harmless. A complete substitute for Calomel, Blue Mass or Mercury in any of its forms, as a remedy for Liver Disease, is supplied by Simmons Liver Regulator.

"This medicine is acknowledged to have no equal as a Liver medicine, containing those Southern roots and herbs which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases prevail.
"BALTIMORE EPISCOPAL METHODIST."

DEATHS.

On last Thursday night Sister Jane Paine died suddenly of heart disease, from which she had suffered for some years. P. BLUE.

Sister Mary Ann Butler departed this life a few days ago, aged 40 years. She leaves a husband and six children. P. NOBLE.
Plantersville, Texas.

Sister Mary Paran departed this life April 1, 1880. She joined the M. E. Church when 15 years of age, and lived a full member 45 years. She leaves a husband, children and many friends to mourn her death.

Sister Mary Jack, aged 14 years, was converted at Scooba last August. She died May 31, helping us to sing a hymn. C. W. IVY.
Shuqualak, Miss., June 10.

[illegible] Barker was born in [illegible], and died [illegible] Cotton Plant, Ark., June 10th, 1880, aged about 30 years. She [illegible] her husband, Samuel [illegible] in 1876. She joined the M. E. Church when converted [illegible] remained a faithful member [illegible]

Barker the church loses a shining light, the community a kind neighbor, her family a loving mother and wife; but our loss is her eternal gain. L. ANDERSON.

Sister Sallie Bufert, wife of Bro. Bell Bufert, died Feb. 1, aged [illegible] years, 8 months and 17 days. She had been a faithful member of the Methodist Church for nine years, and died in the full triumph of faith. A husband and four children mourn her loss.

Rachel Covington died the 29th of January, 1880, at my home near Marion, Miss., where she had been a member fifteen years in my family. Her grand-daughter is my wife. She died of old age, and lived, as near as can be ascertained, to the great age of 110 years. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and lived and died a Christian. Her daughter, whom she had not seen for over twenty years, arrived four days previous to her death. When her daughter came she was as well and hearty as she had been since she became a member of my family, and after the joyful meeting of her youngest daughter and child, she took her bed, and without any pain at all left this world to live in Heaven—the haven of rest. She nursed or held on her lap her great-great-grandchild, who is now seventeen months old.

O. GILLESPIE.
Macon, Miss.

The Cause Discovered.

Most of the readers whose eyes scan these pages have suffered from headache, lassitude, nausea or pains in the back; but we doubt if they knew what the cause was. In nine cases out of ten it was some trouble with the kidneys or liver. This is a truth which has just become known, and the result which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has accomplished. The above named troubles are caused by disordered kidneys and liver, and the remedy which cures the cause banishes the pains which arise from it.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CONSERVATION OF ENERGY. By Balfour Stewart. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co.

This fine work, a number of the Humboldt Library, is one of the scientific text books of the day, valued by the scholarly. Price, 15c.

THE BLUE-BADGE BOYS. New York: American Tract Society. New Orleans: Presbyterian Depository, 94 Camp St. Price, $1.50.

A neat 12 mo. of 383 pages, by the author of several juvenile books. It is a story for boys, with several illustrations, and told in an entertaining way.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM. By Selim H. Peabody. New York: American Book Exchange. Price, 50 cents.

This is a compilation of speeches, letters and papers to illustrate the foundation, the development and the preservation of the Union. It is a neat Cyclopedia of gems of of American oratory.

HINTS TO SELF EDUCATED MINISTERS. By James Porter, D.D. New York: Phillips & Hunt.

This book is intended for local preachers, exhorters and other Christians whose duty it may be to speak more or less in public. It is by the author of "Compendium of Methodism," "Helps to Official Members," etc., and has an introduction by Bishop Wm. L. Harris. It is a manual our young ministers may refer to with great profit.

MEMOIRS OF MY EXILE. By Louis Kossuth. Translated by Ferencz Jansz. Price, 40 cents. Nos. 30 and 31 Standard Series. New York: I. K. Funk & Co.

This work has just been issued in Europe, being published simultaneously in Pesth, Hungary, Paris and London. It is proving the literary sensation of the year. The prominent part taken by Kossuth in the events described, his patriotic singleness of purpose, and, above all, the hold he has upon the hearts of Americans, will give the book many readers in America.

POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Charles Knight. Vol. 8. Price, 35 cents. No. 18 Standard Series. New York: I. K. Funk.

This is the concluding Vol. of Funk & Co.'s popular edition of this great work. It contains the Appendix-Annals 1849-1868, a large number of Tables of Contemporary Sovereigns, Chronological Tables of British Writers, etc. This volume also contains a very complete Index and Table of Contents for the entire work. A very great improvement has been made in this edition, in grouping together the tables of each class instead of scattering them, as they are in other editions, through the different volumes. The price now of this valuable history is so low that almost every family can possess it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *Fortnightly Review* for June has A Good Word for Territorialism, and a rejoinder, Victor Hugo, The Backwoods of Ceylon; Austro-Hungary, The Development of Buddhism in India, A Plea for the Abolition of Outdoor Relief, The Liberal Victory, etc.

—Arthur's *Illustrated Home Magazine* for July has "What a Child's Kiss Could Do;" Summer Woods," illustrated; "Caught in the Fog;" A Long Sermon, by T. S. Arthur; a Boy's and Girl's Treasury; Home Department; Housekeepers Recipes, etc. Terms $2 per year.

—The *Contemporary Review* for June [illegible] New York [illegible] Do for Turkey," [illegible] of John Ruskin," "The French Republic and the Catholic Church," [illegible] "The Election [illegible] of the Purse," "The Age of Balzac." Price, 20 cents.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for June has England and Russia in Asia, The Method of Zadig, Fiction—Fair and Foul, Some Indian Suggestions for India, Our National Art Collections, Familiar Conversations on Modern England, A Programme of Reforms for Turkey, Landscape Painting, The Crisis in Indian Finance, Doctors and Nurses, etc. New York: George Munro.

—The following publications of the American Tract Society we have received from the Presbyterian Book Depository, 94 Camp street, New Orleans: "Helps by the Way," "Rubies," "Gems of the Season," "Wayside Gleanings," "Words for the Weary Ones." These are packages of handsome cards, with printed Scripture texts, most acceptable as rewards of merit or gift-tracts.

—The *International Review* for July has an article on Jonathan Edwards, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Frontier Folk, by George Booth; Lord Beaconsfield; The Labor Problem, from the Reform Side, by Jesse H. Jones; Mr. Poynter's Lectures on Art. II, by P. G. Hamerton; The Wrecking of Life Insurance Companies, by Julius Wilcox. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, 50 cents.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending June 12th and 19th contain the following: Animal Intelligence, and The Letters of Charles Dickens, Westminster; Memoirs of Madame de Remusat, Quarterly; "Cymbeline" in a Hindoo Playhouse, Macmillan; What Shakespeare Learnt at School, Fraser; Ascent of Roraima, Temple Bar; A Persian Garden-Party, Tinsley's Magazine; Music in St. Paul's Cathedral, Leisure Hour; Social and Literary Dandyism, Saturday Review; The Pinch of Wealth, and Matthew Arnold on Poetry and Religion, Spectator; Professional Fools, Globe; Anchor-Ice, Nature, with the usual amount of poetry. The subscription price is $. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—*Harper's Magazine* for July, apart from its splendid pictorial attractions, is an exceedingly popular number. One of its strongest features is the beginning of a new serial novel, by Henry James, Jr., entitled "Washington Square." The number opens with a brief but excellent article on the late William Hunt. It is seldom that descriptive articles have the depth and meaning which make Rebecca Harding Davis' "By-Paths in the Mountains"—the second paper in this number—so interesting. Mr. A. A. Hayes, Jr., contributes a graphic description of the old Santa Fe Trail—full of romantic adventures. The most popular article is Mrs. Oliphant's interesting biographical sketch of Queen Victoria. Dr. John W. Draper's paper, entitled "Franklin's Place in the Science of the Last Century," contains a volume of curious and important information relating not only to Franklin but also to all the most important scientists of the eighteenth century.

—The *Popular Science Monthly* for July is quite up to its usual standard. It opens with a translation of a French article on "The Interior of the Earth." With the second part, which will appear in August, it will constitute a compact popular report on the present state of knowledge upon this interesting question. "Changes of the Circulation during Cerebral Activity," by C. S. Minot, proves experimentally that the slightest change of feeling or emotion is accompanied by altered circulation of blood in the brain. Professor Tyndall's instructive paper on "Goethe's Theory of Colors" is concluded. Professor F. W. Clarke has a kind of scientific poem entitled "My Fire," a short history of the universe in lively rhyme. "A Vindication of Scientific Ethics," by William D. Le Sueur, is the best exposition of Herbert Spencer's ethical system that has yet been made. "The Coming of Age of the Origin of Species," by Professor Huxley, is a lecture on what has been accomplished in the progress of knowledge and liberality since Darwin published his book in 1859. The Editorials, Literary Notices, and Miscellany, are full and varied. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

—The Chancellor of the German Empire is unquestionably the most astute politician of our time. But he differs in one important particular from the current type of the European diplomatist. The Metternichs, Gortschakoffs, Beusts, *et id omne genus*, with all their imitators big and little, look on diplomacy as a sort of legerdemain, or, perhaps we should better say, as a game of cards, where the player must under no circumstances "show his hand." The diplomat must use language to conceal his thoughts, and he must never commit himself to anything. But Prince Bismarck has repeatedly proclaimed his purposes in advance with the greatest candor. The reader who is curious to obtain an inside view of Prince Bismarck's character as the genius of State-craft, will find much to interest him in a paper contributed to the *North American Review* for July, by the great Chancellor's Boswell, Moritz Busch, entitled "Bismarck as a Friend of America and as a Statesman." Other articles in the same number of the Review are "Canada and the United States," by Prof. Goldwin Smith; "The Exodus of Israel," by President S. C. Bartlett—a defense of the Pentateuchal account in the light of modern research; "The English House of Lords," by J. E. Thorold Rogers, M. P.; "The Ethics of Sex," by Miss M. A. Hardaker,—a calm, philosophical study of the woman question; "The Panama Canal," by Count de Lesseps; and "Profligacy in Fiction," by A. K. Fiske.

What Eminent Physicians Say.

Preventive of Malarial.—Colden's Liebig's Extract of Beef is particularly useful when tonics are required. In diphtheria, ague, malarial typhoid fevers, and every depressing disease, we have prescribed it with excellent success. J. H. Leslie, M. D.; G. H. Copp, M. D; S. B. Parsons, M. D.; R. A. Vaughan, M. D.; Drs. S. L. and J. C. Nidelet, all of St. Louis; and many others. I. L. Lyons, druggist agent, New Orleans.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

Correct your habits of crooked walking by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

Cincho-Quinine cures Chills and Fever.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Session begins Sept. 8, 1880. Can give un[illegible]

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above named book, a 12mo., 352 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

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The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

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How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
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Starching, Folding, and Ironing.
Removing Stains.
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Conference Notices.

NOTICE.

The Shubuta Camp Meeting will convene Aug. 13, at the camp ground three quarters of a mile east of Shubuta, on the banks of the river. We have several nice springs, some of them mineral, with which to refresh our visitors. The ground can accommodate ten thousand people. Meeting is expected to continue eleven days. The committee are building tents. Those who desire a tent will notify Rev. M. Adams, pastor, or D. B. Wadkins, Shubuta, Miss.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a camp meeting for the station of Meridian, 1 mile west of the city, beginning July 15th. Great preparations are being made to entertain all who may attend. We are assisted by the white citizens, both in preparation and promise for preaching, hence we invite all preachers and people to venture on us without fear of stint in measure. G. BROOKS.

NOTICE.

My camp meeting will commence on the 4th of August, 1880, at Pleasant Grove Church, Mason Circuit, Tennessee Conference. Rev. W. S. Butler will preach the opening sermon. JESSE P. PRICE.
Mason, Tenn., June 16, 1880.

Episcopal Visitation—Fall Conferences, 1880.

Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishop.*
Alabama	Hanceville	Dec. 2	Foster
Austin	Dallas	Nov. 18	Haven
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Huntington	Nov. 25	Foster
Georgia	Martin's Chapel	Nov. 11	Foster
Holston	Greenville	Oct. 20	Haven
Kentucky	Hardensburg	Oct. 6	Haven
Southern Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
Tennessee	McMinnville	Nov. 18	Foster
Texas	Houston	Dec. 8	Haven
West Texas	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

By order of the Bishops.
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22, 1880.

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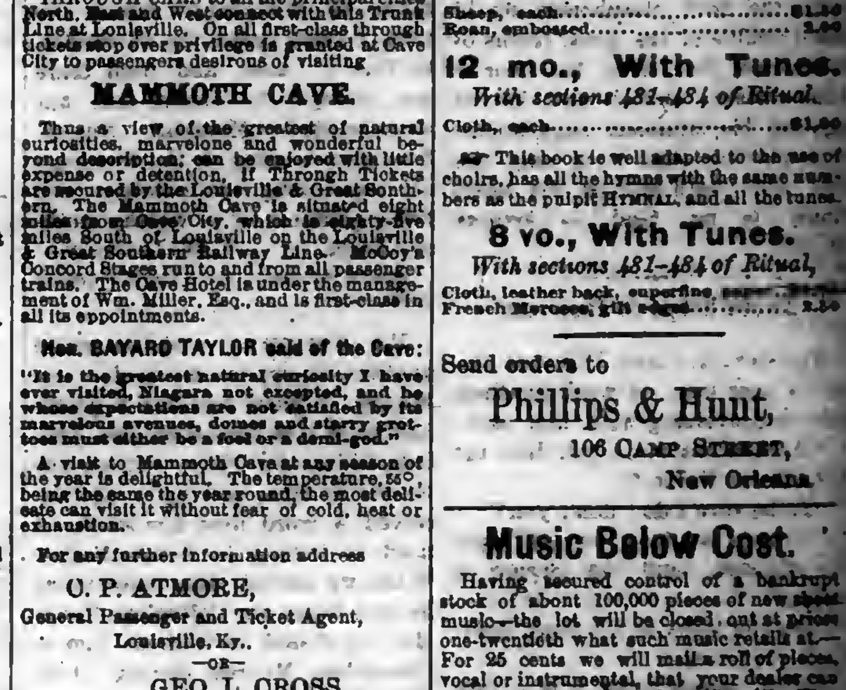
New Orleans, La.
15 tf



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Prince Duncan, Chairman Stewards.
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Rev. Scott Owens, Chaplain.

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Next Session will Begin Sept. 5, 1880.

Should those who intend coming through Vicksburg write me in time to this effect, I will send them a certificate in order that they may obtain passage on the packets at reduced rates.

For further particulars address

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Jn 12

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[illegible] Folks' Corner.

[illegible] THE GENTLEMAN.

[illegible] dear little ten-year old down the [illegible]
[illegible] so merry and smile so sweet
[illegible] him whenever we meet;
[illegible] call him Jamie, the gentleman.

[illegible] is of poverty, gloomy and bare,
[illegible] is old with want and care—
little to eat and little to wear
[illegible] heads of Jamie, the gentleman.

[illegible] complains—though his clothes be [illegible]
[illegible] whimpers at hunger or cold:
[illegible] heart that is better than gold
[illegible] little Jamie, the gentleman.

[illegible] of school is always fun—
[illegible] boys make wise, great men.
[illegible] to be famous some day, and [illegible]
[illegible] says Jamie, the gentleman.

[illegible] shall rest her on cushions of [illegible]
[illegible] lady in all the town,
[illegible] "Velvet and satin gown"—
[illegible] Jamie, the gentleman.

[illegible] in God," and "Be brave and [illegible]
[illegible] these precepts two;
[illegible] for me and for you:
[illegible]

—*Wide Awake.*

[illegible] the Gate Shut."

[illegible] farmer was one day [illegible] his fields, when he saw [illegible] huntsmen riding about [illegible]. He had one field that [illegible] specially anxious they [illegible] over, as the crop [illegible] to be badly in[illegible] tramp of horses. So [illegible] of his workmen [illegible] him to shut the [illegible] keep watch over it, [illegible] to suffer it to be [illegible]. The boy went as he was [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Lost Friends.

[illegible]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for Sandy Lewis, who left Indian Village, La., January 5, 1880, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Please address me at Indian Village, St. Tammany parish, La.

R. LEWIS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother John. I heard from him six or seven years ago, at which time he was near Austin, Texas. He was carried to Texas by Hubbard Carington. His name was John Cawthorn. Please address me at Enterprise, Miss.

HENRY COWTHORN.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my brother, John Harden. He is from Dickson county, Tennessee. The last time I heard from him he was in Fordham, New York, and was a race rider. Any information of him will be thankfully received. Address me at Cumberland Furnace, Dickson Co., Tenn.

SALLIE DICKSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my [illegible] folks. My mother's name was Jane Hollands; she belonged to Edward Warren. Brother William Allen and myself belonged to the same man. I left them in Virginia. Sister was sold to a negro trader and left me at Washington City. Her name was Peggy Holland. Please address me at Landrum, Falls Co., Texas.

HENRIETTA RITER.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my wife's father and brother. Her brother's name is Elijah Hall, but is called sometimes Elijah Bell. He [illegible] to Cairo, Ill., to find her father. Her father's name is J. W. Bell. She married and didn't change her name, Francis Bell. Address me at Cumberland Furnace, Tenn.

MRS. FRANCIS BELL.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to find my uncle, Louis Drake, who left Egypt Station, Miss., about the year 1863, and went to Memphis, Tenn. The last time I heard from him he was in Arkansas. His mother's name is Betty Drake; father's, Bouney Drake; two sisters, Mary and [illegible] Drake. We all belonged to Jacob Drake. His three brothers' names are Moses, Alfred and Charles Drake. Please address me at Egypt Station, Chickasaw Co., Miss.

G. W. DRAKE.

I left my father when I was a small boy near Columbia, Avil District, South Carolina, and was brought to Arkansas by Jacob Patterson. My mother's name is Amelia; step-father's was Boson Williams; mine is Add. Patterson. My father, [illegible], belonged to [illegible], who was his father. [illegible] father [illegible] any one can give any information of either please address me at Mar[illegible], Texas, in care of Rev. [illegible] Price.

ADD. PATTERSON.

Mrs. Sallie Cramp, of Marshall, Texas, desires information of her children, Amelia Baker, Harriet and [illegible], [illegible] Rogers, owned and raised by John [illegible], of Abingdon, Washington Co., Virginia. Sallie Cramp was [illegible] to Mississippi [illegible] the surrender [illegible] and from there [illegible]. Any in[illegible] leading to the discovery [illegible] long-lost children will [illegible] to a [illegible].

T. W. [illegible]

[illegible] Advocate and Virginia papers [illegible].

[illegible]—I wish to [illegible] for my uncle, [illegible]

[illegible]

Please address me at Waelder, Gonzales Co., Texas.

RICHARD A. McVEA.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, Martin Lipcombe. His mother's name is Nancy Gaines. He had two uncles, Elick and Washington Gaines; two brothers, Thomas and Alfred Gaines; and two sisters, Betsie and Martha. Since the war Thomas goes by the name of Thomas Pierce. Betsie belonged to Mrs. Walker, of Mobile, and was known as Betsie Walker. Martha was known as Martha Gaines. The last time I saw him was in Mobile, where he was staying with a Mr. Wagner, and was carried to Texas by Frank Lipcombe. He left me before the war. Please address me at State Line, Miss.

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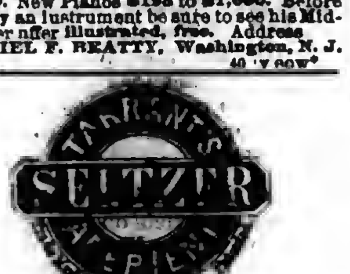

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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Were drawing to a close. Her work was done.
The very house missed her familiar step;
The antique clock, companion of her life,
Ticked slowly in its long-accustomed place;
Her saintly face was turned to greet the first
Pale beams of dawning day; she gently raised
Her head, and resting it upon her hand.
The rosy lips of morn kissed lightly then
Her aged brow and silver hair. "The morn
Is beautiful," she said, then closed her eyes
And sank to rest. Grandmother dear was dead!
And yet the clock ticked on—the sun still shone.

—*D. L. Milliken.*

For the Southwestern.

Excitement and Quietness Tested by Conduct.

BY DANIEL WISE, D.D.

In the early days of Methodism there was vastly more emotional excitement than appears to-day in Methodist assemblies, either in England or America. Awakenings were very sudden, profound and in[illegible] in those days. Men who [illegible] very Goliahs in wickedness [illegible] stricken as by lightning under the Word. They sometimes fell to the ground, cried aloud for mercy, and even lost strength and consciousness. Their conversion [illegible] in joyfulness to the [illegible] terror when under [illegible]. They shouted aloud [illegible] when their faith [illegible] the Redeemer's outstretched [illegible], and His voice whispered [illegible]. And [illegible] and sisters [illegible] respective cries of "[illegible]" and "Glory to God in the [illegible]!"

[illegible] things are very generally [illegible] now a days. Methodist [illegible] are more quiet. Men are [illegible] they do not cry out, [illegible] groan in an agony [illegible] in the olden times. [illegible] preaching, re[illegible] of sinners [illegible] in believers, [illegible] demon[illegible] by loud re[illegible] are more subdued [illegible], but they are [illegible] as happy. [illegible] be[illegible] be[illegible] Methodism? [illegible] than [illegible] latter better [illegible] in the gen[illegible] circumstances [illegible] to do with [illegible] times, [illegible] as well [illegible] of the [illegible] cited when such scenes were novelties in the Church. But in our day what was then strange, both in doctrine and experience, is familiar, and can be more calmly experienced and witnessed.

The test, both of excitements and subdued feeling is to be sought in results. Mr. Wesley, when accused by the enemies of religious excitements of improperly favoring them, replied that he judged them by the lives of those who were subject to them. Said he: "I will show you him that was a lion till then, and is now a lamb; him that was a drunkard, and is now exemplary sober; the whore-monger that was, who now abhors the garment spotted by the flesh. These are my arguments."

Wesley was right in thus trying excitements by their fruits. We must test them where they exist now by the same rule, which we must also apply to our present subdued methods of worship. The quiet preacher who lives a pure moral life, is to be preferred even to a revivalist who, after shouting himself hoarse in the pulpit, goes among his people flirting with women, eating with greediness, jesting, trifling, trading dishonestly, or doing any other wicked thing. A quiet church, living an unspotted life is to be preferred to a noisy one which permits sinful habits in its membership. The main question is always, what is the practical result. Of both classes Jesus says: "*By their fruits ye shall know them.*" Let us, therefore, be careful for moral fruit in the life.

For the Southwestern.

Arkansas Correspondence.

BY REV. L. ANDERSON.

There is an idea prevalent among a certain class of people that a more friendly feeling exists now between the two great branches of Methodism than has ever existed since the split of '44.

That a more friendly feeling exists in the North-east and West cannot be denied, the question now arises why all this?

1st. The Southern branch (so-called) are greatly in the minority in the anti-slave territory, and in order to succeed in said territory it is necessary for them to show a fraternal spirit. If they should meet the opposition in the North that we meet in the South they could do nothing at all. But instead of being opposed by our Church they are encouraged to come and help them to drive the enemy from the land, and where the Southern branch is somewhat dependent upon the North they are very sociable and agreeable, but where they are in the majority they are much more hostile.

The writer is personally acquainted with a preacher of the Southern branch in the State of Missouri, who prayed for the Lord to send fire and brimstone down from heaven and consume every "yankee" in the whole country, and our church opened her doors to him because he had no house in which to "explode" at that place. While I don't believe they did right in giving him access to one of our houses of worship yet it showed a disposition upon their part to be fraternal; but it is like casting pearls before swine from the fact that as soon as they get a foothold they do all they can to overthrow the others, and in "The" branch of Methodism there is no reality in any such actions or pretensions, and it leads the world to remark that we (the world) are as good as those who are in the Church, for we are at peace with all men but the Churches are fighting all the time, thus it is in the North, and, in consequence thereof, hundreds of sinners have gone and are still going to destruction.

The above is nothing in comparison to the manner in which our church is treated in the South. Our preachers are looked upon as [illegible] when they try to establish our Church on Southern soil; our ministers are not welcomed [illegible] friendly feeling, by the [illegible] preachers, that they are [illegible] with by our preachers. If [illegible] were it would not be long [illegible] the foundations of sin would [illegible] shattered that they would [illegible] and crumble away, and [illegible] righteousness would have [illegible]. There seems to be [illegible] the churches [illegible] anyone comes in [illegible] after them they [illegible] in the bitter [illegible] wrong conception of real Christianity, and my position needs no further proof than what their actions afford. When Jesus Christ was on the earth John said to him, "Master, we saw some casting out devils in thy name and we forbid them, because they followed not after us;" but the kind rebuke of the Master was, "forbid them not, he that is not against us is for us."

Now, that is just what is helping to impede the progress of real and genuine Christianity at this present day. If we, as members of the different branches of the great and glorious Church of God, would only keep this in view how much greater would be our success in saving immortal souls! But if a denomination other than our own is engaged in a series of meetings we will not give our assistance, for fear the converts will seek a home in some church of which we do not represent. While it is our duty to do all we can for the welfare of the church to which we belong it is also our duty to help the representatives of our sister Churches, push forward this branch of the work when the opportunity is given, and not say, "Oh, they don't believe as I do therefore I can't work with them." When unfriendly feelings exist between members of different churches it is very evident there is something wrong somewhere. Such feelings are not prompted by the spirit of God, but all manifestations of the spirit of Satan which worketh in the children of disobedience.

The past six months have been our first experience among colored people as a preacher, but we must say that it has been very pleasant and we think somewhat profitable.

Since conference we have had one convert and four accessions. We have no church buildings of our own on any part of this circuit (Brinkley), but have the lumber for one which we expect to build as soon as the brethren get their crops laid by so they can work at it. Pray for us, not that we may tear other churches down, but that we may join them in pushing forward the kingdom of our Lord.

Cotton Plant, Ark., June 30th, 1880.

East Tennessee Wesleyan University.

This institution is the only one of high grade among our whole white membership in the central South. It has just closed (most prosperously) the thirteenth year of its existence.

During the past year 200 students have been enrolled in the literary department, and a class of 11 graduated. The alumni already number between 60 and 70, and over 500 have gone from her halls into the various professions—largely into the field of teaching and the ministry. Annually from 20 to 30 young ministers are assisted with free tuition and text-books. The class of '80 manifested marks of culture and talent, of which any College might well be proud. The Commencement exercises were most creditable, and were largely attended by the friends of the Church and University from the patronizing Conferences in the South. The baccalaureate sermon was preached Sunday, May 30, by Rev. Thos. H. Pearne, D.D., of Dayton, Ohio. Ex-Senator Gibson, of Knoxville, Tenn., delivered the annual address before the Literary Societies. Rev. Bishop Warren favored us with his presence for one day, and gave us his celebrated lecture on "The Forces in a Sunbeam." All parties were delighted—captured, with this the first visit of our resident Bishop. His manifested zeal and earnest push to advance our difficult work in the South won all hearts, and gave new life and hope to our workers for the next quadrennium.

Wednesday, June 2, was Commencement day. Richard J. Cook, of New York, was the salutatorian, and Wilford Caulkins, of Knoxville, the valedictorian of the class. The coming year is bright with promise for this University.

Its noble and indefatigable President, Rev. John F. Spence, took it five years ago, burdened down with an enormous debt, under the Sheriff's hammer, and without a dollar of endowment, has freed it from financial embarrassment, and raised it to a position in the foremost rank of Southern colleges.

The faculty for the coming year has received a valuable accession in the election as Principal of the Preparatory Department of Mrs. A. C. Knight, a sister of Bishop Warren and of W. F. Warren, D.D., of [illegible] University, and a teacher of many years' experience in Wilbraham Seminary, Mass. The Church has few institutions of learning which are doing a more important work for humanity than this, and none in which a liberal endowment would be productive of greater returns to the Church and State. The poverty and illiteracy of our Church in this South land should have stronger claims upon our hearts than any other section of the country, and we beg the continued sympathy and liberality of our friends in the North. ARGUS.

Athens, Tenn.

Manual of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The General Conference provided for the publication of a Manual to be published in the interests of the benevolent secretaries of the Church. The committee having the matter in charge meet in New York June 18, and we are indebted to Dr. A. J. Kynett for the following account of the meeting. Such a manual as is proposed will be of great value to the whole Church. The committee decided as follows:

1st. That we issue a number of the Manual October 1st, as a quarterly, and no other to be issued until January 1st, 1881.

2d. That said number shall consist of at least 48 full octavo pages—the same size and form as the report of the Missionary Society with wider margins.

3d. That each department as follows: Missionary, Church Extension, Education, Publication, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday-school, and Tracts, be allotted 8 pages each with the privilege of more, under the action of the General Conference, if desired.

4th. That Rev. J. M. Freeman be requested to take charge of the first number, editing the same.

5th. That each department be requested to place their manuscript for the 8 pages (or more) allotted in the hands of J. M. Freeman at 805 Broadway, before August 15th.

6th. That J. M. Freeman be requested to procure an article on general benevolence, to occupy the first four pages.

7th. That the Secretary, pro tem, of the committee be requested to write a prospectus to be inserted in the first number above provided for.

8th. That the book agents at New York be authorized to devise a suitable title page, and to fix the price at which the Manual may be furnished to subscribers.

9th. That the Secretary, pro tem, be directed to correspond with absent members of the committee asking their concurrence in the foregoing provisions for the first number and to call a meeting of the committee for formal organization and for such business as may come before it, to be held in the mission rooms, 805 Broadway, New York, Wednesday, July 14th, at 10 o'clock.

A Last Call.

BY C. C. McCABE.

This is the last time I shall publicly call upon all persons who know themselves to be on the list of subscribers for the relief of our church at Salt Lake City, to pay the promised sums. Out of 1,125 ten-dollar subscriptions I have over three hundred yet remaining unpaid. Some of you have been sick and unfortunate. I do not blame you for not succeeding, but I do blame you for not writing me a postal asking the withdrawal of your name. *Do not treat a promise of any sort with indifference.* Over 800 ladies have faithfully kept their pledges. Please pay up, or withdraw from the league. But how much better to go through and succeed! An hour given to the work will bring the money. All that remains of the second $20,000 is at this date $4,731, upon which I have fully $1,700 in reliable subscriptions. I want to close this matter up promptly. This burden should not have been allowed to rest upon me so long. It belongs rightfully to the whole church. Please send by draft, check or postal-order within ten days to C. C. McCABE,

184 Thirty-first street, Chicago, Ill.

A final printed report will acknowledge all sums received.

The school board of the city of New Orleans has closed the public schools from June 30 to Oct 1, a very sensible provision for the children amid the Tophet of a Southern summer. In addition, the teachers are dismissed, from July 31, with an ominous suggestion of no more money for schools. Louisiana, for the last dozen years, seems to have found money enough to keep the dirtiest political machine in America in excellent repair. Would it not be a pleasing variety to try honest politics for a year or two, and invest in the children? We fully appreciate the poverty of our Southern friends; but we would remind them that all good things, education included, come to men and States through the "strait gate and narrow way" of sacrifice. Old Colonial Massachusetts raised in one year a sum greater than her united expenditure, to found Harvard College, and that sort of pluck has planted the public schools in every State where it now exists. Less corrupt politics, less whisky, and a little more courage to work for the children, will place Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Carolinas in line with Virginia and Georgia, in the forward movement that shall bring in the children's day in the South.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

Dr. Doddrige's Dream.

Dr. Doddrige was on terms of very intimate friendship with Dr. Samuel Clarke, and in religious conversation they spent many happy hours together. Among other matters, a very favorite topic was the intermediate state of the soul, and the probability that at the instant of dissolution it was not introduced into the presence of all the heavenly host, and the splendors around the throne of God. One evening, after a conversation of this nature, Dr. Doddrige retired to rest with his mind full of the subject discussed, and in "the visions of the night," his ideas were shaped into the following beautiful form: he dreamed that he was at the house of a friend, when he was suddenly taken dangerously ill. By degrees he seemed to himself to grow worse, and at last to expire. In an instant he was sensible that he had exchanged the prison-house of suffering and mortality, for a state of liberty and happiness. Embodied in a light aerial form, he seemed to float in a region of pure light. Beneath him lay the earth, but not a glittering city or village, the forest or the sea was visible. There was naught to be seen below save the melancholy group of his friends weeping around his lifeless remains.

Himself thrilled with delight, he was surprised at their tears, and attempted to inform them of his happy change, but by some mysterious power utterance was denied; and as he anxiously leaned over the mourning circle, gazing fondly upon them, and struggling to speak, he rose silently upon the air, their forms became more and more indistinct, and gradually melted away from his sight. Reposing upon golden clouds, he found himself swiftly mounting the skies, with a venerable figure at his side guiding his mysterious movements, and in whose countenance he marked the lineaments of youth and age were blended together with an intimate harmony and majestic sweetness. They traveled through a vast region of empty space until at length the battlements of a glorious edifice shone in the distance among the far-off shadows that flitted athwart their path, the guide informed him that the palace he beheld was for the present to be his mansion of rest. Gazing upon its splendor, he replied that while on earth he had often heard, that the eye had not seen, nor the ear heard, nor could it enter into the heart of man to conceive the things which God had prepared for those who love Him, but, notwithstanding the building to which they were then rapidly approaching was superior to anything which he had actually before beheld, yet its grandeur had not exceeded the conceptions he had formed. The guide made no reply, they were already at the door and entered. The guide introduced him into a spacious apartment, at the extremity of which stood a table, covered with snow-white cloth, a golden cup, and a cluster of grapes, and then said he must leave him, but that he must remain, for he would receive in a short time a visit from the Lord of the mansion, and that during the interval before his arrival, the apartment would furnish him with sufficient entertainment and instruction. The guide vanished, and he was left alone. He began to examine the decorations of the room, and observed that the walls were adorned with a number of pictures. Upon nearer inspection he found to his astonishment that they formed a complete biography of his own life. Here he saw upon the canvas, that angels, though unseen, had ever been familiar attendants, and sent by God; they had sometimes preserved him from imminent peril. He beheld himself first represented as an infant just expiring, when his life was prolonged by an angel gently breathing into his nostrils. Most of the occurrences here delineated were perfectly familiar to his recollection, and unfolded many things which he had never before understood, and which had perplexed him with many doubts and much uneasiness. Among other he was particularly struck with a picture in which he was represented as falling from his horse, when death would have been inevitable, had not an angel received him in his arms, and broke the force of his descent. These merciful interpositions of God filled him with joy and gratitude, and his heart overflowed with love, as he surveyed in them all, an exhibition of goodness and mercy, far beyond all that he had imagined. Suddenly his attention was arrested by a rap at the door. The Lord of the mansion had arrived. The door opened and he entered. So powerful, and so overwhelming, and withal of such singular beauty was the appearence that he sank down at his feet completely overpowered by his majestic apperance. His Lord gently raised him from the ground, and taking his hand led him forward to the table. He pressed with his fingers the juice of the grapes into the golden cup, and after having himself drunk, presented it to him saying, "this is the new wine in my Father's kingdom." No sooner had he partaken than all uneasy sensation vanished, perfect love had now cast out fear, and he conversed with his Saviour as an intimate friend. Like the silver rippling of a summer sea, he heard fall from His lips the grateful approbation: "Thy labors are over, thy work is approved, rich and glorious is the reward." Thrilled with an unspeakable bliss, that glided over his spirit and slid into the very depth of his soul, he suddenly saw glories upon glories bursting upon his view. The doctor awoke. Tears of rapture from his joyful interview were rolling down his cheek. Long did the lively impression of this charming dream remain upon his mind, and never could he speak of it without emotions of joy and tenderness.

The Negro Exodus.

During Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 15, 16, and 17, the arrival at St. Louis, Mo., of colored refugees has been very large, and to-day every available space in and about the relief headquarters is crowded with the immigrants of all ages, sexes, and sizes. If the statements of the new-comers are to be believed, the exodus has only set in. The negroes of Mississippi and Louisiana, especially the latter State, fear a revival of the ku-klux and bulldozing rule, and they are all preparing to leave, in many instances sacrificing what little they possess for a sufficient sum to transport them to St. Louis. Numbers are now encamped on the river bank at various landings, awaiting the arrival of boats to convey them to this city. Nothing can be done to check the stampede, and it is thought that by November many counties will be entirely depopulated of colored people. Strenuous efforts will be made by the Relief Association to meet the exodus, and the refugees will be reshipped to Kansas or distributed in the farming regions of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, as rapidly as possible.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Among the victims of the late terrible disaster in Long Island Sound was Rev. Ensign B. Lockwood, a probationer of New York East Conference, and pastor of the Sixty-eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a graduate of Drew Seminary and a young man of vigorous mind and sincere piety. When found, he wore a life-preserver, and his death was attributed to exhaustion. He was on his way to Boston, where he was to preach on the following Sunday. He had in his possession a copy of Paine's "Age of Reason," on the fly-leaf of which, as if guided by some dim presentiment, he had written, "If I go down with this boat to-night, I should be ashamed to have this book found with me, were it not that I read it to refute its doctrines." Was it only a reasonable fear, or was it a warning from the unseen country toward which he was speeding, that led him to indite this vindication? The young minister's funeral was largely attended at the Seventh Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Dr. J. P. Newman, the uncle of the deceased, is pastor. Dr. Terry, the presiding elder, conducted the service, and several of the clergymen who were present drew the great lessons of his death in the midst of youth and earnest service to God.

The New Census.

The following table shows approximately the population of fifty-seven cities in the United States according to the new census, population of the same cities in 1870, the absolute increase, and the ratio of increase. The figures have been furnished from day to day by the *Tribune*, with the exception of a few returns which are taken from exchanges. They are all, however, within a few thousand of what the official count will be when completed:

City.	*Pop.* 1880.	*Pop.* 1870.	*Increase*	*Pr ct.*
Aurora, Ill	12,007	11,162	845	7
Atlanta, Ga	45,000	21,789	23,211	106
Brooklyn, N. Y	554,693	395,099	159,594	40
Bloomington, Ill	17,800	16,419	1,381	8
Baltimore, Md	330,000	267,354	62,646	23
Boston, Mass	452,000	250,526	101,474	40
Binghampton, N. Y	16,000	12,692	3,408	27
Buffalo, N. Y	149,500	117,714	31,786	27
Camden, N. J	37,000	20,045	16,955	84
Chicago, Ill	477,500	299,977	176,023	60
Cincinnati, O	246,153	216,239	29,914	13
Cleveland, O	157,946	92,829	65,117	71
Columbus, O	51,337	31,274	20,063	64
Detroit, Mich	119,700	79,577	40,123	50
Dayton, O	39,000	30,473	8,527	28
Denver, Colo	34,000	4,769	28,554	614
Elmira, N. Y	21,496	15,868	6,635	35
Fort Wayne, Ind	25,967	17,718	8,289	47
Galesburg, Ill	12,000	10,158	1,842	18
Hartford, Conn	42,000	37,180	4,820	13
Indianapolis, Ind	77,500	48,224	29,256	61
Jacksonville, Ill	11,500	9,203	2,297	23
Jeffersonville, Ind	10,000	7,524	2,476	33
Joliet, Ill	11,000	7,263	3,737	51
Kansas City, Mo	56,964	32,260	24,704	77
Lansing, Mich	8,326	6,241	3,085	56
Louisville, Ky	112,000	100,753	11,267	11
Lowell, Mass	61,000	40,928	20,272	59
Meriden, Conn	19,108	10,495	8,513	80
Milwaukee, Wis	130,000	71,440	58,560	92
Minneapolis, Minn	45,000	13,066	31,934	244
Nashville, Tenn	43,557	25,875	17,512	67
Nashua, N. Y	13,387	10,543	2,844	27
New Albany, Ind	17,500	16,396	2,104	13
New Haven, Conn	63,000	50,840	9,160	18
New Orleans, La	207,328	191,418	15,910	8
Newark, N. J	160,000	105,059	54,941	62
New York	1,209,561	975,292	234,269	24
Peoria, Ill	27,500	22,849	4,651	20
Philadelphia, Pa	842,000	674,022	167,978	25
Pittsburgh & Allegheny	232,355	139,416	92,939	67
Providence, R. I	101,500	68,904	35,506	62
Pottstown, Pa	6,250	4,125	1,125	27
Quincy, Ill	29,500	24,052	6,448	22
Racine, Wis	16,500	9,880	6,620	84
Rock Island, Ill	12,248	7,890	4,358	55
Rochester, N. Y	87,057	62,386	24,671	40
Rockford, Ill	13,400	11,049	2,351	21
San Francisco, Cal	227,350	149,473	77,877	61
St. Louis, Mo	375,000	310,864	64,136	21
St. Paul, Minn	40,000	20,030	20,970	100
Springfield, Mass	31,500	26,703	2,797	18
Springfield, Ill	19,500	17,364	2,136	11
Troy, N. Y	57,000	46,465	10,535	23
Wheeling, W. Va	31,000	19,280	11,720	61
Washington, D. C	160,000	109,199	50,801	45
Waterbury, Conn	22,000	10,826	11,174	103

The cities showing the largest ratio of increase are Atlanta, Ga., 106 per cent.; Denver, Colo., 614 per cent.; Minneapolis, Minn., 244 per cent.; Milwaukee, Wis., 92 per cent.; St. Paul, Minn., 100 per cent.; Waterbury, Conn., 103 per cent.; Meriden, Conn., 80 per cent.; and Camden, N. J., 84 per cent.

It will be noticed that there has been a very surprising growth in manufacturing cities, such as Camden, Columbus, Lowell, Meriden, Newark, Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Waterbury.

Returns from Jersey City, Albany, Richmond, Charleston, Toledo, Syracuse, Memphis, Portland, Savannah and other considerable cities have not been received.

The first ten cities in population are in the order named: New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco, New Orleans.

The Green Bay *Advocate* says: A good story is told of Gen. Grant when taking his early morning walk in this city on Saturday last. We are told when near East river bridge he met a man making an effort to walk fast with a shockingly bad looking home made wooden leg. The Gen. stopped him and asked how he lost his leg. The man replied in the army. The Gen. then asked him why he did not get a better leg, to which he replied that he was poor had a large family and could not afford it. The General handed him $25, with the remark that it would help him get a better leg. The man expressed his gratitude over and over and said that he was on his way to the city to see Gen. Grant and when that was accomplished his happiness would be complete. The Gen. extended his hand with the remark "you now see General Grant," when the soldier extended both hands and embraced the General, his tears showing his joy and gratitude.

Bishop Wiley says: "In taste and neatness of dress, in politeness, courtesy, and etiquette, the Japanese lady is not easily surpassed in any country. In her love for her children and care of them, in her care for home, its cleanliness and adornment, in the freedom and affectionateness of her nature, she will compare well with women of any nation."

The wife of Gov. Williams, of Indiana, died on the 27th.

General News Items.

Prince Jerome Napoleon intends to establish a newspaper of his own.

Diplomatic relations between Belgium and the Vatican have been broken off.

At any moment a revolution may be expected in favor of a union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.

The Porte has ordered a state of siege to be proclaimed immediately throughout the provinces on the Greek frontier.

The English Cabinet adopted a resolution to support Mr. Labouchere's motion to rescind the vote of the House regarding Mr. Bradlaugh.

The budget committee of the French Chambers has voted 75,000 francs for surveys of a railway from Senegal to the Niger, in Western Africa, and a cable from the Isle de St. Cape Verde.

The Sny levee between Quincy and Hannibal broke on the morning of the 30th. The crevasse is 500 feet wide and inundates 20,000 acres of rich farming lands. Several lives have been lost.

The Russian troops were defeated by the Chinese at Terk Pass and were pursued and again defeated at Kizel Hurghan, losing much ammunition and supplies. The Chinese have reached Gulcha.

Dr. H. R. Tanner, of Milwaukee, commenced, at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on the 29th, his feat of fasting forty consecutive days, under the supervision of a committee of six physicians.

The steamer Seawanohoka was burned to the water's edge off College Point, Long Island, at 5 o'clock p. m., on the 28th. The steamer Osseo saved a number of her passengers, but about forty were lost. The Seawanohoka plied between New York, Sand's Point and Roslyn.

The gross receipts from the internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be, in round numbers, $123,000,000. This is an increase of $10,000,000 over last year, and of $3,000,000 over the estimates. The increase is derived from whisky, cigars and cigarettes.

Geo. Elliott, a young man of Elkhart, Ind., borrowed a pistol from a friend on the street and went back into his mother's house and called Miss Mattie Darcy, his affianced, into a bedroom, saying he had something to tell her, locked the door and commenced firing at her. She fell after the second shot, and he then placed the revolver to his own head and shot himself dead.

A meteor as large as a barrel starting from the zenith, plunged down the northeastern sky, and exploded near Macon, Georgia, with a report that reverberated for forty seconds. It was five seconds in falling, during which time the city was lit up as though by powerful electric light. There were three minutes between the disappearance and the report. Its estimated distance from Macon was forty miles.

Gen. Krischanoffsky, the Governor-General of Orenburg, has reported to the Russian Government that the unprecedented severity of the last winter has caused immense destruction among herds of the Kirghiz. In the district of Turgal, out of 860,000 head of cattle only 50,000 have survived the winter. It is reported from Semipalatinsk that in the Panlograd district 1,000 camels, 6,000 head of cattle, 26,500 horses and 51,000 sheep have perished during the winter. In another district 200,000 sheep perished at once in a snow-storm. Similar losses are reported from all parts of Turkestan.

The Berlin conference has unanimously approved the final draft of the document prepared by the Count de Shevallier, embodying its definite decision. The new Greek frontier commences on the east at the month of Manrolongos, and passes thence over the highest peaks of the Olympus and Pindus ranges. At Kanhalabachi it strikes the river Kalamas, the course of which it follows to its mouth. Turkey retains the Seagoria district. The conference afterwards disposed of the questions insuring the freedom of worship in the ceded territory, the settlement of the claims of Mussulman land owners who may prefer emigration to Greek rule, and the amount of the Turkish debt to be transferred to Greece. Prof. Kiepert, the famous geographer, who drew up the conference map, estimates the extent of territory ceded to Greece at [illegible] 390 geographical square miles, [illegible] taining 400,000 inhabitants.

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

[T]HURSDAY, JULY 8, 1880.

[Ha]ve You Paid for Your Paper?

[S]ubscribers who have not paid for [the] SOUTHWESTERN will please [hand] the money to their pastor, or [send] it to this office without further [delay]. We need the money due us. [illegible] we have sent out bills to the [illegible] whose accounts are unset[tled]. If your pastor has sent for the [money] for you and you have not paid [him], you will confer a great favor on him and us by paying him at [once], and you will thus help him to [pay] his debt to us, besides you will [find] the SOUTHWESTERN better [when] you will no longer owe for it.

SIX MONTHS.

[The] paper and premium book [from] now to the end of the year for [illegible] cash. Send on the names and [money].

[The] *Louisianian* has suspended [publication] until September, when [it hopes] to have something to say [about] the campaign.

[We] have been informed that five [illegible] of colored people contracted [illegible] fever on the Davis [illegible] this parish and started for [illegible] last Sunday.—*St Charles* [illegible]

[We] have received some pam[phlets] [illegible] petitions on the subject [illegible] States treaties with the [illegible] to arouse a Christian sen[timent] for righteous dealing, from [illegible] Quinton, 4653 German[town] [Av]enue, Germantown, Pa. [illegible] to be subserved by these [illegible] to secure an honorable [illegible] of contracts, should [illegible] universal respect and [illegible]

[illegible] Day writes from Leav[enworth], Kansas, to the *Evangelist* [illegible] that he had taken a [illegible] Kansas, where he [illegible] Fairfax and brethren [illegible] Louisiana) in good [illegible] well satisfied. Crops [illegible] well, and they had [illegible] and good water. [illegible] all who can to go [illegible] Kansas and secure [illegible] they can be had.

[illegible] *Times* says: "Un[illegible] to revive it, [illegible] called forth [illegible] Hancock will [illegible] candidate was [illegible] on the day of [illegible] the Convention [illegible] than be [illegible] Observations [illegible] travel from Cin[cinnati] [illegible] confirm this [illegible] returning dele[gates] [illegible] jubilation. [illegible] themselves."

[illegible] of the Southern [illegible] met in Chatta[nooga] [illegible] and 24th. One of [illegible] of the meeting [illegible] the appointment [illegible] Council, to [illegible], in An[illegible] consist of [illegible] eighteen [illegible] public [illegible] Bishops [illegible] Board of [illegible]

[illegible] entered [illegible] of the [illegible] Dr. Da[illegible]

Bishop Warren's First Offense.

The New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, the Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, and other papers of the M. E. Church, South, are exercised over the first letter written from the South by Bishop Warren to the New York *Advocate*. The Bishop, speaking of his ride on a stormy night from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, said:

> Behind were marble churches, elegant homes, cultured companions, the beauty of music and the glory of art. But the before to which I was going had lowly churches, the results of generations of oppression and cruelty, and possibly the hostility of what culture there was. But my first recollection of a political act is this: My father carried the only vote that was given for abolition in his town, while the crowd shouted and jeered, "Here comes the third party, the whole of it." And I have long regarded the following verse of Doddridge as a touchstone of Christian faith and practice:
>
> Hast thou a lamb in all Thy flock
> I would disdain to feed?
> Hast thou a foe before whose face
> I fear Thy cause to plead?
>
> Hence I felt that just as I was being thrust forward through all the stormy night by the strong arm of Northern capital and power through two States 330 miles into the South, so was I carried by the stronger and longer arm of God into the ignorance I went to enlighten, and the sin for which I brought Christ's healing.

Herein is the offense: he spoke of "generations of oppression and cruelty," his father was an "abolitionist;" he felt he was being sent of God into the South to "enlighten" the ignorant, and to bring "healing" to those in sin; his words imply that there is less ignorance in the North from whence he came, and to crown all *he publishes what he thought.*

For this "offense" one paper hopes that a "longer residence and more careful observation will enable the Bishop to judge more fairly, and write more carefully." Another says: "Such writing may make him popular North, but it will not open his way South. Oh, that he had come in the spirit of the Master, bearing the olive branch of peace!"

And so, at the very first, Bishop Warren has offended our Southern brethren, precisely as every other man will who, with an eye single to the glory of God, speaks out plainly his thoughts and convictions in opposition to the prevalent Southern notions and prejudices. The fact that of the 2,000,000 voters in this nation who cannot read, 1,700,000 live in the Southern States, must not be mentioned, even if it be to arouse the nation to greater efforts in popular education. That slavery was a crime and cursed the South, must never be hinted at, even if the spirit of slavery still stalks abroad over the land to perpetrate every sort of outrage upon the colored man. It must never be said that the South is sectional, not if history does prove its sectionalism until now, from the time that the Carolina's and Virginia compelled Jefferson to strike from the Declaration of Independence a denunciation of the slave trade. No, No,—no mention must ever be made of any of these or kindred subjects, lest the men be offended who preached that slavery was divine, who baptized treason at the altars of the Church, who until very recently opposed every step made to educate and elevate the colored people, refusing even to do as Christians for freedmen, what they had done for them as bondsmen; or, lest "Southern society" and "Southern chivalry" be unfavorably criticised in any of the details of its work during the past two hundred years in building up a civilization, which has in it to-day, the chief dangers which threaten this Christian Republic. *Silence Bishop Warren!* You must not speak, only as you frame your words and sentiments after the style of the goodish twaddle which fills many of the religious papers of the South, or harmonize them with Southern sentiments and prejudice. If your father was an abolitionist, you must never mention it; if you know that one of the great wants of the South is education don't say so; if you really believe that slavery was wrong and the colored people in America have ever been oppressed, don't mention it.

Such is the greeting that Bishop Warren receives from our Southern Methodist brethren.

Ames Church, New Orleans, Out of Debt.

[Thank] God the debt which has [illegible] years hung over Ames [Church], in this city, has been paid! [illegible] sketch of the financial [history] of this important church [illegible] will be interesting. The [church] was built during the pastorate [illegible] the direction of Dr. [illegible], now of New York [illegible] transferred from this [illegible] the chaplaincy of [the] [illegible] Senate, the first [illegible]. The lots [illegible] stands cost [illegible] amount was [illegible] and his peo[ple] [illegible] a time [illegible] sion Society $10,000, and the people were to raise $15,000 more. The contract was let on this basis. The Missionary Society gave its amount, but the death of Rev. Dr. Monroe, Secretary of the Church Extension Society required a re-organization of its work, and it was found that only ten per cent. of the outstanding appropriations could be paid, so that instead of the $10,000 Ames Church received $1,000 from the Extension Society. At a later period $5,000 were granted as a loan, but for the above reason, together with such failures to collect as are common in church building, the Trustees began from the first with an embarrassing debt. On dedication day Bishop Simpson preached a grand sermon and a subscription of nearly $5000 was taken. This met the immediately pressing claims.

Dr. Matlack succeeded Dr. Newman in the pastorate, taking charge in March 1869, and remained in charge for ten months when he was appointed presiding elder of the district.

We were appointed to the pastorate by Bishop Scott in February 1870, and remained in charge for three years. Our first greeting respecting the debt was a tabulated statement which amounted with interest to nearly $14,000. During the three years of our pastorate the church received no appropriations from the Missionary Society so that the whole burden of supporting the pastor and providing for the incidental expenses fell on the people of the congregation.

During the first year of our pastorate no effort was made to pay the debt. During the second year a strong effort was made to raise the amount. The Church Extension Society remitted its claim, and through the liberality of the members and friends of the congregation in this city the pastor's salary and expenses of the church were provided for, and the debt reduced to about $5000.

About this time began the political excitements in this city and State which so much interfered with all kinds of benevolent and church work. Rev. James Morrow, now of Philadelphia, succeeded us in the pastorate and did most faithful and excellent service for three years. During this time the debt was not decreased but at the close of the pastoral term was a little larger than at the beginning. Bro. Morrow raised the interest on the mortgage two or three times which, considering the circumstances at that time, was doing well. The church received no missionary appropriations during this pastorate.

Rev. Dr. J. D. Adams, now of Syracuse, New York, was the next pastor and remained in charge only six months. During this time the debt was let alone but $500 was raised and the church frescoed, which added much to the beauty of the auditorium and Sunday-school room. This year the church received $400 from Missionary Society.

The next pastor was Rev. Dr. J. H. McCarty, now also of Syracuse, New York, who was in charge two years and a half, and done faithful work.

With the aid of missionary appropriations on an average of $800 a year, the church under Dr. McCarty kept the mortgage debt interest paid, but other smaller debts grew. The interest paid by the church from the first has been ten per cent on nearly all accounts This fact as in the payment of all debts has been a most annoying factor, requiring in ten years in interest account alone an amount almost equal to the whole debt.

After the departure of Dr. McCarty there was an interim of about four months. During this time the gravity of the situation became evident and, as presiding elder, we were called in counsel by the Trustees. It was evident that the church must have relief. The yearly effort to raise interest had grown monotonous, and the debt grew rather than diminished. Weekly meetings were held for some time, and the pulpit was supplied, the Bishops not yet having secured a pastor. It was decided to make a last and desperate effort to pay the debt. Bishop Haven, on his way from Texas, had met the Trustees and the management of the campaign was placed in the hands of the presiding elder. Bishop Haven subscribed $50. Bishop Andrews, at the annual conference, gave $50, which he afterwards increased to $100, and it was arranged that the matter would be brought before the Board of Bishops and an appeal to the Church secured. In March it was decided by the Trustees to ask to be left without a pastor for a year so that every dollar raised should go on the debt. In reply to the telegram to Bishop Andrews making this request he stated that the [present] pastor Rev. Dr. Bristor, a [illegible] man, had just [illegible] for the church or the request would have been granted. His pastorate began April 14 1880 Before he came nearly $2000 of the debt had been provided for mostly by reductions on the claims of Brothers Page and White, by themselves.

On his arrival Dr. Bristor took command and laid hold of the work with heroism and aided by General Bussey, Mr. Heath, the ladies of the church, and others in this city; and by Dr. Kynett, Mr. Tasker, Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, and others in the North, the work is finally done. Dr. Bristor deserves great credit for the persistency and ability with which he has prosecuted this work to the end. One thing that has greatly aided him was the fact that during the nine months of 1879, his salary ($900) was paid without embarrassment to the church. The Missionary Society paid $400, and the remainder, $500, was paid by General Bussey, with the understanding that this would leave the church free to work on the debt. Of the $850 paid the pastor during the six months of $1880, $400 was paid by the Missionary Society. The whole amount of debt paid the past year and a half, including the reductions on old claims, and also insurance bills, is something over $8000.

In behalf of all the old pastors and the many friends in and out of this city we congratulate this pastor and people upon their success under God in paying their church debt.

As a matter of information we publish the names of the donors:

CONTRIBUTORS TO DEBT FUND.

J. Page. on account, $1,364; B. White, on account, $600; collected by Bishop Simpson, $250; through Rev. Dr Kynett and T. T. Tasker (Phil.) $1000; collected by Bishop Bowman, $200; collected by General Bussey, $500; General Bussey, personal, $166.66; E. Heath, personal, $210; Rev. Dr. Bristor. personal, by readings and lectures, $500; Sunday-school, $95; Robt Raikes, collection, $29.10; Mrs. Edwards, $20; St. Michael's (Md) M. E. Church, $21.75; Miss S. McCoy (Del), $3.50; New York Preachers, $6; Halsey St. (Newark), M. E. Church, $49 13; Exeter St. (Balto.) Church, $28.71; Madison Av. (Balto.) $53.71; collected by Miss Ames, $11.50 through Miss C. Bussey, $1.50; S. Orem (Md.,) $15; E. Bentley, $3; J. G Williams, $15; Chas Benson, $35; New Orleans Picayune, on account, $16 50; Rev. E. C. Adkins (Md.), $2; Rev. T. O. Ayres (Md.), $2; Rev. O'Neill (Md.), $4; New Castle, (Del.) M. E. Church, $32; R. C. Gordon (Del), $3; J. T. Van Arsdalen (Del.). $3.50; Mrs. Barron (Del.). $6; Proctor & Gamble (Cin.). $3; O. W. Clay (Balt.). $2; L. C. Moore, $2; L. W. Bryan (Md.), $2; Delilah Cassiday (Ill). $2; W. G. Queal (N.Y) $2; Miss N. V. Leech, $6 J. W. Madden, $12; Miss Moody (Mass.), $2.

W. A. Johnson, Rev. A. A. Johnson, A. H. May, Bishop Andrews (Iowa), H. K. List (W. Virg.), C. Clinton, Gen'l McMillan, Bishop Simpson (Phil.), F. A. Woolfley, gave $100 each.

Bishops Scott (Del.), Bowman (St. Louis) Peck (N. Y.), E. A. Bignon, A. W. Mowrer, J. H. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Matlack (Del.), J. M. G. Parker, Gen'l Badger, Rev. Dr. Hartzell, B. D. Wood, Rev. Dr. Newman (N. Y.), gave $50 each.

R. S. Robinson (Del.). Rev. Dr. Reed (N. Y.), R. S. Dodson (Virg.), Rice, Born & Co., Dr. C. B. White, Rev. Dr. DePuy (N. Y.), gave $25 each.

Mrs Copeland, C. A. Cambias, C. W. Keeting, Rachel Yates, Mr. Haag, New Orleans Democrat, J. Baldwin, Mrs. Gallup Judge Flagg, S. L. Boyd, ——Moore, A. Baldwin, ——Mullen, H. Meyers, J. D. Fletcher. gave $10

Mr. Mounford, Prof. Buttz (N. Jersey), Mrs. Jones (Balt), Rev. Dr. Harman (Penn.) Mrs. Fisher, Mr Stoops Del., Miss A. Stoops Del. Capt. Woodward, J. D Smith, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Drew Mr. Bodley, Col. Hill, H. Carpenter M. Bothick, E. J. Gay, Mrs. Holmes, cash, Rev W. E. Avery Del., F. Nephler, cash, J Hamilton Del., J. Hermann Del., Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Parmallee, Griswold & Co., each, $5.

About $100 were contributed in $1 donations.

From San Antonio.

Rev. M. A. Daugherty, of San Antonio, Texas, gives the following account of the good work accomplished in the church under his care:

Our new church in San Antonio Texas, was opened Sunday, June 13. We began our work here from the foundations, one year ago last January. The population of the city, about 20,000, is fully one third infidel, Jewish or Roman Catholic Germans. Another third are Mexican and colored. The remaining third are white Americans, and of this latter a large proportion are Romanists.

Infidels, Jews, and Papists control three fourths of the moneyed interests of the city, and their ideas largely shape all public interests and sentiment. It is unfriendly soil for Protestantism, and the few churches here find support difficult and religious life very feeble. The demoralization caused by the general desecration of the Sabbath is an overwhelming tide. There is an important lobe of the people, which we can reach more easily than churches heretofore on the ground, and it is expected that this element will increase. A number of intelligent members of our church have settled here, and many others from Methodist homes, schools, and congregations. We conclude that our church had a mission here, and with the sole object of blessing the community and reinforcing Protestant churches by adding another needed agency, "in the name of the Lord we set up our banners." We have gathered a respectable congregation and Sabbath-school. We have built a house of worship that will seat 500 people, and last Sabbath threw it open to the public. The church is of stone, and finely trimmed with cut stone. It has an audience room, chapel, and gallery so arranged that all can be used as one room, or shut off into separate rooms. The woodwork is finished in native colors, with walnut mouldings. The walls are beautifully frescoed and the windows of stained glass—a model of convenience, cheerfulness, and beauty. Many have declared it the finest public building in the city, inside and out.

Including the site, the very finest in the city, the enterprise has cost us $9,454. Of this sum $7,196 has been paid: a loan of $1,500 of the Church Extension society for six years and good subscriptions cover all present indebtedness. Besides, we have good assets that will pay a large proportion of the loan before it is due. The inside lacks only the pews of being complete. It is seated with chairs, but we hope soon to put in the pews. The tower and two class-rooms are unfinished. We thus record our gratitude to God and our friends by whose help we enter these "courts with praise," and add another important outpost to our Zion.

The Jesuits in France.

The Republic of France, as a measure of self defence against their seditious influence against its existence, decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits. Up to July 1 forty-nine perfects of departments had resigned their offices to avoid participation in the execution of the law. The government promptly appointed successors, and by the use of police and the military, ejected the Jesuits from their domiciles and closed them up, where they had sullenly refused to obey the decree until compelled by force. Large crowds of sympathizers with that religious order of the Catholic church assembled, but the officers of the government had prepared for riotous demonstrations and provided sufficient force to render them futile. Several Jesuit establishments will institute legal proceedings for violating domicile and infringing liberty, but it is scarcely probable that these enemies of human progress will be able to successfully resist their ejectment. Showing the intense feeling, a Paris dispatch says that M. Constans, Minister of the Interior and of Public Worship, received a letter threatening him with assassination in the name of the Sacred Heart.

Not After Titles.

Rev. Miles Proctor, of Athens, Miss., writes: "I am a poor worker, and have to hoe cotton for a living. I have six charges, and one of them gives monthly the large sum of eighty-five cents. I have seen a piece in the ADVOCATE about preachers building churches. A man can say anything when he is in a fat field, but put him out where he has got Baptists to contend with, and Southern Methodists all the time talking to the members and telling them they are in the wrong church, then let that brother build a church. That is the way some of our preachers love to make themselves look large in conference. I have belonged to the Methodist Church fifty-one years, and been trying to preach forty-one years. I never thought about joining another church in my life. I don't believe in those brothren who are always looking after the titles."

The Albany *Journal* says: "One of the most eminent Bishops of the Episcopal Church is a Democrat. When he heard that General Garfield was nominated, he took occasion to say that he knew him and admired him as one of the best and purest men in the Republic. 'And,' said he, 'I congratulate you upon the wisdom of the convention. Whatever others may do, you may be sure that at least one Democrat will vote for him.' Another clergyman of this city, who was a classmate with the General said: 'I am glad beyond expression that the convention has nominated General Garfield. He is a pure and noble man, and has been pure and noble from his youth up. It would afford me great pleasure to say so publicly on any appropriate occasion. Indeed, I so admire the man and deem him to combine so many elements of true greatness and personal virtue, that I would be quite willing to make a speech in his favor before your club at any time.'"

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Warren has been quite ill since his Southern trip.

—Bishop Keener of the M. E. Church, South, whose home is in this city is sick.

—Rev. W. J. Grant, of the Austin Conference is now manager of the *Iron Age* published in Austin, Texas.

—Ram Chunder Bose, lay delegate to the late General Conference from India is lecturing throughout the West, and is everywhere welcomed.

—Rev. Richard S. Rust, President of Cincinnati Wesleyan College has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Ohio Wesleyan University.

—Rev. J. A. Ivy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, supplies Ames Church, in this city, during the absence of the pastor on his summer vacation.

—Wesleyan University parts with Dr Foss with regret and yet in hearty words of commendation gives him up for the high office to which the General Conference elected him.

—Bishop Merrill accompanied by his wife sailed from New York July 3d. He is to preside at the various annual conferences and mission meetings in Europe and in India. He will spend the winter in India

—General Cyrus Bussey has been again elected President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce. For several years he has held this important position, which fact indicates his high standing among the chief business men of this city.

—Rev. Dr. G. R. Bristor, pastor of Ames Church in this city left last Wednesday for three months' vacation in the North. He has engaged to act as pastor of a Philadelphia Church during the three months beginning the second Sunday in July.

—Rev. Dr. L. Nippert, of Bremen, Germany, who has in charge our publishing interest there, sailed for home last week. He was a delegate to the General Conference. While in America he raised the $2000 necessary to free the German Publishing House of debt.

—*Zion's Herald* says of the new Missionary Secretary Dr. C. H. Fowler, who recently attended the East Maine conference: "He had a very warm welcome from the stalwart brethren toward the rising sun, and they greatly enjoyed his visit. The old missionary triumphs of the best days of Dr. Durbin seem to be about to return under Dr. Fowler. For the great cause's sake, entrusted to his hands, we heartily pray for the divine benediction upon him."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Collins, Homewood: "Our Sunday-school was started by Rev. J. W. Parks in 1876, and has from 20 to 25 pupils. We have had a nice time."

A. Handy, Evergreen: "I held my second quarterly conference at St. James church. Elder D. A. Williams was with me, and we were thankful for it."

Rev. J. B. Smith, Pass Christian, reports that a Sunday-school exhibition was held Wednesday and Thursday, June 30 and July 1. About $40 were realized for the church. The church and Sunday-school are doing well.

G. W. Cox, Okolona: "Union Grove Sunday-schools celebrated the centennial. Our pastor, Rev. L. L. Shumpert, made an earnest talk for the S. S. Union. Collection $14 39. Miss Agnes Mayo read one of the best essays I ever heard."

Henry York, Elijah Chapel: "The church and Sunday-school are in a prosperous condition. Centennial on the 30th was a glorious day. A collection of $4 was taken. We intend to do all we can for Shaw University. We intend to raise money by subscription for it."

J. W. Parks, Canton: "We commenced our protracted effort on the 3d of June. The following is the result; 47 converts, 5 reclaimed. The church is thriving spiritually. The present management of the Sabbath-school is excellent. The enrollment, I think, is more than 125. On centennial day the church was like a flower garden, having been artistically decorated by the young ladies."

P. Bine, Aberdeen: "Our protracted meeting resulted in 18 conversions and 31 accessions to the church. Our second quarterly meeting was held on the 12th and 13th of June, and we had a pleasant time. The elder preached Sunday night and administered the sacrament to 215 communicants. Elder's collection, $12; receipts for the quarter for benevolent purposes, $15. Adults baptized, 17; infants, 14; additions to the church, 37."

A. K Davis, Lauderdale: "When I came to this charge there was not a Sunday-school organized on the work. I have 4 organized and in a promising condition. I had some difficulty in getting teachers. To get persons that are qualified to teach is out of the question. We did the best we could with the thought that if God would have a Sunday-school in this section He must take such material as we have to build it up."

S. Thomas, Mayersville: "There had been no preaching in the church in this place for thirteen months until the second Sunday of May last. For some unknown reason the minister who had the church under his charge failed to preach. At the last Annual Conference Mayersville was left to be supplied. At the district conference, held at Jackson, in February, I was sent. The church was found closed—having been taken for debt and sold at sheriff's sale. It has been open for the last three months, on account of the public schools, the teacher paying ten dollars a month rent. During that time we were able to have preaching; but the school has stopped, and we expect the church to be closed again. The members have nearly all left, but will return as soon as they can get a place to worship. The Sunday-school numbers fifty pupils, and the cry of the children against being turned out is going up like the cry of the children of Israel in Egypt. We sincerely hope that the sister churches will unite in aiding us. The amount required is $350, and we hope with kind assistance and the blessing of God to be able to raise it. All money should be sent to Rev. Simon Thomas, Rolling Fork, Sharkey Co., Miss."

LOUISIANA.

A. Hilton, Cheneyville: "We have completed, on a piece of deeded land, six and a half miles below Cheneyville, a fine M. E. church. We dedicated it on the 13th ult., and a large number of people attended. A beautiful sermon was preached by Rev. S. H Cooper, of the M. E. Church, South, and a collection was taken up after the sermon amounting to $56.15, after which the trustees delivered up the church to be dedicated, and after reading, prayer was offered by Rev. A. Hilton. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, a good sermon was preached by Revs. W. Brooks and M. Wallace, after which a collection of $12.85 was taken. We have God on our side."

A. Moore, LaTeche: "During the General Conference our people in this section watched the proceedings with great interest, and felt it a grand treat to have the paper and its present editor sent back to us. May God bless the editor in his good work. Our work in this part of the vineyard is growing brighter and brighter every day. We have just closed our protracted meeting with about 20 converts. On the 6th ult. I baptized 8 persons. Our church was crowded. Administered the Lord's supper to 75, and received 11 into the church. 20 have been added to the church this year. We are pushing the work for the Master. Pray for us."

TEXAS.

Wade Hamilton, Brewer's Hill: "In a short meeting, just closed, we were made glad by the accession of 35 souls."

Henry Christmas, Corpus Christi: "Our little flock will grow rapidly. Collections are small. Prospects are good. Baptized 3."

J. Jarmon, Giddings: "We are not doing much. We are preparing for a protracted meeting. Times have been very hard. I hope to have great success."

R. H. Jones, Burleson: "The railroad is now within about 26 miles of Caldwell, and the company thinks it will reach here by the last of July, and we are trying our best to get a church lot there now."

A. R. Noris, Victoria: "This is a live church. There has been a continuous accession of members. Rev. M. Henson was with us May 22-23, and we were greatly strengthened by his visit. The centennial was a grand occasion, and we raised $4.10."

Teuolia Edwards, Mt. Vernon Church, Houston: "The Sunday-school Centennial Service was observed in our school May 30th, and we had a grand day of it. The church was decorated for the occasion, and every thing that pertained to the service was performed. A great number were out to witness the scene."

W. H. Jackson, San Feilpe: "Lewis Lane will hold a camp-meeting on the San Felipe circuit at Laryer's Church, opening July 22. It is nine miles south-west of Hempstead. We will be thankful to Rev. E. Lee to attend and bring as many as possible. Rev. F. C. Moore, P. E., will be there. Provision will be made for all that come from a distance."

J. C. Akers, Crockett: "The M. E. Church was planted at this place within the last two months. I came here and commenced teaching a private school, and being a deacon and a member of the M. E. Church, I began a protracted meeting and had thirty odd converts. After conversing with some of the leading colored men, at their request I opened a church, received 24 members, and sent for Presiding Elder Walter Rippetoe who came and organized it. We bought a lot, have lumber to build a small church, it is on the ground, and work will commence at once."

TENNESSEE.

Wm. Dwegans, Memphis Circuit: "My work is in a prosperous condition. Our Sunday-school numbers over 150, and is improving all the time. I have collected some money for benevolent causes. I have baptized 45 children, received 12 in full connection, and there has been 4 deaths. We are asking for a better time. Pray for us."

Jesse P. Price, Mason: "Our third quarter closed on the 6th inst., which was a glorious occasion. Our beloved Presiding Elder W. S. Butler was at his post, and preached with great acceptability. 150 partook of the Lord's Supper, 38 members paid 25 cents, 28 were received into full connection, 12 joined the church, one convert since last quarter. The reports of the leaders showed that the circuit is coming to the front. The Centennial was observed on the 30th of May all around the circuit and will be long remembered. $4.80 was raised on the occasion. Our Sunday-school work is yet blooming. Our preparatory school has had good success this session. I have held 4 Sunday-school institutes this quarter. During our quarter our elder received a dispatch that one of his children was dying. Since then I received a notice that two of his children were dead and others very sick. Pray for him."

ARKANSAS.

I. G. Pollard, Lonoke: "The meeting announced in your last number to be held in Richwoods, is a camp meeting, not a conference meeting. Glad to say Bro. Linning is doing well at Devall's Bluff. Held the best quarterly meeting there on the second Sabbath of June that I ever held at that place. They paid my fare back to Little Rock. This being the largest collection ever raised for the Presiding Elder—$1 95."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

There are immense fields of ice in the Northern seas.

Republicans of third Vermont district nominated W. W. Grant for Congress.

West Virginia Republicans nominated George C. Sturgess, of Morgantown, for Governor.

If all the missings be added to the known loss by the Sewanhoka disaster, the total would be sixty-two.

Republicans of the fifth Iowa district nominated Hon. John A. Kasson for Congress; sixth district, M. E. Cutts.

The first meeting of the International Society for Investigating and Promoting the Science of Teaching, will be held at the Thousand Island Park the 16-21 of August.

In the late British elections the London School Board was sustained by a Liberal majority of 140,000. The Tories unsuccessfully attempted to cut down educational expenses, and to substitute denominational schools for the generous system now in force.

Capt. A. S. McClure has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the eighteenth district of Ohio. Major George W. Steele, of Marion, Ind., has been nominated in the eleventh district of Indiana. Major William H. Calkins in the thirteenth district of Indiana, Hon. Benjamin F. Marsh in the tenth district of Illinois.

State Senator John K. Stoneman, of McGregor, Iowa, a life-long Democrat, spoke at a Republican ratification meeting there. He said: "I believe that Mr. Garfield is an honest man, and if any charges shall be made against him during the campaign, which I hope there will not, I want to give my word, from what little I know of him, that he is a good-principled man; and if he is beaten for President I hope it will be upon loftier grounds than any personal charges of that kind." Judge Reuben Noble congratulated the Republicans on the nomination of so great and so good a man as Gen. Garfield.

The last steamer from the south coast brings the details of the capture of Tacua by the Chilians. The allies fought desperately, but were completely defeated, losing in killed, wounded and unaccounted for about 6000 men. Among the Peruvian superior officers killed were Colonels Comacho and McLean and Gen. Perez. The list of subordinates killed and wounded is very large. The Chilians admit the loss of nearly 4000. 2000 of the defeated Peruvians under Montero were retreating in one direction, while Campero with a fragment of the contingent was making his way homeward, ostensibly to reorganize his army, but really beaten and disheartened. The number of Bolivians who came out of the fight cannot exceed 1000. The victorious Chilians, 6000 strong, attacked Arica by land and sea on the fifth. Their naval force consisted of six ships of war. It was reported and believed in Lima on the eighth that Arica had fallen.

Says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*: "From time to time a party of colored people passes through Nashville bound to Kansas, or some other Western land of promise. Good will come of all such movements in the end. Knowledge is increased when many run to and fro. Experience is the only teacher whose lessons will be received. Free intercommunication between the people of all parts of our great country would do more than any thing else to dispel illusions, spike the guns of demagogues, make common sense take the place of fanaticism, and give us lasting peace."

After the Battle.

BY REV. E. CORDOZO.

All is quiet on the Ohio! Doubtless, Mr. Editor, you echo, "All quiet on the Mississippi." The smoke has cleared away, we find no dead on the field; there are, doubtless, a few wounded ones, but Time will prove, as usual, a sufficient healer. Only let those who stand on the walls of Zion give their trumpet no uncertain sound, and the hosts of Israel will still be found at their post. "Woe be unto the pastors who scatter the sheep of my pasture! saith the Lord." Ambition misleads and rivalry excites; but let the sober second thought speak, and patience will subdue discontent; modesty restrains censure; and hope supersedes doubt. The outlook to us is promising; the promotion of colored men to the highest place in the gift of the church is only a question of time. Opportunity too, is ours; these will secure the fitness so essential to a true success. We are apt to forget that the office does not make the man. 'Tis true that it affords chances for the development of gifts, but it cannot create them. The "root of the matter" must exist before the fruit can appear.

We have our literary and theological institutions which, with the study, the pulpit, and experience, supply us with the materials and scaffolding with which we may construct character. It is as strange, as it is true, that we too commonly allow the taunts of sister denominations to goad us to discontent! There are several facts that ought always to take the sting out of them, viz: Our superior faculties for education, together with the material aid we receive in our pastoral work, and in the construction of churches. Also, that it is the higher standard of fitness for office, [illegible] than color prejudice, that [illegible] made promotions slower among [illegible]. We know that we have men [illegible] us who would long ago have [illegible] made bishops had they been [illegible] of our sister denominations. [illegible] would the distinction have [illegible] them any abler, or better [illegible]. It sometimes has a con[illegible]. Again, we are differ[illegible] ; we are in ecclesias[illegible] with our white breth[illegible] this just and expe[illegible] desire to continue that [illegible]. A colored bishop must [illegible] as general a superin[illegible] of the work as a white one. [illegible] advantages of these [illegible] a demand for abili[illegible] we cannot allow to fall [illegible] their standard as to [illegible] to our work, and dis[illegible]. By its Mission[illegible] Aid, and Church [illegible] Societies, and its cheap [illegible] literature in the form [illegible] and periodicals, the [illegible] has amply evinced [illegible] devotion. And there[illegible] all, prepare your[illegible] in the family. [illegible] of "Rights" had no [illegible] contest, that was [illegible] the declaration made [illegible] by the General Con[illegible] It was rather a ques[illegible]—of fitness, [illegible] be willing that [illegible] by us. This is done [illegible] when we become [illegible] and it [illegible] another [illegible] and their own [illegible] dis[illegible] we [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] will be [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] We [illegible] He [illegible]

ing will be needed in October when the next session of the Medical department begins. It should be well furnished, both the dormitories and the school-rooms. Five hundred dollars will meet a large part of this expense. The Freedmen's Aid Society is burdened with other large enterprises, and a large indebtedness. This society has helped us grandly in the past, and will continue to aid us in the future. But it cannot unless the church furnishes the means. Our conference can help. It is pledged to raise five hundred dollars this year. Ten cents a member will more than secure that amount. Will the presiding elders, preachers, and members unite in the effort to raise for this purpose, ten cents a member on all our charges. How many of our preachers will report this amount at conference? The collections can be sent to Dr. Rust at Cincinnati, or to the undersigned at Nashville. Credit will be given to all sending their collections through the ADVOCATE.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1880.

Congratulations and A Call for Work.

BY REV. I. G. POLLARD.

I congratulate the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN, in the re-election of its editor, and the very high endorsement the General Conference gave him by having the secretary cast the ballot. What more could we ask? We are satisfied. But there is another phase to this subject, and that is the paper must be supported. We want to send at least 10,000 subscribers. We have a church membership of less than 400 in the White River district, but if we have made no mis-count we have between 125 and 150 subscribers. This is an average of more than one for every four members and probationers. But we can do better and must. Let him that readeth understand. In our work Baptists, Africans, Methodists, Presbyterians and sinners take the SOUTHWESTERN. Why? Because it is food to the hungry, it is light to them that walk in darkness, it is one of the best, if not the best, paper, so they say, that is possible for them to get. But notwithstanding these facts, we must increase the number of subscribers:

1st. Because it is Dr. Hartzell coming into our homes once a week, having with him a number of other brethren who tell you of their work.

2d. Because the paper is sound in its teachings. Though small in size, as compared with some other sheets, it is large enough and is filled with hot shot every week against every form of sin, especially the great sin of race caste.

3d. It is very cheap—cheaper than any book you can buy except the Bible.

4th. The preachers can not do without this great lever among the people to help him. It will help him in preaching, in saving sinners, in building up Sunday-schools, in raising finances, in making the people one for Chist in thought and purpose.

Let the pastor and presiding elder of each charge see that every family, black and white and all the way between, subscribe for this messenger of mercy. Brethren, preach about it, talk about it, and commence now. See who will renew this fall—who will subscribe. Go to the people of all churches, take the paper with you and plead until you succeed.

Brethren, the White River district must have more subscribers per membership than any other within the patronizing conferences, and the Little Rock Conference must lead all the conferences in the South. We are only in our third year, but at the close of the second we led the Arkansas conferences in our benevolent collections. We had as well let our people bear away the honors as to allow others to take them. Work, work early and late; work all the time and pray for more subscribers, and God will give them.

Little Rock, Ark., June 28, 1880.

Letter from Pearl River.

PEARL RIVER, LA., June 19, 1880.

DEAR SIR—On last Thursday, June 10, Thomas Strayham, a good [illegible] quiet citizen, departed this life, [illegible] known by both colored [illegible]. His remains were re[illegible] a burial by the side of his [illegible] two little children. Mr. [illegible] Ridley, the owner of the [illegible] no more colored people [illegible] be buried in the graveyard; [illegible] now occupied wholly and [illegible] people. The South [illegible] why the colored [illegible] to the North-west. [illegible] houses of their [illegible] their own [illegible] have their own

[illegible] Postmaster.

Teachers' Institutes in Tennessee.

DEAR EDITOR—In company with Rev. H. S. Bennett, of the Fisk University, and Z. T. Thistle, of the Normal Theological Institute of this city, I have been holding teachers' institutes for the colored teachers of Tennessee. We held these beginning at Springfield, then to Paris, Franklin, Columbia, Athens, Ala., Tullahoma, McMinnville, Winchester and Fayetteville. For four years past we have given a month or six weeks to these institutes.

1st. We notice that the intelligent citizens of Tennessee have either looked on quietly or have spoken favorably, and acted heartily in co-operation or indorsing our work. 2d. There is less disposition to put a low estimate upon the ability of the colored people to acquire an education. 3d. There is a more favorable view taken of the effects of education on the colored laborer. 4th. There is a more hopeful outlook, taken by the colored people themselves, of their present condition as compared with the past. 5th. They are becoming more self-reliant. In one place we found them talking of buying school property formerly used by the whites, costing nine thousand dollars; at another they are arranging to buy ground and build a high school; and at Athens, Ala., we found them at work for a brick building, making the brick and arranging to put up the walls of a school house, which will take about two hundred thousand bricks. Others are to help finish the building, but the colored people take it as their part to put up the walls. 6th. A more general desire for better teachers, and more intelligent preachers is very manifest among them. There are, however, very many who still think the old way is good enough for them, and oppose all new notions, to them, of religious worship and intelligent exposition of the word, and clear instruction of Christian life and duty. These will have less and less influence on the colored people. The car of progress has started, and ignorance and prejudice, whether in politics, social life, the school-room, or in the pulpit, must clear the track or go under. While there is much to lament in the condition of the colored people in the parts of the State we have visited, and much of the old life still hanging around them, yet the future is full of hope for improvement, and those, who oppose the progress of their people, lest they lose their positions and power, will soon find that the advancement is too real, and the progress too genuine to be checked by croakers, who are either unable or unwilling to keep pace with the onward march of their people.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., June 29, 1880.

Letter from Lodi.

LODI LANDING, Miss., June 25, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—On the 30th of May, the Raikes Centennial services were held at Holly Grove Church. The bell was rung at 6 a. m., in honor of Raikes; at 8:30 Teachers' and Officers' prayer meeting was held, and at 10 the following addresses were delivered: Relation of Sabbath-school to the Church, by Wm. Blake; How Sabbath should be spent, by O. J. Taylor; Heathenism at Home and Abroad, by Hilliard Golden; Raikes and the Development of his Great Work, by A. S. Jackson.

At 11:30 Bro. J. C. Houston, one of our young local preachers of much promise, preached an interesting sermon in the interest of the Sunday-school Union. At 3 o'clock p. m., there was held a Centennial Jubilee. More than five hundred verses were repeated by pupils who had learned them. Many interesting questions were asked about the meaning, as passage after passage was recited. Mrs. Laura A. Jackson read an essay on Religious Education, and Mrs. Julia Granderson on Mothers' Work. Vesper service at 6. Services opened at 7 by singing, "What shall the Harvest be," and the writer preached from the words, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." In response to an inquiry by Bro. Houston some forty pupils promised to seek the Savior, and all present promised to enter upon the new century with more zeal for the cause of Christ. Many sweet and appropriate songs were sung at each service. The house was crowded. The day will not soon be forgotten. It left its impress for good upon the hearts of the people.

The collection for the Sunday-school Union was $12.05.

If I do not intrude I would like to make a few observations concerning these good people, which I have gathered from six years' acquaintance with them.

First. They are awake on the educational subject. During the [illegible] sessions the school, which is [illegible] into two departments, is [illegible] the most part with bright and promising children, and when this is ended they untied their private purse strings each year since I have known them for the maintenance of a school in their midst They are represented at the Atlanta University, Central Tennessee College and Alcorn University, and if the Lord bless their fields some of the young men will go to Shaw University. One positive evidence of their increasing intelligence is their increasing appreciation of the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE.

Secondly. They are, I think, progressing religiously. There is an annual transplantation of pupils from the Sunday-school, which is under the faithful supervision of Bro. Hilliard Golden, into the Church, and among them are some of the brightest and most useful members. Many of the older members who have heretofore regarded religion as an emotion only, begin now to realize that they must do something to inherit Heaven.

Though circumscribed in their resources they are comparatively liberal. Last year their already comfortable house of worship was nicely ceiled at an expense of more than a hundred dollars, also last Spring the old floor was replaced by a better one at a cost of some $60, and now the new pastor has succeeded in collecting means to put in better seats which will cost $75. They respond quite liberally to all the conference claims. In short this place is one of the strong holds of Methodism in the Yazoo Valley.

Rev. I. B. Griffin, the new pastor, is much beloved for his Christian zeal and enterprise and the people will do their duty to him.

Respectfully,

A. S. JACKSON.

Information Wanted.

We give place with pleasure to the following from J. C. Burke, editor of the *Wesleyan Alumni Record*, of Middletown, Conn.:

The alumni of Wesleyan University have a bond of union which those of no other American college possesses. We refer to the influence of the *Alumni Record*. This record contains, so far as the facts can be obtained for publication, the condensed history of each alumnus, stating occupation since graduating, honorary degrees conferred, family records, latest addresses, etc.

The honor of first collecting and compiling the records of all the graduates belongs to Orange Judd, A. M. It was through his persevering efforts that in 1869 the *Alumni Record* appeared for the first time. Four years later this edition was revised and completed to date by the arduous labors of a committee of three—Professors C. T. Winchester, Wm. North Rice, and G. Brown Goode. There is now in preparation another edition, which will contain in addition to the records of the graduates and list of honorary alumni, the names of all former students not graduates, with present addresses and other information, and also a bibliographical record of the more important literary and scientific work done by graduates and non-graduates of the College.

Considerable material has already been gathered for the completion of the records of the alumni, but information is still desired concerning a few from whom as yet nothing has been heard. For the interest of friends—alumni or others—who may be able to send any information concerning these to the *Alumni Record*, Middletown, Conn., we give below a list of each with the year of graduation and the latest address:

'37. Rev. Wm. H. Anderson, D.D., Louisville, Ky.
'37. George Kellogg, Cold Spring, N. Y.
'37. Henry W. Smith, Windham, Pa.
'38. Jesse B. Hurlburt, Cobourg, Can.
'41. Henry W. Adams, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
'41. Wm. C. Miller, Charleston, S. C.
'42. Julius A. Baldwin, Port Huron, Mich.
'43. Curtis P. Davison.
'44. Wm. C. Prescott, London, Eng.
'45. John K. Thompson, Lee, N. H.
'50. Thomas S. Fellows, Northfield, N. H.
'52. Addison F. Wheeler, Chemung, N. Y.
'54. Erasmus Leavitt, West Stockbridge, Mass.
'57. Rev. Charles H. Sewall, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
'62. John E. Andrus, 189 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

July 11, 1880.—THE FALL AND THE PROMISE.

SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 3: 1-5.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin."—Rom. 5: 12.

TOPIC.—The Fall of Man.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Intermediate.—In regard to the habitation that God had prepared for man, three things are to be noticed. 1. That man was not placed in it for idle enjoyment merely. 2. In the midst of the garden were two remarkable trees. The tree of life our first parents, although there was no prohibition against so doing, did not partake. 3: 22. The tree of the knowledge of good and evil obtained its name from the event rather than from any quality of its fruit. 3. God created for Adam an help "meet" for him—a companion every way worthy to be his life associate.

Whether the story of the temptation is to be understood allegorically, or as veritable history, and, if the latter, whether the devil assumed the form of a serpent, or whether he entered into a living one, are some of the questions that have been raised in regard to this account of the fall. The identity of the serpent with the devil is assumed with more or less directness until in Revelation, in plain terms, it is declared: "That old serpent, called the devil and Satan." Had it not been for this outward solicitation the fruit of that forbidden tree forever would have remained unplucked. Eve felt that there was a fretting restriction in Eden. In the same way many a boy has been contented with his lot, never dreaming of questioning the wise limitations put upon him by a loving father, until some crafty offspring of Eden has suggested to him that his lot must be a hard one, without the liberty of partaking enjoyments in which hundreds of others freely indulge. If the devil only can sow the seeds of discontent, he will succeed in destroying any Eden. The woman—as others since often have done—made the mistake of parleying with the tempter.

No doubt the woman thought that the serpent referred to a divine omniscience that should be hers upon the eating of the fruit, whereas he meant that she should know what evil was by woeful experience and chuckled over her misapprehension of the facts, as now he does over the same misconception with which at the present day he leads the young astray. With the woman he gave weight to what he said by affirming that God knew of its truth. He made it appear that God had been deceiving them, and had kept back the highest good in order to keep these creatures of his from becoming his equals!

Instead of the grateful sense of perception of wonderful wisdom, for which they were looking, "they knew that they were naked." They were increased in knowledge, but it was in a knowledge of their own guilt and shame. No sooner had his children gone astray than God came to seek them. He did not wait for them to call upon him, but he called for them. Adam's real place of safty was not behind the trees, but at the feet of the God whose command he had broken. Adam shows his fall from true nobility of character by meanly attempting to throw all the blame upon the woman, and the woman again by shifting it upon the serpent. The serpent was first cursed because he was most guilty. The two things that were to be the mark of this curse were that it should crawl upon its belly and eat dust all the days of its life. It is the head of that serpent that is to be crushed, and, quite plainly, by one who was to be a seed of the woman. Of course there is no one in all the long line of centuries since who answers to this prophecy, except the Lord Jesus Christ, and he was "manifested that he might destroy the works of the devil." The sentence of death was spoken upon them both. "Dust thou art, and dust shalt thou return." They did not immediately die a physical death. They did, however, become "dead in trespasses and sins," and the seeds of physical death then planted, which in due course of time brought forth their harvest of corruption. From that day death had dominion over them. They were driven out of Eden—lest they also should put forth their hands, and eat of the tree of life, and so live forever.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.

MARRIAGES.

At Wesley Chapel, Little Rock, June 23d, 1880, by Rev. J. G. Thompson, W. P. Anderson to Miss Mollie Toler, both of that city.

Mr. W. H. Carter to Miss Carrie Maddox, Rev. J. T. Marshall officiating, Wednesday evening, June 30th, 1880, at 7:30 p. m., in Murray Street Church, Alexandria, La. Congratulations of many friends to the happy couple. M.

Raleigh, N. C., papers please copy.

In Victoria, Texas, May 26, Mr. Elijah Fillmore, of Luling, to Miss Mollie Harris, at the M. E. Church. May God bless the happy couple.

In Victoria, Texas, at the M. E. Church, Rev. G. W. Townsend, of San Marcos, to Miss Mary E. Moore. After the ceremony the happy couple returned to the residence of sister Margaret Ellis, where they received the many congratulations and presents. May they live and be useful to the Church.

A. R. NORRIS.

Correct your habits of crooked walking by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

DEATHS.

Rev. J. W. Spencer died at Homewood, Miss., June 9. C. & G.

Sister Edda Burn died in the full triumph of faith. A husband mourns her loss.

MILES PROCTOR.

Athens, Miss., June 29.

Bro. Archey Johnson was called from labor to reward, June 7. He was standing on the rock of Christ.

J. JARMON.

Giddings, Texas.

Sister Cherry Reave died June 3d. She was an old soldier of the Cross, and had fought for Christ about 40 years. She died in the triumph of faith. P. NOBLE.

Plantersville, Texas.

Sister Rachel Micken departed this life May 25th, 1880, aged 23. She died in triumph of faith. She left a husband, one child, and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

J. T. J.

Pleasanton, Atascosa, Texas.

On the 1st inst. our church lost one of her faithful members, Sister Francis Richardson, wife of Bro. J. W. Richardson. She leaves 5 children and a beloved husband to mourn her loss. The death of Sister Richardson was very sad to this community. She died in full triumph of faith. May God be with her husband and little ones.

A. MOORE, Pastor.

La Teche, La., June 14.

CONSTIPATION has been called the father of disease, therefore it should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails. Take a half-tablespoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator after each meal, the bowels will be gently moved, as naturally as if no medicine had been taken. Regularity in taking the medicine daily will effect a permanent cure.

"Have used Simmons Liver Regulator for Constipation of the Bowels, caused by a temporary Derangement of the Liver, for the last three or four years, and always when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a great medicine for the Derangement of the Liver; at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it.

HIRAM WARNER, Chief Justice of Georgia."

NEW BOOKS.

The Evangelical Hymnal, with Tunes, compiled by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall and Sigismond Lasar, has just been issued by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago. It is an attempt to adopt worthy hymns to tunes of equal worth.

An Unusual Record.

The life of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., was saved by the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which now bears his name. What this wonderful remedy did for him it has done for thousands, and, we believe, will continue to do for those afflicted with kidney, liver or urinary troubles of any kind. If any reader has any organic trouble, this remedy will prove "a friend in need."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *American Journal of Microscopy* for June has an article on Fresh Water Sponges. P. O. box 2852 New York.

—The *American Agriculturist* for July speaks of "Sundry Humbugs," "Hints for the Month," General Farm and Household topics, and a prize essay on keeping one cow. Orange Judd & Co., publishers, 245 Broadway, New York. Terms, $1 50 per year.

—*Wide Awake* for July is full of special attractions. "The Philadelphia Newsboys and their Annual Fourth of July Dinner describing the annual festival given by Mr. George W. Child on Independence Day; Laura Ledyard's "Hippety Ho," "Jonathan's Fourth of July," by Elizabeth Cumings, will suit the little boys, and "Some Bad Boys of Bybury," will serve the same purpose for their big brothers. There is also a capital "Fourth" Marching Song, with music, by Louis C. Elson. "Five Little Peppers," the little folks' serial, has three of Jessie Curtis' best pictures, and "Two Young Homesteaders" has come to scenes of intense interest. This number of the magazine, is quite noticeable for portraits, having no less than four, viz., Miss Louisa M. Alcott, Mr. Bronson Alcott, Mr. George W. Childs, and Mr. Lafarge. Only 20 cents a number; $2 00 a year. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

From Drs. Manning & Ashby, Baltimore, Md.

Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator.—This excellent preparation has become deservedly popular with the medical profession in the treatment of all asthenic diseases. It is highly recommended in *typhoid and malarial fevers, consumption, loss of appetite, and debility*. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

Cincho-Quinine cures Chills and Fever.

PREVENT

Yellow Fever

It has been well proved that prevention is better than cure. A very simple and effective preventive for Yellow Fever and other fevers has been found in BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. They were used during the last season in New Orleans very successfully, the common method of using them was to apply them over the stomach, changing them every week. They are one OF THE MOST ACTIVE ANTISEPTICS and seem to destroy the poison. One reason why they are of special value is that they stimulate the digestion and thus enable the system to overcome the influence of the malarial poison. They are a cheap and almost certain preventative. Ask your physician about them. Benson's Capcine Plasters are a sure preventative and cure for chills and fever if worn as above. Price 25 cents.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 20-1y

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.
The Healthful Seltzer Water for a hundred years or more,
Has been held of all Earth's fountains, the most potent to restore;
But why across the ocean this boon of Nature bring
When the sick man in his chamber can extemporize the Spring?
The bottled Seltzer Water—so our leading chemists say—
Parts with half its healing virtues, and turns vapid on the way;
While TARRANT'S RARE APERIENT, from a Powder changed to foam,
Is an instantaneous Seltzer Spring in every sufferer's home.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A Valuable Book

Offered to Yearly Subscribers of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880,

AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—

C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,

—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above-named book, a 12mo., 352 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Insects.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
Emergencies—How to Meet Them.
Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
Poultices and their Application.
Brief Cures for Various Diseases.
Miscellaneous Health Notes.
Home Economics.
Kitchen Furniture—Cleaning.
Soaps and Washing Fluids.
Washing Clothes.
Starching, Folding, and Ironing.
Removing Stains.
Whitewashing and Painting.
Polishing Furniture.
Articles for the Toilet.
Birds and Bird-Food.
Rules for Carving.
Paste and Cements.
Household Ornaments.

This offer we make to our readers to encourage them to push the canvass next year, and to introduce their church paper to thousands of homes which it has never visited before. Remember, on receipt of $2.50 by postoffice money order, registered letter, or express, we send the paper one year, and forward a copy of the book. Address

Phillips & Hunt,
106 Camp Street,
New Orleans, La.

Central Tennessee College.

This institution is located in Nashville. Buildings large and well adapted to school purposes. 385 students enrolled last year.

Next Session begins Monday, Sept. 6, 1880.

Normal, Academic, Collegiate and Theological departments open at the beginning of the session.

Total Expenses from $7 to $9.50 per month.

The Law and Medical Departments will open Monday, October 4, 1880. Tuition $30 per session: board, etc., same as in other departments. The school admits both sexes, and though specially designed for colored students, admits all.

For further information, or catalogues, address the President.

Rev. J. BRADEN, Nashville, Tenn. 28 td

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Session begins Sept. 8, 1880. Can give unequaled testimonials from the first teachers and professors in the South as to the thoroughness and high standard of instruction. Music and Art specialties. A Cooking School will be opened every term. Address the Principal, Rev. WM. R. ATKINSON, Charlotte, N. C. 27 13t

AGENTS WANTED!

Canvassers and Dealers in Town and County to sell new styles Handkerchief, size 18x18 inches, put up in packages of one dozen assorted patterns. Five hundred dollars can be made in the next ninety days selling them, as every family will buy from one to six dozen when they see them, and hear the price. A package of twelve handkerchiefs, showing just what they are, with wholesale price-list, sent by mail postage all paid, for 25 one-cent stamps. No attention paid to postal cards.

Paris Importing House, 196 Clark St., Chicago. 28 2t eow

Episcopal Visitation—Fall Conferences, 1880.

Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishop.*
Alabama	Hanceville	Dec. 2	Foster
Austin	Dallas	Nov. 18	Haven
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Huntington	Nov. 25	Foster
Georgia	Martin's Chapel	Nov. 11	Foster
Holston	Greenville	Oct. 20	Haven
Kentucky	Hardensburg	Oct. 6	Haven
Southern Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
Tennessee	McMinnville	Nov. 18	Foster
Texas	Houston	Dec. 8	Haven
West Texas	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

By order of the Bishops,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29, 1880.

Conference Notices.

Waco, Texas, District Conference.

The District Conference will meet in Waco August 12, 1880. All members are requested to be present at the opening. The pastors can see who is to come from their charges by turning to page 58 of the Discipline. Those who bring horses had better bring feed with them, as it is very high here. C. L. MADISON, P. E.

Waco, Texas, June 30. 28

NOTICE.

The Shubuta Camp Meeting will convene Aug. 18, at the camp ground three quarters of a mile east of Shubuta, on the banks of the river. We have several nice springs, some of them mineral, with which to refresh our visitors. The ground can accommodate ten thousand people. Meeting is expected to continue eleven days. The committee are building tents. Those who desire a tent will notify Rev. M. Adams, pastor, or D. B. Wadkins, Shubuta, Miss.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

M. E. Brower, President.
Cyrus Kirk, Vice-President.
A. A. Goins, Secretary.
F. Lopez, Treasurer.
John A. Smith, Grand Marshal.
Jos. Moore, Chairman Male Stewards' Board.
George D. Gaddis, Undertaker.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.
Dennis Braize, Chairman Sick Committee.
Ben Hale, Chairman Stewards.
Sarah Patterson, Lady President.
Fannie Thompson, Lady Vice President.
Lucinda Pascall, Chairman of Female Stewards' Board.
Matilda Glover, Chairman Sick Committe.
Rev. Robert Hodge, Father. } These are to
Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
Home Committee—Joseph Denpree, chairman; Lemuel Moore; Prince Duncan.
Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1880.

At the annual election of officers of the Harmonia Benevolent Association, the secretary rendered his annual report: Receipts, $977.70; expenses, $974.70; balance, $3. This report is submitted from May 5, 1879, to May 5, 1880.

The Society gave various collections to different churches, amounting to $108.

jan1779-tf.

Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Association.

This Association meets on the fourth Sunday of every month, at 10:30 a. m., at Union Sun Relief Hall, No. 129 Perdido street.

Magee E. Brower, President
Joe Valleutine, Vice-President.
Wm. James, Treasurer.
B. D. Smith, Grand Marshal.
C. E. Powell, Chairman Finance.
Sam Bell, Chaplain.
O. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary.
Thos. G. Jefferson, Finance Secretary.
G. D. Gaddis, Undertaker upper district.
A. P. Boyer, Undertaker lower district.
J. H. Coker, Physician.

This Association pledges relief to its members and a decent burial at their death, and as an incorporated body to carry out its laws and rules.

Entrance fee, $2.50. Monthly dues, 25 cents.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY,

—NEAR—

RODNEY, MISSISSIPPI.

—:o:—

At Alcorn University thorough instruction in the Classics, and English Branches is given.

A NORMAL OR TEACHERS' CLASS

will be formed to give instruction in the best methods of teaching different subjects. Special attention is given to the preparation for country examinations.

Board and Washing, $1.50 per Week;

Or, if preferred, Washing and First-Class Board at $10 per Month.

Students coming to this place are required to bring a blanket, two sheets and one pillow, and those failing to do so will be required to send for them or purchase them at Rodney.

The sum of 50 cents per month will be collected from each student on account of fire-wood and room furniture.

Next Session will Begin Sept. 5, 1880.

Should those who intend coming through Vicksburg write me in time to that effect, I will send them a certificate in order that they may obtain passage on the packets at reduced rates.

For further particulars address

REV. H. R. REVELS, D. D.,
RODNEY, MISS. 26 13t

Music Below Cost.

Having secured control of a bankrupt stock of about 100,000 pieces of new sheet music—the lot will be closed out at prices one-twentieth what such music retails at.— For 25 cents we will mail a roll of pieces, vocal or instrumental, that your dealer can not duplicate for less than $5 to $7. Five rolls for one dollar; twelve for $2. Order at once. A. C. MORTON & CO., Atlanta, Ga. u12 tf

10,000 Agents Wanted for PEARLS, our New Publication. The most fascinating and beautifully written book ever published. Specimen pages sent free. G. LAWRENCE, Louisville, Ky.

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial BIBLE COMMENTATOR [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

A FEW SHORT YEARS.

A few short years for showing love to Jesus;
For doing, day by day, His holy will.—
For working actively, if He should wish it,
For resting, if He bids us, calm and still.

A few short years! Ah, yes, we have not many
In which to manifest denying zeal:
But yet enough to prove to all around me,
By words and actions, what we truly feel.

Shall they be wasted—spent in selfish folly?
In doing nothing for our gracious Lord?
Not even offering a cup of water,
Nor speaking faithfully a passing word?

A few short years! How soon they will be ended!
How soon our earthly life will cease to be,
And we shall stand, our one probation ended,
Upon the threshold of Eternity.

What will our feelings be if we have never
Done aught for Christ upon this transient shore?
For if we have been helped to do a little,
How often we shall wish it had been more!

—*Charlotte Murray.*

Leopards in Pay for Learning.

BY EDWARD S. MORRIS.

I send the electrotype plate, representing a little boy from the jungles of Africa in the immediate rear of the Negro Republic of Liberia. The story is simply this: It was at sunset one beautiful Sabbath day, as I stood for the last time on the [illegible] at Monrovia, waiting for my [illegible] to take me out to the anchored [illegible] at sea. A little native boy [illegible] me, bowing low, but with [illegible] firmly fixed upon me. I [illegible] to stand up and never bow [illegible] man (believing that to be orthodox to begin with). Understanding [illegible] actions more than words, he [illegible] up. I then said, "What do [illegible] want?" In broken, disjointed [illegible]—the best the little fellow [illegible]—and pointing out to [illegible] ship, said: "You God-man, [illegible] me big America, big ship." [illegible] for?" I asked. He answered, "Me learn big English [illegible]

In consequence of my then [illegible] condition, resulting from [illegible]-work, I was forced to say "No" to the little fellow. I said it not [illegible], but in mild and gentle accents, whereupon he immediately [illegible] from the folds of a cloth [illegible] him, two little leopards, [illegible] unopened eyes, and pre[illegible] said; "Me give him; [illegible] big America, big ship, [illegible] English." Think of it, [illegible] The mother leopard [illegible] knowledge have been [illegible] captured her kittens; [illegible] thirsting child [illegible] to earn a passage [illegible] solely to gain an edu[illegible]

[illegible] boy could have ob[illegible] passage-money, with[illegible] of life, a parrot [illegible] the task of [illegible] large ear-rings of [illegible] gold; but no, he [illegible] me at the 'be' [illegible] only of his bravery, [illegible] desire for edu[illegible] "big English," as he [illegible] have no words to tell [illegible] so suddenly and [illegible] into action. [illegible] that there and then I [illegible] into a life-long [illegible] with power to [illegible] nothing un[illegible] answer the cry [illegible]

[illegible] of such cour[illegible] Niger Valley [illegible] in Sou[illegible] This [illegible] should, [illegible] educated [illegible] J. M. [illegible] Powell [illegible] him. [illegible] is to [illegible]

late United States Minister to the Court of St. James, cheerfully contributed to the sum. The other half I hope to receive in my own and, from the good and benevolent of America. Only $2,100 are now wanted to inaugurate the school-house in Christian Liberia—the open door to heathen Africa.

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, brother and sister. I belonged to Ben Williams, near Snow Hill, North Caaolina. My mother's name was Susan Britten. Brother Bryant lived with one Danes, near Snow Hill, Green Co., North Carolino. Sister Dinah belonged to William M. Britten, of Mississippi. Address me at Luling, Caldwell county, Texas, in care of Gilbert McKinney.

LUERAINY McKINNEY.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father and mother. Father's name was Major Speed and mother's Milley Speed. Brother's names were Alfred, Major and Aaron; sister's, Rachel and Dinah. We were brought up and parted in Russell county, Alabama, twelve miles from Columbus, Georgia. Our owner was one Millward. I was sold to Ben Murphy, in Mississippi. Also, I wish to inquire for Edward and Niles Faulk. Address me at Hickory Station, Newton county, Miss.

SUSANA KID.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, brother and sister. Mother lived in Baltimore, Maryland, on South two doors from Sawsberry street. When I left, she was living with James Jone, a merchant tailor. I belonged to Jacob Gray-ing Stein at that time. Her name name is Eliza Johnson. My brother and sister were brought to Louisiana by a negro trader named Slater. Brother's name is Andrew Johnson; sister's, Mary Johnson, and mine was Charley Johnson. I left Baltimore in 1844. Any information of them will be thankfully received. Address me at Greenwood, Leflore Co., Miss.

CHARLEY STRONG.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, Mingo Manley, and my sister, Venus Allen. The last time I heard of them was when I was living in Cass county, Texas, in 1851, when they returned to Cass county, Alabama. My sister left one child here in Texas named Julia. My name at that time was Jennie Lemons. My owner's name was William Lemons, and lived in Cass county, Texas. Should my brother or sister read this, address me at Spring, Harris county, Texas. My name is now

JENNIE RAYFORD.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my kin people. My father's and mother's names were Franklin and Esther Finley. I had three brothers, Benjamin, Tip and Daniel, and four sisters, Jane, Harriet, Laura and Missouri. John Finley was their owner, and lived in Troup county, Georgia. When I last heard from them they lived at Camden, Arkansas. At that time my name was Isaac Fanous—my owner's name was Henry Fanous, and he lived in Troop county, Georgia, but in 1851 came to Texas. Address me at Spring, Harris Co., Texas. My name is now

ISAAC RAYFORD.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people. My father's name was Sam Wade. Mother's name was Rody Solees. She used to keep the ferry at Burton's Ferry, where she was drowned. There were seven children when I was taken away—Charles, Malinda, Rutha, Abram, Samuel, Letty and John. Charles, Malinda and Rutha were brought to middle Tennessee by Samuel Shell and his brother. I was quite small when taken away—between six and seven years old. We all lived in Virginia. Please address me at Juno, Henderson Co, Tenn.

RUTHA GARDENER.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my people. My step father was [illegible] Leak. I do not know who [illegible] to. A tree fell on him [illegible] him. Mother's name [illegible] Corbit. She belonged to [illegible] Corbit. There were six [illegible] Nelson, Abraham, [illegible] Clementine and [illegible] Nelson was called [illegible] We lived in Shelby [illegible] miles from [illegible] belonged to Ed[illegible] willed to [illegible] died we [illegible] and Car[illegible] died in 1876. Jack is with me. I heard that Hurbert was in Mississippi, and that Clementine was in Memphis, Tennessee. I was fourteen years old when we were parted. Address me at Juno, Henderson Co., Tenn., in care of Charles Anderson.

CAROLINE ANDERSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father, Joe Bround, whom I left in Virginia, but cannot remember in what part of the State. My mother's name was Susan or Lucy; Lucy being her right name and Susan her nick name. Father belonged to Mrs. Bround, and mother to the widow Sally Benge. When I left them she had four children, Richard, Frances and Georgiana, the baby, who died before I left. My aunts were Fanny Renge, Hannah Renge, and Millie. Mother's brothers were John and Jeremiah Renge. I was brought from there by Dr. William Renge, son of Sally Renge. Address me at Mobile, Ala., north-east corner of Hamilton and Hamilton and Madison streets.

MARGARET BATTLE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my husband's family. I was sold from him by Joe Stevens, of Bedford county, middle Tennessee, to a speculator. I had four children, Ethlinda, Charley, Willie and Berry. When we got to Texas we were all bought by Thomas Clay. I heard that my husband was put on the block and sold to the highest bidder in Memphis, Tennessee. Joe Berry married my aunt Hannah, who belonded to Smith Willis. Miss Joe had three brothers, Anthony, George and Tom. They had three sisters, Millie, Jane and Matilda. Their father was killed by a horse. Their mother's name was Betty Kernington. Tom and John Berry were owned by Rich Willis, of Richmond county, Virginia. Please address me at Whitman's P.O., Washington county, Texas.

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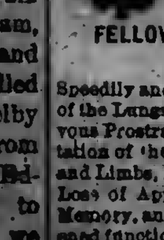

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No night shall be in heaven, no gathering gloom
Shall [illegible] landscape ever come,
Or mournfully over fall in sadness o'er those
Scenes
That breathe their fragrance through celestial
bowers.

No night shall be in heaven—no dreadful hour
Of mental darkness, or the tempter's power;
Long, those skies no anxious clouds shall
roll,
To dim the sunlight of the earnestured soul.

No night shall be in heaven. Forbid to sleep.
These eyes no more their painful vigils keep,
[illegible] fevered, their tears all wiped
away,
[illegible] gone redeemed on eternal day.

No night shall be in heaven—no sorrow reign,
[illegible] anguish, no distracting pain.
[illegible] there,
[illegible] no winter of despair.

No night shall be in heaven, but endless noons
[illegible] declining sun, nor waning moon.
[illegible] the Lamb shall yield perpetual
light,
[illegible] green and waters ever bright.
No night shall be in heaven, no darkened
[illegible]
[illegible] carelessness or the world,
[illegible] fresh, with love and truth
[illegible] with an immortal youth.

[illegible] in heaven: but night is here,
[illegible] night is there;
[illegible] now gone afoul,
[illegible] may yet impend.
[illegible] God I faith
[illegible] faithful
[illegible] homeworth on earth to me.

[illegible] Conference and [illegible] Southern Work.

BY REV. W. D. GODMAN, D.D.

New York, June 9, 1880.

MY DEAR DR. HARTZELL—Like many others, I followed the proceedings of the late General Conference with deep interest, especially in the belief that I am fully cognizant of the embarrassments and difficulties of our great work in the South. Those difficulties are chiefly not [illegible] And [illegible] expects to [illegible] with all the [illegible] good men [illegible] Conference [illegible] good things [illegible] the harvests [illegible] in the past and [illegible] op- [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] to me.

[illegible] made about the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

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Faith and Knowledge.

Human knowledge is from three sources—*intuitions, reason* and *inspiration*.

An intuition is a direct apprehension of the mind, by which we know a truth without effort or evidence. Such are the God-appointed relations of the soul to its surroundings, that we know to be true many things about us, of which no reason could instruct us, and of which no forms of denial can rob us. The existence of this intuitive power of the mind is now almost universally admitted by philosophers. All reasoning and all experience rest in certain fundamental truths or principles, not taught by experience or reason; but which are before them, and are the foundations on which they rest. Every true proposition carries the evidence of its truth in itself, or derives it from some other proposition on which it depends. The same is true of that other proposition, and so on forever, until some proposition is reached which is self-evident, that is, a first principle or truth. Now these self-evident truths are given by that intuitive judgment of the mind which we call intuition. These truths can all be tested by simple [illegible] on which philosophers have [illegible]; they are first truths, not derived by observation or experience; they are simple, each being a complete truth in itself: they do not admit of proof; the denial of them would involve us in [illegible], and they are universally [illegible] to be true. Examples of [illegible] truth are, that we exist; [illegible] have a personal identity; [illegible] every cause must have an [illegible] that Nature is uniform; the [illegible] of space and time—and so on. [illegible] any one of these it will be [illegible] it is a simple, self-evident [illegible] which cannot be demonstrated, disproved, and yet which [illegible] believes, accepts and [illegible], no matter what his age [illegible] or surroundings.

[illegible] of the faith faculty [illegible] soul to these self-evident [illegible] manifest. It is by this [illegible] they are grasped and [illegible]

[illegible] great source of knowledge [illegible]. The word [illegible] here [illegible] broadest sense, to include knowledge which [illegible] by logical deduction [illegible] from the [illegible] by the intuitions. [illegible] all knowledge of [illegible] degree, is what [illegible] mental or physical [illegible] be discovered or [illegible] The instrument used by [illegible] work is logic, by [illegible] known premises con[illegible]

[illegible] to give even a [illegible] reason in its [illegible] generation, prod[illegible] gone before, [illegible] conquests, until [illegible] implicitly [illegible] of the child. But [illegible] gained its tri[illegible] what faculty is it that [illegible] with method [illegible] power to the [illegible] work? [illegible] that the in[illegible] self-evident [illegible] example that the [illegible] greater than its parts, [illegible] of perception [illegible] facts, [illegible] and im[illegible] not [illegible] thought [illegible] the [illegible] man [illegible] by [illegible] evidence [illegible] essential [illegible] by what [illegible] these [illegible] be [illegible] the power of faith, by which all knowledge is made possible, and definite and useful.

The so-called positive scientists of to-day are prone to look upon faith as an orthodox whim. They demand that everything shall be analyzed and explained—or rejected. What absurdity! Who can analyze or explain the intuitions that lie at the foundation of all truth, and which make reasoning possible? The scientists must accept by faith that upon which every one of his premises rest; He must accept by faith every fact out of which he frames his premises, no matter whether that fact be a stone, a mountain, or a man; and by faith alone can he reach beyond the regions of sense, and grasp the conclusion toward which his premises point. Science without faith is an impossibility.

The third source of truth is inspiration. We use this word to include all knowledge which man can have from any source above and beyond himself. Here, again, no effort is made at classification, our inquiry having to do only with the manner of our receiving the truths of inspiration. It will not be necessary to discuss the exact limits of reason, in any great subject—as for example the existence of God. It is sufficient to remember that reason is limited, and that God has given by inspiration, truths which man could otherwise have never known. The richest and most blessed illustration of this is found in the Holy Scriptures.

It is in the reception of truth given by inspiration that the faith faculty comes out strongest and clearest. Not that intuitional knowledge is to be less relied upon in its sphere, or that reason is to be less active—not at all. As the eagle soars o'er mountain and plain, it does not, as its vision widens, and new and grander views are beheld forget its natural or acquired powers of flight. The wing is still relied upon for motion, and the skill born in the tempests of many storms is utilized with never-failing precision. So with man as he rises into the realm of inspiration, his intuitions are no less active and natural, he is no less an intelligent thinking being, but into his soul there has come a new power, bringing with it new thoughts and feelings and purposes, giving a new vigor, beauty and reality to his whole manhood.

From inspiration comes all the grand and glorious truths relating to man's future existence. Reason of itself can know nothing beyond the grave. It is from divine inspiration that we have the Bible with its revelations of God, of Man's future, of heaven and hell; of the cause and effects of sin, and its gracious remedy wrought out in the mediation of Christ. Inspiration reveals the work and office of the Holy Spirit in convincing the World of Sin, of righteousness and judgment to come, and of regener[illegible]tifying the believer [illegible] and bearing witness of [illegible] with God.

Now it [illegible] admitted that what reason cannot [illegible] faith can at first apprehend. Take, for example, the fact of a written revelation from God to man. Reason can, by studying the character of God conclude that a revelation is possible; and by studying the condition of man, needing moral light and guidance, and of God, infinite in wisdom and resources, reason can conclude that a revelation would be probable; but, it is only in the hand of faith that a revelation can be placed. Once received, all questions relating to authenticity, preservation and interpretation can be entered upon and the correctness of the faith which accepts it, verified. This illustration will serve for all truth received by inspiration—that truth can only at first be received by faith.

The universality of faith as essential to knowledge is taught by universal experience. Take the little child nestling in the arms of its mother, how simple and beautiful its faith! How delightful the faith of youth in the protection and care of home! How the attentive scholar catches every word from the lips of the teacher he loves. In maturer years it is the faith that man has in man that makes life endurable, or even possible. What would the records of history be without faith? or, to put it still stronger, there could be no record of events without faith. Take out faith as a factor in the commercial world and commerce is ruined, whether it be between nations, communities or men. Without faith, [illegible] what man's intellectual [illegible] would be ignorant of [illegible] subjects—in [illegible] be no social order [illegible] lies at the [illegible] affection, by [illegible] are real, [illegible] disasters to the individual, society and the world.

All knowledge, whether from intuitions, or logical deduction or inspiration, whether relating to man or God; whether in practical life or in the fields of science or literature or art, whether pertaining to the redemption of the body, the developement of the mind or the salvation of the soul; whether relating to time or eternity, all knowledge is made possible to the human soul and is utilized by [illegible]

Central Tennessee College Record.

Dr. Braden, President of Central Tennessee College, continues year by year to demonstrate his eminent fitness for the work of his important position. A late evidence of enterprise is the publication occasionally of the *Central Tennessee College Record*, a neat little paper devoted to College interests and news. No. 2 has come to hand. This number contains an account of the exercises of Commencement week, including a memorial sermon in memory of Bishop Gilbert Haven. We quote from the *Record* as follows:

RETROSPECT.

The College closes its fourteenth year most auspiciously. Since its organization over three thousand different students have been enrolled. Nearly one-third of them have engaged in teaching and tens of thousands have received the benefit of these labors in the school room.

Sunday-schools have been organized in connection with most of the day-schools of our students and many of them are doing good work in the Conferences of our own and other branches of Methodism.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity to our College. In nearly every department there has been an increase in the number of students, and also in regularity of attendance.

The following is a summary of the enrollment for 1879-80:

College Classes	18
College Preparatory	18
Academic	12
Normal	173
English Course	91
Theological	50
Medical	22
Law	2
Total enrolled, omitting names which occur twice	331
In Preparatory school at Mason	101
Total	432

OUR NEW BUILDING.

Two years ago Rev. Alexander Meharry and his brother, Rev. Samuel Meharry visited this city, and appreciating the importance of proper Medical instruction for colored students, and realizing the necessity of enlarged accommodations for the Medical Department of our College, selected a [illegible] the erection of a new building, a [illegible] near the other College [illegible] about two acres [illegible] completed and will be ready for use at the opening of our next session.

It is built of brick, four stories in height, sixty feet long, and forty feet wide. There are four rooms on the first floor, on the second the office, museum, and dwelling apartments; the third floor contains a large lecture room, recitation room and laboratory, and on the upper floor are rooms for the students.

From the tower a fine view of the city and surrounding country can be obtained.

This building has been erected by the generous donations of Rev. Samuel Meharry, his brothers Rev. Jesse Meharry, Hugh Meharry and the late Rev. A. Meharry, and his widow, together with liberal personal donations from Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust, Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

The building will be dedicated about the first of October next.

Wiley University.

The catalogue of this institution, at Marshall, Texas, for 1879-80, is at hand. This school was established by the Freedmen's Aid Society in 1873, and is one of the large number of schools of that splendid society which now bless the South.

The present faculty at Wiley University are Rev. W. H. Davis, A. M., Rev. T. W. Lincoln, A. M., and Miss S. G. Patton, and others. The course of study is ample and the building accommodations are first class. A three year's theological course is arranged for those who intend entering the ministry. The expense is moderate. Write to Rev. W. H. Davis, Marshall, Texas, for information.

Mississippi State Sunday-school Convention.

The *Mississippi Methodist* says: "The State Sunday-school Convention met in Meridian, Wednesday morning, July 7th, in the Presbyterian Church. Dr. H. F. Johnson, of Brookhaven, is the President; Wm. J. Brown, Secretary. The attendance of delegates, perhaps, is not as large as at last year's convention. The morning session was taken up in the appointment of committees, and in receiving reports. Only twenty-one counties in the State have county conventions organized, but this by no means represents the Sunday school work done. Some counties where the most is done are not represented here. Reports from some counties were full of interest, that from Attala being, we suppose, the best. We report only the proceedings of the first session."

An Abbeville, Miss., correspondent writes: "One of our friends has returned from Kansas. His expressions are satisfactory. It is a free State, and it has the best soil in the Northwest. Hogs are from eight to nine feet long, and weigh from 800 to 900 pounds. There are plenty of public schools and whites and blacks go to the same school."

A correspondent at Frelsburg, Texas, describes a school celebration held there last month. The children, preceded by the colored brass band, marched to a stand. The opening address was delivered by G. R. Smith, of Alleyton. The children were examined in their studies and acquitted themselves nicely.

The St. Landry *Democrat* says that District Judges had not under the old and have not under the new constitution of Louisiana, any authority to perform the marriage ceremony.

If correspondents desire to avoid errors in their printed communications, they must learn to write plainly; and especially is this true in regard to names of persons.

Pastors, send us six months subscribers. The paper and the premium book, from now to the end of the year, for $1.50.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Judge Don A. Pardee, of this city, returned last week from the North.

—Bishop Wiley spent last Sabbath in Omaha, on his way to the Pacific coast.

—Bishop Hurst was accorded a cordial reception at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, last week.

—Fifteen thousand people welcomed General Grant to Emporia, Kansas, on the fourth of July.

—Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is reported as improving in health.

—President I. N. Failor, of the New Orleans University, is spending his vacation at Goshen, Indiana.

—Philip G. Gillett, Esq., has been elected chairman of the Western Section of the Book Committee.

—Rev. Wm. P. Stowe, the newly elected Book Agent, has received the Doctorate of Divinity from a prominent Western college.

—Beloit College, Wisconsin, has conferred the degree of D.D. upon Rev. W. S. Alexander, President of Straight University, of this city.

—General Grant denies that he ever said that General Hancock would be elected, or that he had any intention of voting for him. He wil[illegible]ublican ticket.

—Re[illegible]sey, of Pittsburgh, recei[illegible] degree of D.D. at the last commencement of Allegheny College.

—Rev. A. A. Johnson, formerly of this State, has been transferred to the Austin Conference, and stationed at Fort Worth, Texas. He left Indiana for his new field last Monday.

—Bishop R. H. Cain, of the African M. E. Church is in the city. He preached in St. James Church and Union Bethel, of that denomination, last Sunday.

—The Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Lambuth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Mission at Shanghai, arrived in San Francisco June 6th. They will spend the summer in this country.

—A special meeting of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, held in Philadelphia on the 30th ult., elected Rev. Edward Wilson, D. D., bishop of the Synod of Canada.

—Bishop Warren, in a private letter speaking of missionary work by women in the South, from house to house, says: "I desire that we should teach, besides religion, industry and civilization."

—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Advocate* (Church South) thus refers to Bishop Warren: "There is in his style a sparkle, freshness and classic finish much resembling his well-known Episcopal predecessor at Atlanta, who, within the range of my reading, was the finest newspaper letter-writer in America."

—Col. James Lewis, naval officer of New Orleans, has been suspended from office, and A. J. Dumont, president of the Republican State central committee, and a deputy collector, appointed his successor by President Hayes. Col. Lewis believes his support of Gen. Grant at the Chicago convention was the cause of his removal. Mr. Dumont is a faithful customs officer.

—The Methodists of Chicago gave Bishop Merrill a royal reception in that city before his departure for Europe, at the house of Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, editor of the *Northwestern*. The Bishop and his wife sailed July 6th from New York, to meet the conferences in Europe, and will then proceed to India by way of Bulgaria, holding the conferences in India during the winter. He expects to return to America next spring.

—The New York *Advocate* of July 8th, says: "Bishop Harris has received a telegram from Bishop Simpson stating that in consequence of the severe illness of Mrs. Simpson at San Francisco, he will not be able to continue his journey to Japan and China. The Bishop, with Mrs. Simpson and his two daughters, reached the Pacific coast safely, in good time to take the outgoing Pacific Mail steamer on the 1st inst., and with all arrangements completed for the continuance of the tour. All will regret this unexpected hinderance in the consummation of the work assigned him by his Episcopal colleagues."

—A correspondent in *Zion's Herald*, writing from Washington, says: "Ever since Mr. Garfield has been in Washington, he has attended his own church (the Christian, or Disciple), and had a class in the Sabbath-school. The church is a small, plain, wooden structure, out on Vermont Avenue. The fashionable churches have no attraction for him. He sticks to the faith his good old mother taught him, and is, I think, a good Christian man. At all events, he has not done like many other statesmen—left his early training and his Christianity at his old home—but has brought both with him, and practices them in the city of Washington."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Edward Fields, Houma: "The measles brought a great many people down. Many children have died. It has been hard to keep up the services."

R. Anderson, Centreville: "Our fair came off June 5. They say it was one of the best ever given at this place. We raised $86.50, and paid $82 on the indebtedness of the church."

Mount Zion, New Orleans, Rev. P. King, pastor: "Second quarterly conference was held July 8. The reports showed that both pastor and officials had been working zealously for the upbuilding of the Master's kingdom at this point. This beautiful church is groaning under a burden of debt, for which there is not as yet any remedy. All things considered the brethren have done nobly. The pastor's report is an improvement upon last quarter: one Sunday-school efficiently officered; three classes formed for religious instruction; received into full membership, 14; children baptized, 23; admitted on probation, 35; converted during quarter, 25; excluded from church, 5; dismissed by letter, 5; received by letter, 1; families visited, 25; benevolent collections during quarter, $21.50. Owing to the straightened circumstances of the membership at this time of year the stewards, with effort, have raised $196.55. Salary to the pastor, $136.35; paid current expenses of church, $60.20."

Geo. Lacy, Jackson: "On the 20th inst. we had at our church (Magnolia) a union basket meeting, resulting in a grand success. The attendance was large, and there was a bountiful supply of good things to tempt the appetite, which we enjoyed greatly. We took up a collection of $30.80, to be applied to the repairing of our church which it is beginning to need very much. We are now preparing for a Sunday-school celebration, time not yet fixed. At present we are not prospering much spiritually; we seem to be about holding our own. Financially we are doing very well and hope to continue to do so as the present outlook of the crops in this section is good."

First Street Church, New Orleans, Rev. S. Priestley, pastor, held their second quarterly conference July 9. The Sunday-school, under the superintendence of Bro. Campbell, is flourishing, with an average attendance of over 200. The pastor has a large class of children for religious instruction. Five members had died during the quarter. The finances of the church are all up, and the church is being repaired. The congregations fill the house to overflowing. The report of the leaders was interesting. We give it entire as a specimen of thorough work, in tabular form:

Number of Class.	*Visits by Leaders.*	*Members in Class.*	*Money collected in Class.*
No. 1	110	58	$15 00
" 2	88	58	11 50
" 3	62	34	9 55
" 4	6	49	11 90
" 5	38	45	8 10
" 6	262	66	28 85
" 7	122	46	21 15
" 8	120	41	8 75
" 9	52	28	10 75
" 10	40	37	7 95
" 11	500	55	2 50
Total	1400	475	$126 00

Class No. 11 is the pastor's class, and composed largely of probationers. Leaders visiting their members is Methodistic. The class collections are, of course, in addition to the public collections. This is a working church.

MISSISSIPPI.

Wm. Russell, Mashulaville: "On May 30th our celebration was hindered by the rain. Collection $5.15."

J. W. Winbush, Abbeville: "We have 5 teachers and 53 pupils in Sunday-school. Eight have been converted."

L. Echles, Waynesboro: "June 20 the Sabbath-school had a grand celebration, which was largely attended. Over one hundred visitors were present."

G. Wear, Mashniaville: "Our pastor has been hard at it to build up this work. We have taken up $6 missionary money. Sunday-school is flourishing."

N. Cannon, Moss Point: "I wish to correct a mistake that was made about our observance of the centennial day the collection by congregation was $5, by Sunday-school $6; total $11."

Jacob Cannon, Pickens: "Sunday-school is prospering. On Centenial day we collected $2 30. Elder Bradford held my second quarterly. He is greatly beloved by my people."

C. W. Ivy, Shuqualak: "My second quarterly conference was held, on the 26th, by Elder J. W. Dunn. Pastor reported 2 converts; 11 adults, baptized 7 adults. The Lord's supper was administered to 94. Elder's collection, $9.05."

H. Avant, Holly Springs: "Very many have been converted and joined the church recently. To our pastor, W. H. Gallion, is due much credit. He steadily gains the approbation of his people. Our superintendent, W. W. Hooper, remains with us during the summer."

R. Hays, Philadelphia: "My work is growing. Children's day was observed. We are building two new churches on this work. The times are hard, but we will do all we can, remembering the words of our beloved Bishop Harris, who told those who had hard circuits to make them good."

G. H. Byrd, Columbus: "Our Sabbath-school is increasing in number. On the 20th we had a large number of visitors. Mattie Hill, aged 12 years, was able to recite the three months' lesson without hesitation; each golden text was committed to memory and delivered distinctly. She is the beloved star of Class No. 4, composed of pupils from six to fifty years of age."

TEXAS.

B. F. Williams: "Centennial day was observed. I fear we will not have any camp meeting."

G. Wilson, Spring Hill: "I have succeeded in organizing a church at Union Hill after some opposition. Would like to hear from Bro. J. W. Robinson."

R. Williams, Richmond: "A protracted meeting resulted: 2 converts, 1 backslider reclaimed, 1 joined by letter, 4 on probation. I expect to hold a camp meeting next month."

J. Henderson, Gonzales: "The presiding elder administered the sacrament to 36 persons. There were 13 converts this quarter. Our camp meeting begins July 15. I hope to get the help of the preachers. We want the district conference here."

James Sloan, Luling: "Our Sunday-school has 75 pupils, and two classes of old people. Elizabeth Huff, the old mother of the church, did not know what a verse was, now she can recite two. A little boy named George Smith recites 140 verses."

A. Williams, Paris: "I preached in Honey Grove the 20th inst. to a large congregation of intelligent people. My work is doing well. I have been much hindered to get a house as a place of worship. I have secured the public school house in Honey Grove."

E. E. Cooper, Alleyton: "We will soon have a nice little church ready for dedication, with 40 members. At Talen's chapel Bro. Talen will soon give us the deed for one acre. Here are 29 members. At Mt. Pleasant there are 28 members. Good Sunday-school at these three appointments. G. R. Smith, O. R. Clark, and J. Lewis are the superintendents. Children's day was observed."

TENNESSEE.

H. Primm, Spring Hill: "We had a storm on the second day of July, and it blew down the Ruel Hill church, three miles from here. The people of this place are very poor, but they say they want to put the church up as soon as they can. Send contributions to me."

J. B. Bradford, Martin: "As our beloved presiding elder, Butler, was not present, on account of sickness and death in his family, Bro. J. P. Price presided. The collection, $12.60; 50 communed at the altar; 2 were received in the church; 5 children baptized and 1 adult."

The Leading Question of the Age.

BY DR. J. W. HARMON.

There is no one moral question of this age that is likely to become more prominent in the political economy of our national and State legislation in the future, than the rigid prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the placing of it under the strictest government surveillance.

The Hon. Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, has introduced in Congress an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to take effect after the year 1900, when ratified by three-fourths of the States, altogether prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of liquors, as a beverage any where in the United States, except as the government shall provide.

The exhaustive speech made by Mr. Blair in presenting the amendment, ought to be placed in the hands of every voter in every State of the Union. The philosophy of this whole subject, in connection with its political and financial economy, as bearing upon society and the prosperity of the country, is now engaging many of the master minds and leading men of the age in its discussion. Leading journals in Europe and this country are giving much prominence to this engrossing subject demanding the highest order of statesmanship and wise legislation.

Men who have not investigated the subject in all its damaging relations to the commonwealths, and pass a premature judgment upon the action proposed, based upon custom, prejudice or interest, think that a great wrong is sought to be perpetrated by suppressing the manufacture, sale and importation of liquors, upon all those who choose to engage in the traffic.

These men argue that moral suasion ought to accomplish the desired purpose, and thousands who echo this sentiment know very well, that if moral suasion could accomplish this work, that they would be as violently opposed to moral suasion as they are to the legal prohibition of the traffic. This exploded plea for the suppression of the traffic may sound very soothing in the ears of a class of men who desire to cover up the political cowardice of the upright and religious elements of society, who have, in all these years past, allowed themselves to become mere slaves to the political dictation of parties, and have heretofore refused to throw off this dictation and act and vote on this great question in an independent spirit, and for the permanent good of the country.

If it should so happen, however, that three-fourths of the State Legislatures should, under wise and intelligent legislation, endorse Mr. Blair's Constitutional amendment and say: "We will not allow you by your gross tastes and for the sake of gain, to corrupt the public morals, originate nine-tenths of the crimes, impose unnecessary taxation upon our citizens, and otherwise militate against the laboring and mechanical and agricultural interests of the commonwealths," we do not see how a minority can prevent a legal and legitimate action of this kind.

If the suppression of the traffic for only a few months is found to abate intemperance, crime and taxation, which the statistics can amply prove, then the argument is conclusive, that the abolition of the indiscriminate manufacture and sale, only as the government shall provide, will abolish the great mass of criminality and taxation with which the States have been so sorely afflicted, we cannot discover how the majority of the legislatures can be prevented from taking such legislation.

The facts on these various points are now made so clear as shown by voluminous statistics, that when the voters shall become sensible and familiar with these convincing truths, the work of prohibition will then be really accomplished.

As to the commercial interests involved, and the millions invested in the traffic, some may think it a great hardship to have all this outlay left unproductive, but this is a mere gratuitous assumption for they have fair warning as guaranteed by the bill of amendment, and like wise men they have ample time to change their investments into other channels of production, which will be conducive to the moral, financial and agricultural interests of the Commonwealths.

For it is an indisputable fact that millions spent annually in intoxicating beverages, are millions utterly lost to the communities, because there is no adequate compensation for such expenditure, and because they are sustained out of other necessary industries of the States. They add nothing to the real wealth, health or prosperity of the country.

Whenever a majority of the voters therefore, come to understand these unanswerable facts, and understand them well then the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors will be carried on by the government only for medical, mechanical, manufacturing and art purposes under the most rigid surveillance.

Now let the voters make up their minds to throw off political dictation for mere party ends, and rise up to the greatness and importance of this great question of the age, and close up the whole business by the year 1900 as proposed by Mr. Blair's amendment to the Constitution.

Notes from Aberdeen.

MR. EDITOR—As there has been a good deal said recently about church government and uneducated preachers, I agree with that "Observer," and think that men professing to be called to the ministry ought to be held back in their studies until they have mastered them. As a general thing there is a great contrast of thought between old and young of our people. They disagree on most everything, even preaching. Those old men who had read several books before connecting with the conference, keep pace and in advance of the young with their experience, but it is almost universal that professional men are satisfied with their own qualifications, and therefore blame all that may chance to differ with them. The hardest man to convince of his errors is he who forms his opinions without the aid of books, for he has never learned enough to know that he is ignorant, and therefore thinks that he has only to open his mouth, and God will do the preaching. He also ignores the man whom he finds preparing a sermon for the pulpit. Few of the members study the church history, or know anything about the twenty-five articles of religion, and, therefore, if a man has good use of his lungs he is by them put down as a good preacher. But, Mr. Editor, there is something more grevious that prevails among both young and old; that passion is the ruling element of our people. They very often leave the church and go to some other church because they are not put in some office in the church. I hear of some educated young people not sixty miles from here, who have been members for years, leaving the church and going to other churches. They have been teaching Sunday-school in our church, praising our books and papers and shouting all the way along. Passion made them leave. P. B.

Aberdeen, Miss.

The total loss by the breaking of the Sny levee, Illinois, is fixed at $500,000.

Young Folks' Corner.

AN ALPHABET OF GOOD COUNSEL.

Attend carefully to the details of your business.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.
Endure your trials patiently.
Fight life's battle bravely, manfully.
Go not in the society of the vicious.
Hold your moral integrity sacred.
Injure not another's reputation or business.
Join hands only with the virtuous.
Keep your mind from evil thoughts.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe the Sabbath.
Pay your honest debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsels of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.
Use your leisure time for improvement.
Venture not upon the threshold of sin.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Extend to every one a kindly salutation.
Yield not to discouragement.
Zealously labor for the right.
And success is certain.

Boys Smoking.

When boys are advised not to smoke, on hygienic grounds, they laugh at the advice and speak of the givers as old fogies. But careful experiments, lately made by a physician of repute, prove that the habit is very injurious. He took for the purpose 38 boys, from nine to fifteen, who had been in the habit of smoking, and examined them closely. In 27 he found obvious hurtful effects; 22 having various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart, and more or less craving for strong drink; 12 of the boys were frequently troubled with bleeding of the nose; 10 had disturbed sleep; 12 had slight ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared after the discontinuation of tobacco for some days. The physician treated them all for weakness and [illegible] though with but little [illegible] they had relinquished the habit, when health and strength [illegible] restored. Even if it [illegible] that smoking is not [illegible] to adults, there is no doubt [illegible] harmfulness to the young. [illegible] Dr. Richardson, and [illegible] who have made a special [illegible] subject, all agree in [illegible] that it causes in them [illegible] of growth, premature [illegible] and physical degradation. [illegible] worse effects is the pro[illegible] an appetite for liquor, [illegible] is not confined to [illegible] grown per[illegible] able to manage [illegible] to excess, they [illegible] smokers; and [illegible] to find a man over[illegible] is not addicted [illegible] who want to give [illegible] usually have to give [illegible] at the same time, for [illegible] a cigar or a pipe [illegible] a desire for liquor [illegible] so control.—*New York* [illegible]

A Bird's Grief.

[illegible] been known to die of [illegible] of their master, [illegible] that such af[illegible] only to this [illegible] of man. It [illegible] that birds [illegible] in Jackson [illegible] with [illegible] child had [illegible] grove [illegible] which [illegible] came to [illegible] and [illegible] corpse was [illegible] was seen to [illegible] of the [illegible] his sweetest [illegible] dead on [illegible]

was killed by a lie which another boy told with his finger." I suppose that the boy did not know the mischief he did. Of course nobody thinks he meant to kill a little boy when he pointed the wrong way. He only wanted to have a little fun; but it was fun that cost somebody a great deal; and, if he ever heard the results of it, he must have felt guilty of doing a mean and wicked thing. We ought never to trifle with the truth.—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brothers, Henry and Harris Jones. They had a sister named Clara Nelson. She was brought to Texas from Selma, Alabama, by her father, Nelson Jones, who also brought two more with him—one named George Turde. Please address me at Navasota, Grimes Co., Texas. NELSON JONES.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for one Irvin Lowe, who left Hazlehurst, Copiah county, Mississippi, in 1874, with wife and child. His wife's name is Pirenna Lowe, the daughter's Isom Gillmore. He left for Nashville, Tenn. His name before Lowe was Irvin Martin His mother's name was Lydia Martin. Two children, Alex and James, are dead. Please address me at Hazlehurst, Miss. S. D. MYNOR, JR.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my father and sister. We were owned by the Lorbors, of East Gibson, La. Father's name was Ben Boters, sister's was Nettie Humphries. She and husband belonged to Mad. Ribbson, of East Gibson. At the death of the Horbors father and I fell to I. B. Hanes, near Jackson, La. I left home August 3, 1862. Any information of them will be gladly received. Please address me at Shreveport, La. BEN BATES.

The undersigned being separated from her relatives since the war, would like to hear from them. My father's name was Sam and my mother's Cazia Barnes. My three sisters were named Sally, Martha and Mary Jane Barnes. My two brothers were named Sam and Reuben Barnes. Any tidings from them or any information concerning them will be thankfully received. My name was formerly Caroline Barnes. Please address me at New Orleans. CAROLINE MCLAIN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my guardians, George and Salley Hunter. They left the city about thirteen years ago and said they were going to Norfolk, Va. I have written several times to them, but have never received any answer to my letters. My parents' names were Hardy and Sarah Forrest. Any information of them will be thankfully received by addressing me Chestnut between Valeane and Bordeaux streets, New Orleans, La. BENNET H. FORREST.

Norfolk and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister, Emma Carrington, and my brother-in-law, Jim Carring. Jim left Centreville, Texas, in 1866 and went to Navasota. Four brothers and three sisters, George, Elias, Victory, Willey, Dan, are dead. I have one brother living—Elias Rinehard. Mother's name is Matilda, father's George Needham. Emma and her husband belonged to Dunck Carring. My name is Ann Johnson; my husband's Frank Johnson. Any information of them will be thankfully received. Address me at Centreville, Leon Co., Texas. ANN JOHNSON.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my people. Father's name is [illegible] Robinson. Mother is dead [illegible] belonged to Tommy Robinson, [illegible] Gum Springs, White county, [illegible]. During the old gentleman's time his will was to set us free, but three years after his death [illegible] broke the will and we were [illegible] on the block and sold in Sparta, [illegible]. I have three brothers, Isaac, [illegible] and Billy, and two sisters, [illegible] and Eliza. When mother [illegible] a baby. Crocket Hug[illegible] me and sold me to [illegible], who sold me to An[illegible] Waymon Clarke [illegible] brother. Please [illegible] Okolona, Miss. CARROLL ROBINSON.

[illegible]—I wish to inquire [illegible] I have one daugh[illegible] one grand[illegible] I had [illegible] all dead but [illegible] my people [illegible] have [illegible]

Virginia. I lived in Louisiana until 1878. Mother's name was Sarah Delmar, father's was Thomas Delmar. I had three brothers, Charles, Frank and Reerth Delmar, and one sister, Ann Delmar. John Jip Wilson, who sold me, had a brother named James Wilson. Address me at Biloxi, Miss. MARY LENECKS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my aunt, Delia Stover. She belonged to Capt. Stover about 29 years ago, as near as I can remember. She has a brother named Jack Powe, who used to go by the name of Jack Stover. Just before Capt. Stover's death he made a will, and my aunt and father were separated. Aunt fell to Bob Gordon's wife and was carried to Texas in 1852. Her husband's name is Jim Paper. She now goes by his name. Father received three letters from her about five years ago, in which she spoke of us moving to Texas. We have written several letters, but only received three. The last we heard of her she was in Fairfield, Freestone county, Texas, where she said to direct her letters, which we did but failed to hear from her. It has been five years since we heard from her. She has five children, Andy, Henry, Ransopher, Martha and Adam. Aunt's mother's name is Judy. Please address me at State Line, Miss. B. POWE.

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

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A Wonderful Medicine!

A RECENT DISCOVERY BY A PROMINENT SOUTHERN PHYSICIAN.

A PLEASANT LEMON DRINK.

REGULATES THE LIVER, BOWELS, STOMACH AND KIDNEYS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL CATHARTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

An interview with a number of St. Louis' most prominent citizens as to the merits of this New Medicine, a few whose names appear below. They have been using Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir personally and in their families for twelve or eighteen months. They pronounce it a most wonderful Medicine, and recommend it to the PUBLIC as the only Pleasant, Thoroughly Reliable and Economical remedy they have ever used for the diseases for which it recommended:

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Judge John P. Hudgens, 102 N. Fourth street.
Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.
T. P. Grastey, Law office, 1107 Clark avenue.
Capt. J. A. K. Stotts, of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.
J. T. Morris, Real Estate Office, Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Dr. L. C. Mutz, 1412 N. 9th street.

Lemon Elixir cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Billious Malarial, Remittent or Intermittent Fevers, Sallow Complexion, Pimples or Blotches on the skin, Impure Blood, Foul Stomach, Pain in the Back, Kidney Disease, Loss of Appetite, Weakness or Debility, Chills, Colds, and all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver; nine-tenths of all diseases of the South and West are caused by the failure of the liver to do its duty. Show me a sick man or woman and I will show you a torpid or diseased liver. It is an established fact that the fresh juice of lemons, when combined with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable result upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such is Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

Fifty cents for one-half pint bottle.
Sold by Druggists generally and,
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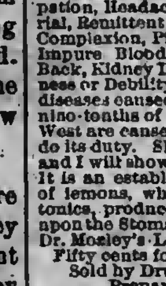
TESTIMONIAL to Mr. Fellows.

We, the undersigned, Clergymen of the Methodist Church in Nova Scotia, having used the preparation known as FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, prepared by Mr. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B., or having known cases wherein its effects were beneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.



JAMES G. HENNIGAR, Pres. of Conference.
JOHN MCMURRAY, Ex-Pres. of Conference.
WM SARGENT.
JOHN A. MOSHER.
JOHN W. HOWIE.
STEPHEN F. HUESTIS.
RICHARD W. WEDDALL.
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FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption. Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory, and will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action. It acts with vigor, gentleness and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant and its effects permanent.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 per Bottle. Six for $7.50.

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STEEL RAILS,

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W. P. HILL, *Crockett Station, Tenn.*, writes: "DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC has done wonders here. A lady who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of *Debility* and *Great Prostration* by the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, which raised her from her bed, where she had been lying for many months."

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Dr. Harter:—Mr. James Brown of our county, has requested us to tender you his grateful acknowledgments for the great benefits his wife received from the use of your IRON TONIC. He tells us that, after having paid three or four hundred dollars doctors' bills, two bottles of your IRON TONIC did her more good than all other medicines she ever used. She was troubled with *Derangement of the Womb, Whites, etc.*, from which she is much relieved.
F. A. PATRICK & CO. CENTREVILLE, TEXAS.

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Jan. 16, 1880.

The Negro Exodus.

—BY—

Rev. J. C. HARTZELL, D.D.,

Editor SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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MUSTARD PAPER.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

In Kansas during 12 months 728 miles of railroad were constructed.

Gen. Grant denies that he ever said he would support Hancock or would vote for him.

About 30,000 Knights Templar, and 12,000 ladies are expected in Chicago, during the Conclave next month.

The Republican convention of the first district of Tennessee met at Greenville and nominated A. H. Pettibone for Congress.

Enumerators in Lumpkin county, Ga., have discovered a negro woman named Matilda Hubert 120 years old. She was born in Connecticut.

The Spanish Council of Ministers has resolved to indemnify the owners of the American steamer Octavia, which was illegally captured in the waters of Porto Rico.

General Walker has made an estimate of the population of the United States from the lights before him, and he thinks there will be in the neighborhood of 48,000,000 people.

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg has officially assured the Russian government that China does not wish to go to war with Russia, and that the rumors of operations by the Chinese on the Russian frontier are absolute inventions.

The Republicans of the second district of North Carolina have nominated Orlando Hubbs for Congress; nineteenth district of Illinois, Gen. C. W. Pavey; The Greenbackers of the thirteenth district of Illinois have nominated the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson.

The Methodist ministers of Boston have formally requested the city authorities to cease giving free concerts on Sunday in the public parks, on the ground that such music is "promotive of Sabbath [illegible] and injurious to public morals."

The class of 1844 at West Point [illegible] said to be somewhat historic. It furnished the country a President for eight years, General [illegible]. General M'Clellan, who [illegible] candidate for the President, was a member of the same [illegible] also was General [illegible], the Democratic candidate [illegible].

[illegible] Dawe, now an inmate of [illegible] poorhouse at Milwaukee, [illegible] decrepit and penniless [illegible] five banks [illegible] worth [illegible],000. He [illegible] of the Pennsylvania [illegible] Bank in Philadelphia, [illegible] a bank in Detroit [illegible] of the war he [illegible] in a coal mine [illegible] county, Va. Other [illegible] followed until he lost [illegible].

[illegible] of St. [illegible]

[illegible] School No. 5, taught by [illegible] Caulfield, gave a picnic [illegible] on Saturday, [illegible] many persons, [illegible] of education, [illegible] recitations [illegible] of. [illegible] presentation of [illegible] the oldest [illegible] of school di[illegible]. The weather [illegible] was not [illegible] but a delegation [illegible] appointed to [illegible] residence, the [illegible] a written [illegible]

[illegible]

not get down to your school and be present at your exhibition, which took place on the 26th inst. I am sorry the more because, though I have been a member of the school board since 1869, your school has paid me the greatest honor ever paid me by any school in the parish. The present presented me to-day by you in your capacity as a committee from your school, tell me in a voice that speaks louder than thunder, that your school with hearts purer than pure gold do appreciate my labors as a school director. It will be handed down to my children, and my children's children, where it will live when you and I have passed away no more to return. In conclusion, I must say that in thanking you for the gift I hold in my hand, that my tongue cannot utter the thanks of my heart.

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Stribbling Springs	52 55
Shenandoah Alum Springs	49 15
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Weyers' Cave	58 30
White Sulphur Springs	54 20

All other points reduced in proportion. For further information call on D. A. Sheldon, ticket office, 22 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

July 18, 1880.—CAIN AND ABEL.
SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 4: 3-15.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer."—John 3:15.
TOPIC.—The Enmity of Man.
(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Introductory.—Eve, utterly ignorant of babyhood, upon the birth of Cain, joyfully declared: "I have gotten a man from the Lord." Her exclamation is a significant one. The name Cain means possession, and the fact that she says that she has received a man from "the Lord"—from Jehovah, the covenant-making and covenant-keeping God—indicates that she felt that in Cain she had realized the promise he had made to her, when, in pronouncing sentence upon the serpent, he had held out a hope in saying that her seed should bruise the serpent's head. If this be so, how bitterly her hopes were doomed to be disappointed! Instead of redeeming the race, he plunged it into deeper guilt, and, as many another boy has done since, became a sword to pierce the mother's heart, instead of a balm to comfort it.

Cain's Offering (3-5).—The instinct of worship and the condemnation of sin, operating together, naturally would make men resort to some method of approach to God, that, on the one hand, would acknowledge their own amenability to condemnation, and, on the other, would be an expression of their adoration. Nothing could answer to this want except the sacrifice of something in their place, and hence, from the remotest ages since the fall, the feeling has obtained that "without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin.

Abel brought to the Lord the best and the fattest of his flock. The acceptance of Abel's offering certainly was manifested in such a way that it was apparent to Cain that his was received, while his own was rejected. Why was Cain's offering not accepted? Some think that God did not receive it because it was an offering of the fruits of the sin-cursed earth. Two things to us seem to be destructive of such a supposition. 1. God finds no fault at all with the offering, but with the man. 2. In aftertimes such offerings were specially sanctioned by the Lord himself. Cain came into the presence of the Lord with the same spirit that was manifested by the Pharisee in the temple, when he thanked God that he was not as other people were, and Abel appeared before him with the feeling of the publican who dared not so much as to lift up his eyes to heaven, and smote upon his breast, and said: "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

[illegible] and kindly God [illegible] this unreasoning, [illegible]! He does [illegible] to the [illegible] Cain has [illegible]. He [illegible] imply- [illegible] not so [illegible] that [illegible] slew him." Doubtless Cain was startled at the results of his wrath, and was seized with horror at the looks of the ghastly dead. But the deed was done. The mortal stroke was beyond recall. He could hide the body in a shallow grave, but he never could hide the look of that dead face. "Where is Abel thy brother?" That was the last voice that he cared to hear. He had got rid of Abel, but he had not got rid of God. God made the inquiry not to learn the facts, but to lead the guilty Cain to confess and repent of his crime. The appeal was in vain, the heart of Cain had become hard. His resentment is an implication that it is unjust to bring him to account for the disappearance of his brother. Cain would not confess, and therefore another witness was called—even the blood of the murdered brother. Had Cain repented he might have been punished, but, also, he would have been pardoned. The earth, which had been compelled to drink his brother's blood, now is represented as opening its mouth again to curse the murderer. Its aversion towards him was to be manifested: 1. In withholding from him the full rewards of his husbandry. It was not to yield unto him its full strength. He not only was to earn his bread in the sweat of his brow, but often was to be doomed to disappointments in his harvests. The decree given was carried into execution. The last sad and most pregnant sentence in regard to this woeful affair is: "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord."

HORSE NOTES.—"For Colic and Grubs in my mules and horses I give them about half a bottle of the liquid—Simmons Liver Regulator—at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to. You can recommend it to every one that has stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that horse-flesh is heir to.

"E. T. TAYLOR,
"Agent for Grangers of Georgia."

"My mode of using Simmons Liver Regulator for horses is as follows: One teaspoonful of the powder, Simmons Liver Regulator, in a mash three times a week. For Cough, Hide-Bound or Pneumonia it will be found invaluable in such complaints as above named. In using it with my chickens for Cholera I take a package of the Regulator, mix it with the dough and feed it to them once a day. By this treatment I have never lost from Chicken Cholera or Gapes a single chicken in the last five years.
"T. G. BACON, Edgefield, S. C."

MARRIAGES.

Miss Elsey Stanton to Mr. Scott Chatman, Feb. 19, by Rev. L. Echles, at Waynesboro, Miss.

At Alleyton, June 30th, 1880, near Columbus, Mr. George Brown to Prudence Smith; Mr. Dickis Gants to Miss Louisa Edwards; Mr. Lewis Reed to Miss Rosey Hall; Mr. Tucker Williams to Miss Amanda Alley, all of Colorado.

G. R. SMITH.

The rites of matrimony were solemnized between Mr. C. P. Westbrooks, of Aberdeen, Miss., and Miss L. A. Moore, of Mason, Tenn., at the residence of Mr. William Garrison, of Alamo, Crockett county, Tenn., July 4, 1880, at 3:30 p. m. Both are late graduates of the Central Tennessee College, of Nashville, Tenn. They are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and entered into the great work of the elevation of their people. We bid them God speed.

JESSE P. PRICE.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.

DEATHS.

Bro. Moses Malone died June 5, in full triumph. L. ECHLES.
Waynesboro, Miss.

My wife died June 25, 1880, after an illness of near two years. She passed away peacefully.

J. SONE.
Luling, Texas.

Bro. Wm. Ward died June 5, in the triumph of faith. He leaves a wife and three children.

W. MEDLOCH.
Mexia, Texas.

Sister Margaret Majehake died June 12, aged between 75 and 80 years. She left ten children. She was a faithful member of the church for forty years.

R. WILLIAMS.
Richmond, Texas.

Bro. Leonard Cooper died last Friday morning. He was born in Macon Co., Ala., and was 23 years of age. He had been a member of the church for two years. He leaves a wife and three children.

Sister Amy Bentley died last Monday morning, June 21, aged 45 years. A member of the church for twelve years, she died in triumph. M. ADAMS.
Sartrain, Miss.

On Friday, June 18, 1880, our [illegible] beloved brother, Tilman Rob[illegible] [illegible] in Christ. He has been a member of our church for 30 years, district steward this year and trustee of our church for several years. He died in full triumph of living faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. He leaves a wife, six children and many friends to mourn his loss. REV. P. GATES.
San Antonio, Texas.

Sister Amanda Hudson, a daughter of Bro. Jerry Hudson, and a sister of Rev. H. Moody, now pastor of Murfreesboro circuit, left us for heaven, June 28. She lived a bright Christian life, and after a short illness, caused by exposure in rain, returning from the public school I was teaching, she expired. During four weeks I made pastoral visits, and she enjoyed prayer very much, and would say, "Bro. Hay, I am ready, for my way is clear and bright." JESSE D. HAY.
Mansfield, Tenn.

June 20, 1880, Wm. Goodby, born in Louisiana in 1834, aged 64 years, 4 months and 28 days. He came to Texas since the war and married in 1865. He lived in Harrisburg most of the time, and was considered one of its best citizens. He was converted and joined the M. E. Church in 1873, and since that time he has been a faithful member. Soon after he joined the church he was appointed class-leader, and made a faithful officer. He fell from his chair without a moment's warning and passed from earth to his home above. May God bless and keep his heart-broken wife and helpless children.

W. L. MOLLOY.

Benjamin Davis was born in 1806, in Caroline county, Va., and departed this life May 30th, 1880, at Mason, Tenn., aged 74 years. He was converted 50 years ago, and was one of the first members of Mason Chapel, M. E. Church, also its first trustee and steward. He was one of the first that bought the church and has ever since endeavored to lift the debt from the church. Bro. Ben's whole soul was engaged in the church. He was its strict member, and a constant attendant of the Sabbath-school. He was a great lover of the cause of education, was a trustee of our preparatory school, and did much for it. He is much missed by the church and community. He was a kind husband and left behind a kind wife and three children. Even in his old age he managed to buy a little lot in Mason, Tenn., and to build thereon a comfortable little house for himself and family. But as soon as he completed it the Lord took him away. He often spoke of the Lord taking him away after building a home for his loved wife; his last words were "where is Bro. Price." And he tried to talk to his pastor before he departed.

REV. J. P. PRICE, Pastor.

Hundreds of Ladies.

Who have been unable to attend to their duties owing to periodical sicknesses, have found Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure a real "friend in need." Being a purely vegetable compound and containing all the elements of safety as well as those of power it has become universally popular. During the summer especially, it is a certain preventative for the numerous Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles incident to the season. All druggists sell it, and none except those in *perfect* health can afford to be without it.

NEW BOOKS.

THE TEMPERANCE LIGHT. A new collection of gospel temperance hymns and sacred songs. By G. C. Hugg and M. E. Servoss. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co.

This is a cheap (10ct.) Temperance collection, whose contents are evidently carefully selected and condensed. There are thirty-two tunes, and the words and music were procured of twenty-seven different writers. Two or three dollars will procure quite enough books for an ordinary "reform club."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Golden Hours* for July has a pictorial article on the death of King Charles I, Oliver Cromwell. and Charles II, of England. "The New Baby" is written up also, Walden & Stowe, publishers.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for June 26th and July 3d respectively, contain: The English Flower Garden, Quarterly; The Backwoods of Ceylon, Fortnightly; On Ants, Contemporary; Fiction—Fair and Foul, by John Ruskin, Nineteenth Century; What Shakespeare Learnt at School, Fraser; A Lost Poem by Edward Spencer, Macmillan; A Princess of the Seventeenth Century, Temple Bar; The Civil Code of the Jews, and The Decay of Revenge, Pall Mall; Curiosities of Omniverous Mankind, Land and Water; The Dynasty of the Romanoffs, Traveller; Milk for Republican Babies, Saturday Review; David Garrick, Chambers' Journal. A new volume begins July 3. Subscription price $8. Littell & Co., Boston, publishers.

—Elen W. Olney contributes the leading story in *Good Company*, Number Ten. Under the guise of a fish story Mrs. L. W. Champney happily hits off various theological isms, and Seneca Falls, including the origin of the Bloomer costume. It seems that Mrs. Bloomer was not the first to wear it, though it took its name from her. E. S. Gilbert has a most seasonable study of nature, Along the Brook; George M. Towle writes of The Three Emperors; there is an account of an interesting historical collection of wax-works in Westminister Abbey. Contributions from Mrs. Edward Ashley Walker and Miss Katharine Carrington; poems by Dora Read Goodale, T. S. Collier and Walter Learned; and the pros and cons as to decorating confederate graves. An article in the Editor's Table rejoices in the cheap books now so plenty, and expresses the opinion that in the long run they will tend to promote the sale of bound books.

—The *Library Magazine* for July has The French Republic and the Catholic Church; Landscape Painting; Xantippe, a Fragment; Henry D. Thoreau, His Character and Opinions; Health at Home; Plea for Musicians; Dr. Channing; On the Method of Zadig; The English Poets, etc. Price 10 cents. American Book Exchange, New York.

—The August number of Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* is exceedingly brilliant and attractive. Among the especially notable articles are a careful and loving estimate of the life and character of "Sister Dora," the model Christian nurse; an admirable one on "Missionary Efforts in Patagonia;" a very interesting one on "Venice; Its Past and Present," beautifully illustrated. "With St. Paul at Athens," "Religious Aspect of Gothic Architecture." "The Roman Catacombs," etc., etc., are among the other prominent features. The department of fiction is rich with serial and short stories. "Be-Be, the Nailmaker's Daughter," is continued, and a new serial, by the author of "Little Hinges," is commenced, entitled "Maid Marjory." There are sketches of thrilling interest; essays replete with pleasant thoughts; poems of unusual merit. The 128 quarto pages, with over 100 illustrations contained in each number, may be obtained for 25 cents a copy, or $3 a year, postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Washington and Lee University, chartered in 1782, endorsed by Washington and long presided over by Robert E. Lee. The fall session of 1880 will witness an increase in the number of pupils gratifying to the friends of the University.

Cut this out and Save it.

If those persons laboring under disease proceeding from vitiated humors in the blood; causing Ulcers, White Swellings, Coxalgia or Hip Joint Disease, and the class of diseases termed Scrofulous, proceeding from hereditary taints, where the bones are destroyed, defying the usual treatment of physicians, will procure SWAIM'S PANACEA, they will find a remedy which has saved thousands of lives; and thoroughly tested by the late professors Chapman, Dewees and Gibson of the old University of Pennsylvania; besides hundreds of medical men eminent in their profession, continues to be a "forlorn hope" to sufferers worthy of its fifty years' reputation.

SWAIM'S PANACEA is imitated and a preparation sold for it by druggists with a name *somewhat* similar. Purchasers therefore must be careful and see they get that containing the recommendations of the distinguished professors alluded to. It is seldom advertised in our public papers.

SWAIM'S PANACEA is prepared only at Swaim's Laboratory, 113 South Seventh Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Descriptive pamphlets mailed gratis on application.

From Drs. Manning & Ashby, Baltimore, Md.

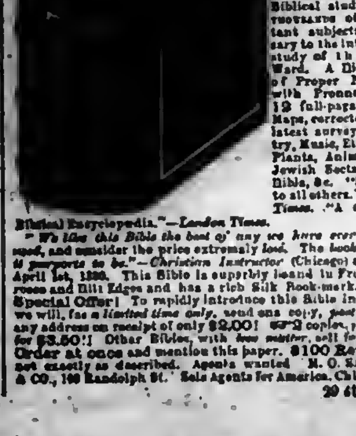
Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator.—This excellent preparation has become deservedly popular with the medical profession in the treatment of all asthenic diseases. It is highly recommended, in *typhoid and malarial fevers, consumption, loss of appetite, and debility.* I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

Cincho-Quinine cures Chills and Fever.

Correct your habits of crooked walking by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

The Ministers' and Teachers' Bible.



This magnificent Parlor Bible is imported from London and is endorsed as "The Best" by the leading Bishops of England. In addition to the Old and New Testaments it contains a Concordance of Bible Words! 40,000 References with Context! An Encyclopedia, prepared by the leading specialists of Europe, in each department of Biblical study, upon thousands of important subjects necessary to the intelligent study of the Holy Word. A Dictionary of Proper Names, with Pronunciation. 12 full-page colored Maps, corrected to the latest surveys. Poetry, Music, Ethnology, Plants, Animals and Jewish Sects of the Bible, &c. "Superior to all others."—N. Y. Times. "A complete Biblical Encyclopedia."—London Times. "We like this Bible the best of any we have ever seen or used, and consider the price extremely low. The book is what it purports to be."—Christian Instructor (Chicago) editorial, April 1st, 1880. This Bible is superbly bound in French Morocco and Gilt Edges and has a rich Silk Book-mark. Special Offer! To rapidly introduce this Bible in America we will, for a limited time only, send one copy, post-paid, to any address on receipt of only $2.00! 2 copies, post-paid for $3.50! Other Bibles, with less matter, sell for $15.00. Order at once and mention this paper. $100 Reward if not exactly as described. Agents wanted. H. O. SANFORD & CO., 180 Randolph St. Sole Agents for America, Chicago, Ill. 20 6t cow

PREVENT Yellow Fever

It has been well proved that prevention is better than cure. A very simple and effective preventive for Yellow Fever and other fevers has been found in BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. They were used during the last season in New Orleans very successfully, the common method of using them was to apply them over the stomach, changing them every week. They are one OF THE MOST ACTIVE ANTISEPTICS and seem to destroy the poison. One reason why they are of special value is that they stimulate the digestion and thus enable the system to overcome the influence of the malarial poison. They are a cheap and almost certain preventative. Ask your physician about them. Benson's Capcine Plasters are a sure preventative and cure for chills and fever if worn as above. Price 25 cents.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.
The Healthful Seltzer Water for a hundred years or more,
Has been held of all Earth's fountains, the most potent to restore:
But why across the ocean this boon of Nature bring
When the sick man in his chamber can extemporize the Spring?
The bottled Seltzer Water—so our leading chemists say—
Parts with half its healing virtues, and turns vapid on the way:
While TARRANT'S BASE APERIENT, from a Powder changed to foam,
Is an instantaneous Seltzer Spring in every sufferer's home.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—
C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,
—AND—
W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above-named book, a 12mo., 352 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Insects.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
Emergencies—How to Meet Them.
Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
Poultices and their Application.
Brief Cures for Various Diseases.
Miscellaneous Health Notes.
Home Economics.
Kitchen Furniture—Cleaning.
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Washing Clothes.
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Removing Stains.
Whitewashing and Painting.
Polishing Furniture.
Articles for the Toilet.
Birds and Bird-Food.
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This offer we make to our readers to encourage them to push the canvass next year, and to introduce their church paper to thousands of homes which it has never visited before. Remember, on receipt of $2.50 by postoffice money order, registered letter, or express, we send the paper one year, and forward a copy of the book. Address

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A NORMAL OR TEACHERS' CLASS

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Special attention is given to the preparation for country examinations.

Board and Washing, $1.50 per Week;

Or, if preferred, Washing and First-Class Board at $10 per Month.

Students coming to this place are required to bring a blanket, two sheets and one pillow, and those failing to do so will be required to send for them or purchase them at Rodney.

The sum of 50 cents per month will be collected from each student on account of fire-wood and room furniture.

Next Session will Begin Sept. 5, 1880.

Should those who intend coming through Vicksburg write me in time to that effect, I will send them a certificate in order that they may obtain passage on the packets at reduced rates.

For further particulars address

REV. H. R. REVELS, D. D.,
RODNEY, MISS.
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WASHINGTON and LEE UNIVERSITY,

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Thorough instruction in Languages, Literature, and Science; and in the Professional Schools of Law and Engineering. Tuition and fees reduced to a total of $70. Expenses from $200 to $250 for nine months, including tuition and fees. Next session begins Sept 16th, 1880. For catalogue, address

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Central Tennessee College.

This institution is located in Nashville. Buildings large and well adapted to school purposes. 335 students enrolled last year.

Next Session begins Monday, Sept. 6, 1880.

Normal, Academic, Collegiate and Theological departments open at the beginning of the session.

Total Expenses from $7 to $9.50 per month.

The Law and Medical Departments will open Monday, October 4, 1880. Tuition $30 per session; board, etc., same as in other departments. The school admits both sexes, and though specially designed for colored students, admits all.

For further information, or catalogues, address the President.

Rev. J. BRADEN, Nashville, Tenn.
28 td

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Session begins Sept. 8, 1880. Can give unequaled testimonials from the first teachers and professors in the South as to the thoroughness and high standard of instruction. Music and Art specialties. A Cooking School will be opened every term. Address the Principal, Rev. WM. R. ATKINSON, Charlotte, N. C.
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Episcopal Visitation—Fall Conferences, 1880.

Conference.	Place.	Time.	Bishop.
Alabama	Hanceville	Dec. 2	Foster
Austin	Dallas	Nov. 18	Haven
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Huntington	Nov. 25	Foster
Georgia	Martin's Chapel	Nov. 11	Foster
Holston	Greenville	Oct. 30	Haven
Kentucky	Hardensburg	Oct. 6	Haven
Southern Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
Tennessee	McMinnville	Nov. 18	Foster
Texas	Houston	Dec. 8	Haven
West Texas	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

By order of the Bishops,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29, 1880.

Conference Notices.

Waco, Texas, District Conference.

The District Conference will meet in Waco August 12, 1880. All members are requested to be present at the opening. The pastors can see who is to come from their charges by turning to page 58 of the Discipline. Those who bring horses had better bring feed with them, as it is very high here. C. L. MADISON, P. E.
Waco, Texas, June 30. 28

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

M. E. Brower, President.
Cyrus Kirk, Vice-President.
A. A. Goins, Secretary.
F. Lopez, Treasurer.
John A. Smith, Grand Marshal.
Jos. Moore, Chairman Male Stewards' Board.
George D. Gaddis, Undertaker.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.
Dennis Braize, Chairman Sick Committee.
Ben Hale, Chairman Stewards.
Sarah Patterson, Lady President.
Fannie Thompson, Lady Vice President.
Lucinda Pascall, Chairman of Female Stewards' Board.
Matilda Glover, Chairman Sick Committe.
Rev. Robert Hodge, Father. } These are to
Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
Home Committee—Joseph Denpree, chairman; Lemuel Moore; Prince Duncan.
Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
jan17'79-tf.

Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Association.

This Association meets on the fourth Sunday of every month, at 10:30 a. m., at Union Sun Relief Hall, No. 129 Perdido street.

Magee E. Brower, President
Joe Vallentine, Vice-President.
Wm. James, Treasurer.
B. D. Smith, Grand Marshal.
O. E. Powell, Chairman Finance.
Sam Bell, Chaplain.
O. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary.
Thos. G. Jefferson, Finance Secretary.
G. D. Gaddis, Undertaker upper district.
A. P. Boyer, Undertaker lower district.
J. H. Coker, Physician.

This Association pledges relief to its members and a decent burial at their death, and as an incorporated body to carry out its laws and rules.

Entrance fee, $1.50. Monthly dues, 25 cents.

BIGLOW & MAIN'S New Sunday School Song Book, GOOD AS GOLD

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

Considered by many the BEST BOOK by the popular Authors, LOWRY and DOANE

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Music Below Cost.

Having secured control of a bankrupt stock of about 100,000 pieces of new sheet music—the lot will be closed out at prices one-twentieth what such music retails at.—For 25 cents we will mail a roll of pieces vocal or instrumental, that your dealer can not duplicate for less than $5 to $7. Five rolls for one dollar; twelve for $2. Order at once. A. C. MORTON & CO.,
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Blancard's PILLS

Weakness, result of too rapid growth in youth, of warm weather or climate, or a vitiated state of the blood; loss of color; various complaints peculiar to females, traceable to a debilitated system; and scrofulous affections, as swellings of the glands, are removed by Blancard's Pills of Iodine and Iron. Iodine is the best alterative known; Iron is necessary to restore the blood to its normal condition. Prescribed by distinguished physicians for 35 years. Sold by all druggists.
46 1y

BOOKS

Baker on Discipline. A guide to the Administration of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Bishop Baker. Every residing Elder and preacher in charge should have one. Price.........$1 25.

Bible Geography, Hand-book of. By George H. Whitney, A. M. Illustrated by nearly one hundred engravings and forty maps and plans. Three hundred and eighty-six closely printed pages. For the size this is the most complete and best book published on Bible Geography. Price.........$1 50.

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The right to wake when others sleep;
The right to watch, the right to weep;
The right to comfort in distress,
The right to soothe, the right to bless;
The right the widow's heart to cheer,
The right to dry the orphan's tear;
The right to feed and clothe the poor,
The right to teach them to endure;
The right, when other friends have flown,
And left the sufferer all alone,
To kneel that dying couch beside,
And meekly point to him who died;
The right a happy home to make
In a clime, for Jesus's sake:
Rights, such as these, are all we crave,
Until our last—a quiet grave.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Kansas Correspondence.

BY REV. W. O. LYNCH.

Perhaps many readers of your paper would like to hear from the Kansas district.

Our cause is steadily advancing over the State. It may be remembered that this district has been [illegible] twelve months and seventeen days. We have now in this [illegible] the south side of the river, Rev. Thos. J. Merritt in charge. He [illegible] from Philadelphia here more [illegible] months ago. He has [illegible] the membership both in [illegible] church and Sabbath-school. [illegible] Ramsey is well known by a good many readers in Georgia, having been formerly a student of [illegible] University, and has since graduated at Meharry Medical [illegible] at Central Tennessee College. He was appointed at the last session of the Kansas Conference to take charge in North Topeka, and was at the same time admitted [illegible] into the Medical [illegible] here in the city, and commenced his practice of medicine together with his church work, and [illegible] proved to be successful—so [illegible] he had to resign his [illegible] pastor and go into the [illegible]. The people are liking [illegible] very well as a young physician. [illegible] Dr. Lewis, late of [illegible] has been appointed to [illegible] Dr. Ramsey. He is suc [illegible]. Dr. G. W. [illegible] of the same [illegible], is in charge [illegible]. At Dun[illegible] small church and [illegible] a pretty good [illegible]

[illegible] Gibbs came from [illegible] months since, [illegible] Rev. [illegible] is in [illegible]. The people [illegible] and so [illegible] from [illegible] in charge at [illegible] and is [illegible] Felix [illegible] is in [illegible] made [illegible] very, [illegible]

one of my men came out here under a misapprehension as to the work to be done and the support to do it. In all my correspondence with them I never failed to set forth facts concerning Kansas, and the chance for support, and the result is they found every thing as good as they had expected. Not one of them seems to be dissatisfied; all seem to have an eye into the future of our church and people in the State of Kansas. As to myself, I can say my cares have been many since my lot has been providentially cast in this direction. I have seen and have done a good deal since twelve months ago, having to serve as pastor, presiding elder, a member of the board of directors, a member of the executive committee, also a member of the visiting committee of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association. Have helped to handle, one way and another, between 20,000 and 25,000 of our people coming into this State from the South, besides a good many have gone into Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado. They have been steadily coming each week since this exodus began, and since the National convention has passed off they are coming in larger numbers than any time since my tour South, in March and April. Both time and money have been wasted in trying to condemn the Republican party for this exodus movement of the colored people from the South, while wise and good men, who are not prejudiced to the colored people, have tried to show in every possible manner that this movement was not a political scheme, and yet it may serve to an advantage on the one side, and to a disadvantage on the other; while the exodus movement is only the outgrowth of manhood that has been groaning under that miserable oppression of negro-haters in the South for the last six or seven years. As one that was born in the South, and raised up in slavery, and having spent thirteen years in public life for my people, as a school teacher and preacher in different portions of Alabama and Georgia, I know my people better than any one else who is not identified with them. I can state in one word what the main-spring of all this exodus movement is, and that is, the majority of the colored people in the South believe that slavery is not dead, but sleeping in disguise, as it were a wolf in sheep's clothing. It is true, it may never come again in the shape it was prior to 1865, but it can and has come to a state nearly as bad as the former. This may be the case if the laws of this government float along, powerless in future, down the tide of rotten politics a few more years.

Now, in conclusion, I may say a large proportion of the white population of America has been mislead by bad literature concerning the colored population, which has been laid before them by prejudiced writers. Soon or late an acknowledgment has to be made by those negro-haters. Three facts have to be admitted before peace and harmony prevail between the races. First, they must acknowledge that the negro is an equal factor of the human family on natural grounds before the God who made him. Second, that he has rights that a white man is bound to respect, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Third and lastly, that the negro race is possessed with every faculty for development that any other race has. The sooner these facts are acknowledged the better it will be, for the whole nation will be forced to acknowledge it. We are among the servants of God, and shall again be as useful in the world as any other race. God will see to it. As a black race we shall remain so; no solution will take place, we were distinct in the beginning and will be so in the end. God alone can control the destiny of nations. Therefore in the providence of God Africa shall flourish and prosper—a mighty nation unto herself.

Topeka, Kansas, July, 1880.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Illinois.

As debtor to your excellent paper [illegible] year, I now seek to fulfill [illegible]. This week's number is [illegible] interesting to me. No [illegible] how much such articles [illegible] Albert's, Cushman's, [illegible] of rising young [illegible] who have helped [illegible] and watched [illegible]

[illegible] Albert for [illegible]

servers" criticisms, deserve special attention. He knows by personal experience whereof he speaks. Educated, in part, in the schools of the American Missionary Association—the Congregational schools of the South—he well understands how persistently they labor to hold the young people to them. Let us emulate them in the earnestness and thoroughness of their work. They deserve success, and they have it. When they make the extravagant claim of being unsectarian or undenominational to induce some to their schools, they "forget" that the reading public understands the administration of the A. M. Association, and that as is the Association so are the schools. Bro. Albert speaks truly when he says that the efforts of the African M. E. Church to disintegrate our churches and lead away our young people on lines of race pride is one of the evils we have to contend against. This fact makes your note on the color line in reply to Dr. Tanner very pointed. When the A. M. E. Church works less in the line of race prejudice, they can more justly criticise this evil in the M. E. Church. The "Colored M. E. Church of America" ought to be ashamed to cry "caste," when its constitution "excludes from membership any white person." What church has a more unchristian constitutional provision? Shame on the Bishops and leaders of the M. E. Church, South, who so organized their colored children and brought forth such an abomination in Christendom!

I rejoice that we have such a grand body of men and women in the colored membership of our colored membership in the South. After only fifteen years of freedom and of access to the Bible and the common schools, we present a church in the cotton States of 200,000 colored members, with 1200 pastors and over 1800 local preachers, 75 qualified presiding elders, 18 professors in our higher seminaries of learning and more than 1200 colored young men and women qualified to teach in her day and Sunday-schools. Many of them having completed a college course; with a host of young men such as Bros. R. S. Roberts, Ames, Hays, A. E. P. Albert, W. O. Lynch, Wm. Corgman, W. H. Hammond, etc., whose correspondence, orations and addresses are an inspiration to the church and a blessing to their race and the nation. Fifteen more years of faithful work among God's poor in the South, under such leadership as these men, will surely hasten that day when "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad, and the desert shall bloom as the rose."

Say to them of a fearful heart: Be strong, fear not. Behold your God shall come with vengeance, even God with a recompense; He will come and save you. Let my brethren read this wonderful promise to them in the 35th chapter of Isaiah; rejoice that so much has been accomplished, and go forward. God is on the throne.

JAS. W. LEE.

Mendota, Ill.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Crockett, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—Allow me to say a word about how the M. E. Church was planted in the town of Crockett, Houston Co., Texas. Having been a minister in the A. M. E. Church for several years, about July 12, 1879, I found the proper place for a true loyal Methodist preacher was in the old mother of Methodists—the Methodist Episcopal Church, that knows no North, South, East, nor West, but to preach Christ and Him crucified to all the world.

On the date above mentioned I met the quarterly conference of the M. E. Church in Huntsville, with Rev. J. Shackleford presiding. Then and there I cast my lot with the mother of freedom. The church was placed by him under Rev. J. Smith, in charge, until Sept. 30, 1879, when I was ordered by the presiding elder to go to Willis, in Montgomery county. I taught school there six months and came to Crockett, and opened a private school. I found the colored M. E. Church had been here ten years, and had no house, but worshipped in a school house. When the head men found I belonged to the old mother church they became alarmed and told the white people all kind of stories, in fact did everything in their power to get them down on me. I received a copy of the SOUTHWESTERN giving an account of what the church was doing in [illegible] of education, and added that to my own knowledge of the churches. I got a chance and tried to preach. At the close of my remarks, as a deacon, I opened the doors of the M. E. Church and received 24 members. Then the war broke out and a battle commenced in earnest, but God fought our battle. I sent for Rev. Walter Rippetoe, presiding elder, and he came and organized the church. We then bought a lot, got our deed, and have been holding meetings in members' houses. We made application to the extension board for help to build a church, but a few of the members thought it best to put up a small house until we got some aid. We have built a nice little house, 16x26 feet, and organized our Sabbath-school yesterday. We want a little aid from the Church Extension Board and Crockett will be ours. My local preacher, and also head trustee, Arnold Foreman, came from the C. M. E. Church, is a noble man and faithful Christian, working day and night explaining our church to the people.

J. C. AKERS.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Democratic Candidate.

MR. EDITOR—Please allow me space to say a few things concerning the Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

The Southern friends of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, the Democratic nominee for President, give a strange reason for their preference of that Federal soldier, over the statesmanlike civilians of their party. Says the Baltimore *News:*

> It may be taken for granted that if Winfield Scott Hancock had never been military commander of the department of the Gulf he would never have received the Democratic nomination. It is because when in that position he unequivocally recognized the Democratic doctrine of the subordination of the military to the civil power that the Democratic party recognizes his fitness to fill the place which is at the same time both the highest civil and the highest military position in the country.

We have read the statement in a Richmond (Va.) paper, that Hancock's nomination was not expected, he lacked 150 votes of a nomination, when the flag of the Louisiana delegation was moved up to the platform, and during the confusion, many thinking he had received a majority, made haste to change their votes. There was a stampede. The Louisianians claim, and not without good reason, the honors of that day.

Let us examine the record which gives to the Democracy the sole evidence of Hancock's statesmanship. When President Andrew Johnson interposed his policy as a substitute for acts of Congress, on the question of reconstruction of the Southern States, Gen. Sheridan who was determined to execute the law according to its spirit, was in command of the Department of the Gulf. The duties of military commanders was very plain, and on account of the opposition of President Johnson, they were made responsible only to the General of the Army, though the commander-in-chief could exercise his power of changing the officers. Against the protests of Gen. Grant, who had charge of the execution of the reconstruction acts, President Johnson late in the fall of 1867, superceded Gen. Sheridan, sending Gen. Hancock to New Orleans to assume command and attempt to carry out the President's policy, in the face of the explicit provisions of the laws. The New York *Times* gives a graphic outline of the situation here at the time when Hancock came:

> Louisiana was in a state of semi-revolt, and the turbulence of New Orleans had more than once broken over all restraint, and yet his first words were to express gratification that peace and quiet reigned, and to declare his purpose to maintain the civil authorities in the exercise of their functions. He was sent to execute a law whose provisions were explicit, and which plainly subordinated all existing civil administration to the military authority of the United States, and he fell to preaching about the proper functions of the civil and military power. All the doctrines and theory of the matter had been settled by Congress, and with that he had nothing to do, but his first "special orders" were made up of a rehash of Andy Johnson's arguments about the rights of the people of those States and the supremacy of their authority in civil affairs. Of course, there was no hope of carrying out the execution of the plan of reconstruction with such a man, and, fortunately, his conduct was subject of the approval, not of President Johnson, but of Gen. Grant, a man whose single purpose and determination in any position was to perform his duty without flinching. He exercised his right of disapproving of Gen. Hancock's conduct in one or two instances, and that officer asked to be relieved in high dudgeon. He was accommodated, and under Gen. Buchanan the reconstruction of Louisiana was successfully carried out. Hancock was a dismal failure at New Orleans, but by undertaking to set his views and opinions of State rights—with which he had been duly coached in advance—against the authority of the United States, whose officer he was, he endeared himself to ex-rebels and wins from Bourbon Democrats of the North the title of statesman. Whatever may be said at this day of the reconstruction policy, it is plain that it saved the enfranchised negroes from a galling serfdom and put their feet upon the path that must ultimately lead to the establishment of their rights.

General Hancock allowed himself to be manipulated by local politicians, against the law of the land and his plain duty as a soldier. The Union people of the country condemned him. As a direct consequence of his obsequious obedience to a President who narrowly escaped impeachment for his detestable conduct, there was a carnival of bloodshed in Louisiana. Gen. Hatch reported during the first nine months of 1868: killed, 297; wounded by gunshot, 50; maltreated, 142—total, 489. A committee of the House of Representatives investigated the same period and found in addition: killed, 784; wounded by gunshot, 50; maltreated, 365. Total in both reports, 1852. These were the Republicans and Unionists stricken down by that "civil authority" that passed the black codes, resisted the negro franchise and defied the laws of Congress.

CANDOR.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Allen.

ALLEN, La., June 22, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—I am having a hard time. Twelve miles from this place we have a log house to worship in 90x20 feet, and at every appointment there the house is crowded with both white and colored people. At that place I have a good deed to two acres of ground—one acre for a church, and one for a graveyard. We have had one basket meeting at this log house. The people are very poor and not able to do much. I have collected $6.40, the whites paying the most of it. This is Union Chapel. Magazine Chapel is about eighteen miles from here, where we have a log house about ready to fall and a deed to one acre of land. I expect to have a basket meeting there next Saturday and Sunday. Brethren from other circuits will assist.

Ten miles in another direction we have Friendship Church, with one acre of land deeded and the foundation for a frame church 30x40 feet is already laid. I have had one basket meeting there and collected $6 55—the whites paying the most of that. My next appointment will be at Haven Chapel—the only church building on my work, the mother church of the circuit. I have four appointments, and but one church. The circuit, by combined effort, furnished me a horse worth about $60. If there ever was a circuit that needed Church Extension help, it is Allen circuit. Through all the hard times my work is prospering, but I have nearly broken myself down. Only 14 have joined the church, and 10 been converted. Yours in Christ,

JOHN BROOKS, P. C.

Condition and Results of Education in the United States.

BY HON. E. D. MANSFIELD.

This country, great, growing, and prosperous as it is, presents nothing in all the elements of its growth more remarkable or important than the progress of education. At the time of the Revolution, and immediately after, the New England States were regarded as remarkable for their public schools and attention to education; but this was by no means the case with other parts of the country. Pennsylvania was not remarkable for education, and the South was extremely deficient. A few men in the South were well educated, but the mass of the people very ignorant. Since 1790 we have had an immigration of 11,000,000 of people, at least half of whom were ignorant and uneducated. We have added twenty-four States, all but four of which are in the valley of the Mississippi, and the population has increased 46,000,000. With these great facts given, without knowing the historical development since, one could hardly infer that this nation could at this time be a people almost universally educated, with hundreds of colleges for the higher learning, and with a general intelligence which certainly no other nation surpasses. Yet this is the undeniable fact, and the statistics show a most extraordinary educational growth. This growth has, however, been very unequal. Until recently the blacks had no possible opportunity for education, and millions of whites in the South but little more. On the contrary, the Northwestern States, in 1790 a wilderness, have surpassed New England, and the five great States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin), which in 1880 made the Northwestern Territory, have more institutions of education, and have advanced further in intellectual development, than probably any equal body of people on earth. The two grand ordinances of 1785 and 1787 (passed by the Congress of the Confederation) made provision for the stability of land titles and the promotion of education as well as the prohibition of slavery. Thus was given a tendency to certain things, such as freedom and education, which set these great States in certain lines of growth, from which they have not departed, and which will probably mark the line of all their future growth. Let us look a little into the statistics of education, which we can see and understand in a few lines of figures. I will state the money expenditures for education in the public schools, so as to show the present ratio of support to public schools in different sections. The total expenditures for public schools is nearly $2 per head for the whole population of the United States. But, as I said, it is very unequally distributed, as will be seen:

Whole cost of public schools	$80,678,584 00
In New England public schools	9,298,000 00
In five States of the old Northwestern Territory	25,404,000 00
In the eleven States which made the rebellion	4,562,000 00
Proportion of New England, per head	2 40
Proportion of the five States of the old Northwest, per head	2 30
Proportion in Ohio	2 66
Proportion in eleven Southern States	59

There is certainly some difference to reflect upon. Suppose the Southern people had been as well educated as those of Ohio. Is it possible to imagine the rebellion would ever have occurred? Is it possible to suppose they would have rushed on their fate with a wild but blind audacity, only paralleled with that of a wild bull? The South, more especially the freedmen, are now profiting by the active and generous efforts of the Northern churches and of many private individuals to enlarge education among the blacks. There are now several flourishing colleges in the South, established for the freedmen.

Let us now take a view of the extraordinary rise and progress of the higher education in this country. Let us take first the growth of collegiate institutions. Prior to the last forty years there were very few colleges, and those almost exclusively in the Eastern States. But since then the increased sense of the necessity of education, the great increase of surplus wealth in the hands of Christian people, and the great and liberal grants of land by the government, have greatly and rapidly increased the number and quality of colleges. Dividing the ninety years since 1790 into three periods, we see the establishment of colleges as follows:

	Colleges.
Established prior to 1790	14
Established from 1790 to 1820	13
Established from 1820 to 1850	80
Established from 1850 to 1880	251

A glance at this table shows how very recent, and yet how great, has been the advance in collegiate education. The year 1840 may be taken as the beginning of the advance. Out of 358 colleges now existing, nearly 300 have come into existence in the last forty years. A superficial observer might be apt to say that this advance of students and the quality of education were not as great as the advance in the number of colleges. This would be only superficial; for the increase of students is even more in proportion to that of colleges, for not only have many of the new colleges a large number of students, but the oldest and best colleges have more than doubled their numbers and doubled the means of instruction.

The following is a tabular view of the condition of the colleges in regard to their principal elements:

Number of colleges	358
Number of instructors	3,203
Number of students	30,868
Number of volumes in college libraries	2,187,932
Income from productive funds	$2,548,324
Value of college property	$36,871,213

More detailed statements may be found in the reports of the Bureau of Education. The number of students above mentioned are those in the college classes proper. There 27,000 more in the preparatory de-departments. It will be seen above that there is a proportion of one instructor to ten students, which is a very large proportion. The difference between the older Eastern colleges and the new ones of the West consists chiefly in the munition of materials of instruction, rather than in the course of instruction or value of studies. When we get down to the bottom of education—in regard to the studies pursued, and the intellectual development—four-fifths of it will be found in the study of the exact sciences and the languages. Numerous attachments have been put to these and a great display made of various studies and literary entertainments and natural history searchings, but the bottom planks are science and language. Language properly studied and pursued will include logic, metyphysics, and literature, and hence is the basis of all that class of studies. So the exact sciences are the basis of all others, and thus we have the great foundation of a thorough education, to which hundreds of other things may be added, but will avail little except pursued by the student himself in after life. In this great foundation of intellectual education some of the new Western colleges have just as much advantage and give just as much instruction as any of the older ones.

One marked feature of American colleges, and one that has peculiar virtue in this time of loose thinking and infidel philosophy, is that much the largest part, and that the most valuable part of American colleges, is based on religious principles. Four-fifths of American colleges have been founded by religious men, and are nominally called "sectarian," and half of those "not-sectarian," are conducted and taught by religious men. In fact, the colleges are not sectarian, teaching the doctrines of a particular sect. But they are Christian, which would have been by no means certain if they had been founded by the State. There are 100 Presbyterian and Methodist colleges, but a young man may go to either of them and hold what faith he pleases; but he will be under Christian influences, and, so far as the college can do it, will be brought up in the way he should go.

This brief review of American education shows that we have advanced quite as rapidly in this great department of life as we have in any other. If you want to know why hundreds of thousands of people from the most civilized countries of Europe are coming to this country, you will find it is not altogether because this is a republican country and they may be free. They come to better their condition, but not wholly in one line. They know, the world knows now, that our free institutions have not merely given political liberty. They have developed industry more than in any country in the world. They have developed invention, science, art, more in half a century than was ever done anywhere, from Rome to France. And here, as we have seen in this brief abstract, they have developed education as it never has been in the same time upon earth. They are bringing education home to every child, and giving every one the opportunity to become the peer of nobles. This is the glory of our country, that it is developing beyond any precedent the mind, the industry, the genius of the people.
—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Hancock and Garfield.

The White League leaders of Louisiana have, as Senator Hoar fitly describes it, put up a "mask, not a representative of the Democratic party." The people will look behind it and view the party records. Hancock is a soldier, and not a statesman: Garfield has proven himself to be a fair soldier and an accomplished statesman. In contrast to Hancock's weakness appears this extract from a speech by Gen. Garfield:

> The Republican party offers to our brethren of the South the olive branch of peace and invites them to renewed brotherhood on this supreme condition: That it shall be admitted forever and forevermore that in the war for the Union we were simply right and they were wrong. On that supreme condition we meet them as brethren, and on no other. We ask them to share with us the blessings and honors of this great Republic.

The Roman Catholics and Gen. Hancock.

The Washington *World* says that the Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, has sent a congratulatory letter to General Hancock in which he says: "Beloved son, I tender congratulations upon your nomination. The children of your illustrious namesake and your own were reared in our holy Church. May the teachings they have imbued lead you wholly within our fold, and may the earnest prayers of the faithful place you in the highest position in the republic. Affectionately and fraternally." The letter is signed, "John Archbishop."

Henri Rochefort arrived in Paris on the 13th and was welcomed by 6000 persons.

General News Items.

A Quaker in Philadelphia has given $10,000 for the exodus sufferers in Kansas.

Mr. Bartholdi says that the great statue of "Liberty" will be ready for its place in New York harbor in 1883.

Counties have voted subscriptions for the extension of the Virginia Midland Railroad through North Carolina.

The foreign ambassadors have complained to the Sultan that there is too much Albanian influence in his cabinet.

It is said that the present indications are that by the new census the Southern States will loose fifteen Congressmen.

The Governor of New York refused to interfere in the case of Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, sentenced to be hung.

Mr. English, the Democrat nominee for Vice-President, was one of the members of the famous order of "Knights of the Golden Circle."

In Memphis, July 13, at 8:15 p. m., a shock of an earthquake was felt. Its motion was vibratory, coming from the northwest, and lasting several seconds.

Gen. Garfield is a member of the Disciples' (Campbellite) Church; Gen. Hancock is an Episcopalian, and Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, the Greenback candidate, is a Methodist.

Bancroft, the historian, is tall, thin and a little stooped. His head is small, long and thin; but his eyes are youthful and his mouth expressive of great decision of character.

The capture of Arica by the Chilians is considered a death blow to the hopes of Peru, but President Pierola still urges war to the bitter end, and is taking most energetic measures.

M. Trecoupis, the Greek Premier, has promised to comply with the request of England and France to postpone calling out the reserves, but could not undertake to suspend preparations for further mobilization.

Cairo has a school of pharmacy with about fifty students, a good corps of native teachers, and a laboratory under a competent European director. It is the only institution of the kind in Africa, or in the Turkish Empire.

Messrs. Whitney & Co. intend to push without delay the extension of the Morgan road from Opelousas via Bayou Bœuf to Alexandria, La., provided the owners of the property along the route give them the necessary facilities.

The Porte seems to recognize the possibility that its domination in Europe is nearly terminated, and is selling large quantities of ecclesiastical property and crown lands in its European provinces, especially in Thessaly and Epirus.

Judge Woods, at Atlanta, Ga., decided in the habeas corpus case of the revenue officers charged with the murder of Wm. Jones, an alleged illicit distiller, near Atlanta, that the United States had jurisdiction, and ordered the case to be transferred from the State courts.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: In consequence of a defective harvest prospect the question is discussed of forbidding the export of wheat partially, if reports of the deficiency are confirmed in South Russia, and generally if the deficiency extend to the other parts of the country.

"The Salvation Army," as stated by a recent London lecturer, comprises 5,280 speakers, and during the year ending last month the people to whom they preached had subscribed $73,345. There were 151 stations, and the annual rent roll for public buildings is over $40,000.

The prohibition of export of grain from Russia will be a serious matter for Germany, where the rye crops are especially poor. Under the circumstances it is likely that Germany this year will, notwithstanding her grain duties, be an important customer for the American surplus of grain.

Seven thousand dollars, which were bequeathed to the Roman Catholic Church some time ago by an Australian merchant, have not been paid by his executors. The money was left to the church "for deliverance of my [his] soul from purgatory," and the executors refuse to pay the money until proof is given that the testator's soul has been released.

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1880.

A Few Plain Words to Our Preachers.

As publishers of the SOUTHWESTERN we must say a few plain words to the preachers who act as agents for the paper. Our financial year ended June 30, and at that time we have made up from the books a statement of all receipts and expenditures for the previous twelve months. We also have a complete table made of all bills due us, so by comparing year with year we can know just what each preacher does for the paper. Some preachers, no matter where they are stationed, send good cash lists of subscribers. Other preachers, no matter how good their appointments, never do anything. Others are always running in debt and hardly ever pay, or if they do, want half their bill thrown off. Where the preachers are poor and have taken large lists for the paper and have lost by the death, removal or dishonesty of subscribers we always are ready to make due [illegible]. There are also agents who collect money and keep it, and when their attention is called to it, FORGET that they had it. There are not many of this class, but there are some in every conference.

Now, brethren, our books classify the [illegible] of the SOUTHWESTERN into several [illegible].

1. There are the GOOD AGENTS. Every [illegible] of this class have lists of subscribers and get the pay for them and send [illegible] money to us promptly. No matter [illegible] poor the appointment they always do [illegible]. AND THESE MEN WE SEE BY THE [illegible] MINUTES GENERALLY ARE [illegible] SUPPORTED. People support the [illegible] who labor for their good and [illegible] member knows that the man who circulates the SOUTHWESTERN is doing good.

2. There are the GOOD FOR NOTHING [illegible]. No matter how good the appointment or how large the list was at that place the year previous, this class never does [illegible] for the paper. It is sometimes [illegible] to collect a dollar a year from them to pay for their own paper.

3. There are agents who get LARGE [illegible] BUT ARE POOR PAY. Many of these [illegible] think that when the names are sent [illegible] their work is done, and toward [illegible] of the year, write or say at Conference "I did not collect the money and cannot [illegible] it." We are persuaded that a good [illegible] of this class are careless and do not [illegible] collect. As a rule people who want [illegible] and subscribe for it will pay for [illegible] a little at a time. But if an [illegible] that a subscriber does not intend [illegible] he should at once write us and [illegible] name stricken from the list.

[illegible] are other classes we might name [illegible] the principal ones. Brother, [illegible] of these classes do you belong? [illegible] all we can to put a good [illegible] hands to help you save and [illegible] people. We give you your own [illegible] a year, and give you a commission [illegible] subscriber you send us the [illegible]. The General Conference made [illegible] to help support the [illegible] not take hold at once [illegible] for the paper? If [illegible] heretofore, do better; if [illegible] nothing remember your vows [illegible] "pay thy vows." If you [illegible] amounts will you not at [illegible] money, at least in part. Do [illegible] until conference. WE NEED [illegible] bills.

[illegible] but just talking plain [illegible] give fair warning that [illegible] the fail to send what they [illegible] write and explain why they do [illegible] their papers stopped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT.

[illegible] of 1880-'81 of Hol[illegible] New Market, Tenn., [illegible] of August. Pres[illegible] E. Pearce will canvass [illegible]

[illegible] of our Orphans [illegible] provided for. This [illegible] by disposing [illegible]. The [illegible] arranged, and [illegible] be able to [illegible] complete.

[illegible] fever co[illegible] the vessel [illegible] Janeiro. The [illegible] days enroute [illegible] quarantined [illegible] the fever broke [illegible] this port. One [illegible]

[illegible] of the financial [illegible] of Ame[illegible] the [illegible] ad[illegible] no Mis[illegible] his [illegible]

[illegible] Tribune [illegible]

God the Supreme Object of Faith.

Last week we discussed Faith and Knowledge. We now discuss the kindred theme that God is the Supreme object of Faith.

It is one of the chief glories of the Christian religion that it dignifies even the commonest acts of life, whether pertaining to ourselves or to each other. This comes from requiring that every act shall be tested by the simple rule—is it right or wrong? Whatever it is right to do, it is grand to do, no matter whether it be to give a cup of cold water to a beggar at the door, or to emancipate a race. Whatever it is wrong to do no matter how small that wrong, partakes of damnation. It is this radical and divine distinction running through all acts, great or small, individual or collective, which brings God into the most ordinary relations of life, and gives dignity and grandeur to the humblest soul in the commonest walk of life, if the faith of that soul be but centered in God.

Another glory of Christianity is that it encourages and rejoices in the greatest possible success in everything that is right, among men or nations. There have been, and yet are, organized forms of corrupt Christianity which have stood in the way of science and art and culture. Draper, in his "Conflict of religion and Science," has blundered by substituting the dogmas of corrupt Christianity for the real thing. But that blunder only hurts the blunderer. Real Christianity glories in human triumphs, whenever they have to do with the physical, intellectual, social, moral or political good of man; and in whatever has to do with the discovery and harmonizing of truth.

Bearing in mind the relation of Christianity to the humblest and grandest things pertaining to the good of man, we are prepared to see how various are the right objects of faith in this life. It is, of course, unnecessary to discuss the *bad* objects of faith, for no one will contend that the soul can reach its highest destiny by following evil. With a large mass of men there is no purpose except to exist as best they can. Their souls are never stirred by any great purpose to rise in intelligence or power. We are not to despise these, for they have in them latent, immortal powers which may be, and perhaps are redeemed through Christ, and which, if not awakened to grand efforts in this life, will, sometime in the future be aroused to sublime faith and purpose. Besides, we are not to judge harshly the man without great purpose, for we know not what hereditary forces have been born into him, and what may have been his environments, since his birth to make him just what he is, in spite of himself.

But age after age the number of men of heroic faith in the walks of life has increased, until to-day in all fields of activity there stand out multitudes of grand souls; who, inspired by a faith, born of heroic purpose, directed by a cultured intelligence and broadened by increasing triumph, have commanded the admiration of angels and men.

Some have given their lives to the study of mechanics, and have filled the world with inventions to lighten the labor of men's bodies, and multiply fields of activity. Others have given themselves to the study of agriculture, and have transformed many a wilderness into a garden, and have reduced to a science the cultivation of the soil, the planting of seed, the harvesting of crops, and the culture and care of stock. Others have entered the various learned professions, and in each of these we have the results of all knowledge concentrated to bless man. Others enter the field of literature, and as a result the past records of humanity, no matter where or how found, are being disciphered and given to the world in every language, and the thoughts and words and deeds of men in every possible sphere of activity, are being recorded for study and preservation. Others study the fine arts and the world is charmed with poetry and inspired with music, and enobled by the reproduction and preservation on canvas of historical characters and scenes. Others, again enter politics, not simply to manage parties, and advance special [illegible]; but to develope the [illegible] of government, so that the [illegible] of the earth can live in [illegible] good will among them[illegible] preserved from foes within [illegible] increase their strength [illegible] protect their citi[illegible] their intelligence [illegible], again, others [illegible] and have awak[illegible] the world, [illegible] in the [illegible] the freeing [illegible] the lower classes among all nations and communities.

Let no man detract an iota from the sublimity of the faith which inspires the souls doing such wonders as we have named. Neither let any man question their motives, nor permit the shadow of an impression to gain ground that their glory is to be dimmed, or that they are not to be encouraged to yet greater efforts and conquests. Whatever betters man's body or mind, and gives greater stability or efficiency to good government, or elevates society glorifies God. Every invention, from the stone hatchet of the Indian to Edison's phonograph is in some sense a preacher of righteousness, a schoolmaster leading up to higher plains of peace and power.

But the question before us is this: Is it possible for faith to reach its highest power or perfection in one or all the spheres of this world's activity? Let us state the question in its best and strongest form. Suppose it possible to endow a man with perfect intellectual power, with a will that could know nothing but success, with sensibilities that were pure and true, and attuned in perfect harmony with the true, the good and the beautiful; without malice or hypocricy, with no purpose but to deal justly and do good. Suppose that science, art and literature have gained their zenith of perfection and utility, and given to the race every possible physical, intellectual, social and political blessing within their reach. Could such a man, in the midst of such marvellous surroundings, animated by the highest and best earthly ambition, satisfy the faith of a human soul? Our answer is: *No*—and the reasons are manifest. One reason is found in the fact that no human knowledge can account for the origin of things. That knowledge every human soul longs for. Whence am I? Who made this wonderful mechanism which I call my body? Whence these faculties of thought, will and feeling with which I am endowed? How came the world that is about me? Whence the laws which give beauty, utility and uniformity to nature? The stars are beautiful, but who made them? The relations of one atom to another are important, but who made the atoms? The fields are beautiful to look upon, but who made the grass to grow or the violet to bloom, or whence the life of the beast? No science can answer these, or a thousand similar questions we could ask. And yet every thoughtful soul meets them everywhere, and wants them answered. And again, this is a world of afflictions. Minds loose their balance and are wrecked. Bodies waste away with disease, our business plans fall, and in trouble and anguish of soul we struggle for existence. Death comes and snatches our children from our arms, and our loved companions and friends from our embrace, and we are left heart broken and sad. Ah! in such hours—and they come to all of us—how the soul longs for a sympathy that shall help. Friends gather about us, but they are as helpless as we.

Turn now to the books of earthly wisdom, and point, if you can, to a single sentence that can satisfy the heart of the mother as she sees her darling child put away in the tomb? And think you not her heart longs for some satisfying sympathy? Then again what about the problem of evil in its conflict with virtue? Whence is evil? Why its power among men? Is it permitted or necessary? Who shall explain the oppression of the good, the triumphs of sin, the manifest unequal distribution of this world's good irrespective of moral character? And again, who shall explain the problems involved in death? And still again, what of the future? Does death end all? And if there is a future who can tell us anything about it?

These are not idle questions. They are in the universal heart of mankind, no matter what the race or nation, or grade of civilization. They are a part of the soul's being. Now as no science can account for the origin of a single atom of matter, or give one balm of sympathy to afflicted humanity, or grapple with the problem of death, or solve the existence and power of evil, or tell us anything as to the certainty or meaning of the future, are we, therefore to conclude that there are no solutions to these problems, and no answers to these questions?

These questions are answered, fully and plainly. Beyond the realms of intuition and reason, there are fields of knowledge into which the soul may rise. No truth which intuition gives is to be discarded, no fact which reason finds out is to be forgotten. All possible truth within the range of human ken is to be cherished, and the soul is to act upon and rejoice in all possible culture, which may free it from absurdities and fanaticisms and give [illegible] correctness of judgment; but, [illegible] this is done, and the soul stands in sadness and anguish in the presence of death, or is overburdened with despair by the accusations of conscience, or is trampled beneath the heel of vindictive wrong, it is then that the words of Jesus have their full significance, "Have faith in God." He lives and reigns over the destinies of men, and in him the soul may find a balm for all its woes, and a solution for all its questions.

The Population of New Orleans.

The *Democrat* secured from Mr. E. Le Marie, supervisor of the census, the following complete returns of the population of New Orleans:

	1880.	1870.
FIRST DISTRICT.		
First ward	14,652	13,368
Second ward	16,810	18,042
Third ward	26,067	25,556
Total	57,529	56,556
SECOND DISTRICT.		
Fourth ward	12,578	12,921
Fifth ward	19,026	17,905
Sixth ward	12,006	11,805
Total	43,610	42,631
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Seventh ward	19,900	18,488
Eighth ward	9,889	10,254
Ninth ward	14,933	11,994
Total	42,722	40,736
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Tenth ward	19,217	19,157
Eleventh ward	18,937	14,681
Total	38,154	33,838
FIFTH DISTRICT.		
Fifteenth ward (Algiers)	9,044	6,819
Total	9,044	6,819
SIXTH DISTRICT.		
Twelfth ward	8,330	4,804
Thirteenth ward	5,294	4,594
Fourteenth ward	2,319	1,438
Total	15,948	10,836
SEVENTH DISTRICT.		
Sixteenth ward (Carrollton)	3,116	6,495
Seventeenth ward (Car'lton)	3,121	....
Total	6,237	6,495
Grand total	215,229	197,911

An inspection of these returns shows the gains to be almost wholly within those districts where the blacks are in greatest number. They are the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts. The white population has been almost stationary. Bulldozing in the country parishes caused several thousand negroes to flock to the city for refuge, and for the past three years the press has noted the presence of a larger number of laborers than could be profitably employed here. The yellow fever epidemic of 1878 operated also to greatly check the city's growth; but it may well be doubted, taking into account the new railroads, the jetties, and largely increased trade facilities, whether the yellow fever has been more destructive than Bourbonism and bad municipal government. The scheme of tax resisting, begun to crush out Republican rulers, has received encouragment, by special legislative acts, and special provision in the new State constitution, from their Democratic successors. The burdens of government have, therefore, fallen heaviest on small tax and license payers, while the rich have, in a large measure, avoided their duty in its support. Not enough money has found its way to the city treasury to keep up an efficient police, clean the streets, or pay public school teachers. Bourbonism has blighted the prospects of a great natural trade metropolis, until her surrounding rivals have profited by her follies. We hope there is a better future in store for New Orleans, and the next decade will witness great commercial prosperity.

The Indian Policy.

We unite with a sister society in saying whatsoever the Indian policy may be, however it may be changed, the one duty rests on the church to press ever forward with the appliances of Christian instruction and Christian sympathy. The report of the Indian commissioners for 1879, shows that on the whole the general principles on which the last administration has dealt with the subject has been successful. Here are some of the fruits: Indian population in 1868, 16,160; Indian population in 1878, 16,100; children in schools in 1868, 144; children in schools in 1878, 991; acres cultivated by the Indians in 1868, 3946; acres cultivated by the Indians in 1878, 20,419; bushels of corn raised in 1868, 62,825; bushels of corn raised in 1868, 479,292; cattle owned by them in 1868, 1092; cattle owned by them in 1878, 14,847; hogs owned by them in 1868, 1473; hogs owned by them in 1878, 18,788. Several other items are given, showing that in every material interest there has been gratifying improvement.

We regret very much to learn of the continued illness of Rev. H. Skewes, of the Austin conference. Some months since he took a trip North to raise money for our church in Palestine, Texas, of which he is pastor, and returned home unwell, but was not seriously ill until May. During May and June he was very sick, and on getting better he did not gain strength, and his physician stated that he must have a change of climate. He is now at DeLassus, Mo.

Dr. Godman's Work.

We are glad to note from a published statement in the *New York Advocate*, that Dr. Godman, who is in the North, representing the interests of the Orphans Home Society, of New Orleans, is meeting with success. He reports the following contributions.

Mrs. H. Lauderbach, Philadelphia	$600 00
Mrs. W. H. Bowen "	500 00
James Armstong, Esq., "	500 00
Mrs. Ziba Bennet, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	275 00
A. V. Stout, Esq., National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York	100 00
Miss Lily Hill, Philadelphia	100 00
Mrs A. V. Stout, New York	50 00
Mrs. Rev. Dr. Newman, New York	50 00

Other names for $50 and less will be published hereafter.

The money goes toward refitting the Home building which was greatly damaged by the storm, so that it can be used for school purposes. Dr. Godman will open the LaTeche Seminary, in November next. And it is expected to make it a first class school.

A New Church at N. O. Seamen's Bethel.

Rev. L. H. Pease, chaplain of the down-town Seamen's Bethel, in this city, has organized a church to be known as the "Brotherhood of the Sea and Land." *Thirty-two* members have already joined, some are Catholics, some Presbyterians, and some are Methodists. All denominations are represented. The church work will be carried on in English, Scandinavian, and French. The church has a creed that is evangelical, and the purpose is to do thorough work for Christ, especially among the sailors. Success to this enterprise we say, and heartily.

The *Louisiana Journal of Education* for July has a memorial supplement on the death of Rev. Barnas Sears, General Agent of the Peabody Fund. It says: "Our lamented friend, by his enlightened labors, instructive addresses and liberal concurrence with school officers, has rendered the name of George Peabody a household word in many a Southern home, and reared, in the chief towns of every State in the South, enduring monuments to the fame and benevolence of that peerless philanthropist." Other articles of interest refer to public education in Louisiana, and the memorial of the Peabody trustees to Congress.

A Sunday Law.

The *Chief* pleads with the opponents of the new Sunday ordinance of the Ascension parish police jury as follows:

Let us take this new departure on a venture, and give it a trial, throwing aside the foolish fear that because we go out of the rut we have been plodding in for lo! these many years, disaster and ruin will overtake us. What other peoples have done we can do, and if Sunday laws benefit other communities, as has been proven beyond question, why should we fear that they will produce a contrary effect in Donaldsonville?

Lincoln University, Marion, Ala., turns out six graduates of the normal course this year, the first in the history of the school under Prof. W. B. Paterson, president.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. J. B. Ford has been unanimously reappointed Sunday-school Agent for the South.

—Delegate Bose, from India, is fully occupied for addresses and lectures up to August 23d.

—Dr. J. W. Beach has been elected President of Wesleyan University in place of Bishop Foss.

—Dickinson College has conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Bishop Hurst and Judge Agnew, and D.D. upon Rev. D. C. John, of Minnesota.

—The marriage between Ulyssea Grant, Jr., and Miss Flood, daughter of the California millionaire, will take place about the middle of November.

—Mrs. Millie Anderson, by a festival for the Self-Helper's Society, Paris, Texas, raised $15. She is one of the building committee, and a faithful worker in the church.

—General Hancock, raised a Baptist, is now an Episcopalian. His wife is a devoted Catholic. The General is supported for the Presidency by the papal priests and papers.

—Rev. B. J. Donnell, who was in charge at Franklin last year, and located at his own request, has become the pastor of Pine Ridge circuit, A. M. E. Church. His post-office address is Natchez, Miss.

—George Ripley, LL.D., philosopher, scholar, reformer, and literary critic, for some time literary editor of the New York *Tribune*, died July 4th. His funeral took place at the Church of the Messiah. The pall bearers were President Barnard of Columbia College, President Youmans, George William Curtis, J. W. Harper, Jr., Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, Prof. Hairne, Bernard Roecker, Edmund C. Stedman and Whitelaw Reid. Rev. Robert Collyer read the funeral service and pronounced the oration. Representatives of the leading newspapers were present, and prominent literary men.

—He was only a poor street-crossing sweeper. But he was missed from his place before Mr. Gladstone's door, and the Premier called to see what was the matter. The sweeper was telling it to his minister afterwards, and said: "Yes, sir, he just got right down on his knees and prayed for me!" Mr. Gladstone is an eloquent orator. But it will be a long time before he can put as much eloquence in his words, as he embodied in that simple act of obedience to the Spirit of the Master!—*The Covenant*.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

C. King, Seguin: "My protracted meeting has just closed; 2 converts, 9 on probation. Elder Richardson was with us."

E. T. Johnson, Marshall: "On the 4th Sunday in June Children's Day was observed. About 400 people were present, and we had a fine time. Since that we have gained 20 pupils in Sunday-school."

M. H. Robinson, Flatonia: "We have bargained for a lot in Schulenberg, and paid on it $200. Shall put up a church as soon as we can. Rev. T. Wadkins is in charge here, and closed a meeting with four converts."

W. H. Moseby, Lavernia: "My camp-meeting begun July 9th, at Stockdale. The prospect is fair for good crops, and my people want to do much for the church. Basket meeting closed with 16 converts and 28 on probation."

B. F. Williams, Oak Hill: "The camp meeting will open August 5, under the management of D. Gage and myself. I hope all ministerial brethren within reach will come and help us. We have got the foundation of our church laid, 25x30, and are going ahead. God has abundantly blessed us."

Says a Paris letter: "Our church is in a prosperous condition. Revs. G. W. Gill and F. Moore are liked by the people. The church is worth $700; will take $270 to complete it, and owes but $20. Have just closed a 6 month's term of school, with 66 pupils, at Blossom Prairie. The citizens are pleased with the progress of their children."

John Jackson, Marion circuit: "Quarterly conference was held at Mt. Carmel, Elder Molloy presiding. We had a grand time. I have added to the church this year 3 by letter, 25 on probation and 5 converts. I am doing all I can to build a new church; have got the lumber, and the largest part on the ground. We are going to work on it as soon as the crops are laid by."

Peter Thompson, Hawkins: "I have one church on Union circuit, with about 40 members, and a Sunday-school of 53 pupils. The church house is very large, 36x44x12, with 16 feet pitch roof, all complete even to door and window shutters. We gave a fourth of July dinner on the 3d to the Sunday-school children, which was a pleasure to them. At the dinner we had many white friends who enjoyed themselves with the luxuries. The Sunday-school is progressing finely. We have had only one quarterly conference held on this work. We expect Elder Ripetoe here to hold the next quarter August 28 29. We will open a regular day school here on the 12th of this month."

MISSISSIPPI.

John Gaston, Okolona: "My camp meeting will commence August 12."

C. P. Head, Edward's circuit: "The second quarterly conference was held in Asbury Chapel, near Bolton. Elder D. A. Williams was with us. It was his first visit, and he preached with great acceptability. Accessions for the second quarter 47. Pray that the Lord may bless us with a still greater number."

L. J. Terrell, Aberdeen: "At Mt. Zion we had a glorious time; baptized 5 adults and 13 children. The Lord's supper was administered by Rev. G. Dobson to 72. We received into full fellowship 2 at this place. I held a protracted meeting a few weeks ago which resulted in 4 converts. We ask the prayers of the brethren."

J. B. Smith, Pass Christian: "The stewards and superintendent of the Sunday-school gave an exhibition which realized for the church $24.05. On Sunday, July 4, we had a lovely Union meeting. Elder Raffles, Bro. Garson and others were with us. We closed the meeting leaving $34 85 for the benefit of the church, after paying all debts and pastor's salary for July."

J. P. Jordan, Enterprise: "Presiding elder J. W. Dunn was with us June 19 20. The Lord's supper was administered to 68 communicants. His two sermons will be long remembered. His collection was $12.50. Our pastor, Rev. A. J. Allen, is doing good work. Our Sunday-school is not doing very well this year, because we have not had the school requisites."

F. Golden, Deasonville: "The people here are poor, but of a willing mind. With some one to lead they will follow. There are two preaching places on this work, but no house of worship fit for the purpose; this is our next work as soon as we can get a proper deed. The buildings we use are dilapidated and ready to tumble down. We must build. The Sunday-school observed the centennial, directed by superintendent James Allen. Collection $1.95."

W. H. Ogburn, Enterprise: "July 4th, in the afternoon, the Baptist Sunday-school came over to unite with our school, and we all sang together. Mr. E. L. Howze, the superintendent of the Baptist school, was called upon to say something in regard to the unity, after which Prof. Brown lectured briefly to the assembly. The meeting was opened with singing by both schools, and prayer by Rev. H. Washington, of the Baptist church. Our school is progressing finely."

LOUISIANA.

Frank Harvey, Coushatta: "The elder held our first quarterly conference and preached three sermons. Before the meeting closed we had 18 converts. Sabbath-school is attended by 65 pupils."

Rev. A. Hilton, Booneville: "On the 13th of June I dedicated the new church, built since conference on a piece of deeded land 6½ miles below Cheneyville, Rapides parish. A large number of people attended. Dedication sermon was preached by Rev. S. H. Cooper, from the M. E. Church, South; after which four of the Sunday-school pupils read a Psalm. Revs. W. Brooks, of Washington, and H. Wallace, of Holmesville were present. A collection amounting to $69 25 was taken up. We had a joyful time and we hope God will send His love down in copious showers upon each and every one, and hold us up with His hand, and cause sinners to flock to the temple as the doves did in Noah's day."

Rev. M. Dyer announces a grand railroad excursion from New Iberia to New Orleans and return, for the benefit of the M. E. Church at New Iberia, La., on Saturday, August 7, 1880, and returning Monday, August 9, under the auspices of the following committee of arrangements: Nicholas Giles, Chairman; Wm. Vidato, A. White, Isaac Thompson, Cassius Julius, Mr. Sutton, Mr. King, Aaron Harris, Ben Kelly, Jeff Obey, Fred Tolds, W. Storks, S. Gordon, Rev. M. Dyer and Rev. R. L. Beal, superintendents. Tickets for the round trip, $3.50; children under 13 years, $1.75. Trains will leave New Iberia Saturday morning at 7 o'clock; returning, leaves New Orleans Monday evening at 6 o'clock.

ARKANSAS.

A. R. Clardy, Centre Point: "I am living hard indeed. Have organized a new church, and have five points to preach at. I have received $50 during the year. A great many oppose me because I belong to the M. E. Church. A two day's meeting resulted in 5 converts and 7 accessions. I have also received 5 in full connection and 35 on probation. Pray for me."

Since the General Conference, one of the preachers of the Arkansas Conference, Rev. Jas. Lokey, has received a notice that he can not preach any more in the church house owned by the church at Viney Grove, Ark. This notice was according to the action of the quarterly conference of the M. E. Church, South. Special mention is made of the fact that all the brethren voting voted for the motion. Bro. Lokey's only offense was that he is a good and popular man among the people, and was building up the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was mentioned to a brother of the Church South, and to the great suprise of our minister (for the Southern brother believes in fraternity, and would like to see the two Churches come to-gether); he said: "I approve it!"—*Atlanta Advocate.*

TENNESSEE.

H. W. Key, Murfreesboro: "Our quarterly meeting was held on the 10th and 11th inst. Elder B. B. Manson was on time, and held a very satisfactory conference on the night of the 10th, and preached 3 very acceptable sermons—1 on Saturday and 2 on Sunday. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to 200 persons Sunday evening, and 4 joined the church."

R. Anderson, Brentwood: "Our centennial was one of the grandest our little folks ever witnessed. We had an address from Bro. Smith, a young man from Central Tennessee College. It was enjoyed by all. The Mt. Lebanon Baptist school took part with us on Sunday, July 11th, at Ebenezer church. We had a glorious time. Four were baptized and received into the church. Pray for us."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The population of Morgan City, La., says the *Free Press*, is 2018. It claims there are 2000 more in the immediate vicinity.

An earthquake at the Island of St. George, one of the Azores group, resulted in the formation of another island, 600 yards distant and about 18,000 square yards in extent.

The *Chief* gives the population of Donaldsonville, La.: Number of whites, 1129; number of colored persons, 1451; number of Chinese, 3; total, 2583. Its population in 1870 was 1573. This is a most encouraging showing and places Donaldsonville in the front rank of the growing towns of Louisiana and the South.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says South Africa is threatened with another native war in consequence of the unjustifiable disarmament of the Basutos, which measure is attributable to Sir Bartle Frere's influence. A way should be found to appeal the question from the Cape Parliament to the Queen; but all steps will be useless which do not include Sir Bartle Frere's recall, as he has evidently failed in his special task, South African confederation. There can be no good reason why he should be left to extend the limits of an aceldama.

Is it Legalized Robbery?

BY DR. J. W. HARMON.

Legislative license enactments, passed under the exploded theory of obtaining revenue from the liquor traffic, have been persistently carried forward, although antagonized by the most convincing statistics of their downright deception and gross absurdity. And we can only account for the perplexing paradox in our legislation on the ground that our legislators are stimulated by a depraved appetite, the greed of gain, or the most erroneous conceptions of the rights of society, or the ignoring of the inevitable results of the traffic.

They have legalized public robbery, in obtaining money under false pretences, by licensing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages for purposes of revenues, with which they essay to carry on the State government.

They have sanctioned by law, and for a stipulated sum, the liquor traffic on Sunday, that robs hundreds of laborers and their innocent families of their hard-earned wages, keeping them on the ragged edge of poverty and discontent, destroying the peace of families, and in hundreds of cases sundering the holiest family ties known to social life.

Constitutional law which is declared and designed to protect a man in his "life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness," is turned into an engine of destruction and public robbery, and throwing a shield over the traffic authorizes it to do its cruel and inhuman work in originating crime and bloodshed.

Representatives and Senators, Mayors and Aldermen, judges and and police commissioners, for a stipulated sum, legalize, under the forms of law, this public robbery of our citizens, this fountain head of crime and taxation, and then, when petitions signed by thousands asking for redress and protection are sent up to the legal authorities they are struck down by heartless demagogues and political parasites, and their petitions treated with contempt or the mere mockery of sham legislation; on the ground, "that our party cannot afford to loose votes in protecting the people and the commonwealth, from the damaging results of the liquor traffic. We hold office and the success of our party far higher than we do the interests of the citizens or the prosperity of the State. We cannot afford to endanger our own election by honest legislation."

And then to cap the climax of their injustice and moral cowardice, and to hide the true meaning of their betrayal of the true interests of the State, and to deceive their constituents, cry out with digusting cant, varnished with a veneering of thin hypocrisy and thick fanaticism. "Men must not be restricted in their liberties and ligitimate business; we must not trammel commerce and close up the channels of trade;" and with such flimsey utterances, begotten of ignorance, self interest or malice, or possibly all three, perpetuate the traffic on Sundays, accumulating the heaviest restrictions and the heaviest taxes that oppress the industries and prosperity of the commonwealth.

And moral men, and right minded men, and religious men, under the dictation of political parties, are content to send up just such men to perpetuate the wrong.

The authorities do not consider it a crime to license the sale of liquors on Sunday—a system that strikes down freedom and liberty itself; a system the inevitable result of which is the fruitful source of drunkenness, immorality and

[illegible]s of every degree. And just because there is no law against drunkenness when divorced from actual crime, yet they do not hesitate to license that which inevitably produces both, and then attempt to escape their own wrong doing by lustily crying out we do not sanction the crimes committed, though they set a-going the inciting cause that originated the crime and the bloodshed.

Because when the entrapped criminal is arraigned before these constituted authorities, how changed their speech, how keen the reproof. "Your habits of intemperance," says the judge who actually issued the license, "have lead you into the commission of crime, to drink you owe the crime of murder committed on your wife, and you must pay the penalty with your life."

Now draw the strange contrast; the authorities said to this man, "you may drink in the licensed saloon or store, we fix no limits to your indulgence, we consent to it as eminently proper and beneficial to the State, because we have licensed these places to sell whisky, and we consider it a legitimate business and for purposes of revenue." Hence the victim drank by the authority of the State; did it publicly; that liquor inflamed his passions, and murder was the result. And now the judge with judicial mockery and solemn gravity, says to the State's victim: "Drinking is a crime, it has aggravated your offense, it has caused you to commit murder and you must die to appease the offended majesty of law!!!"

What said the victim in answer to the judge, why sentence of death should not be pronounced. "My countrymen permit a trade to be carried on in their midst with a full knowledge that such as I will inevitably be snared and ruined. I am a sinner and have been sinned against. Before God I am not as guilty as the State which demands my punishment."

And such are the bloody pictures hung up almost every day to the public gaze; and yet, our legislators refuse to abate the evils on Sunday by a State law, and one would well nigh come to the conclusion, that the legislators who [illegible] and perpetuate such a [illegible] wrong against the State, [illegible] be hung up with their victims.

[illegible] is to be hoped that the Hon. [illegible] Blair's bill in Congress, may be passed, abolishing the manufacture and sale of liquors after [illegible], [illegible] under government [illegible], for medicinal, mechanical, manufacturing and art purposes.

Holly Grove Circuit.

Rosemeath, Yazoo Co., July 7, 1880.

Dear Editor—Elder Bradford arrived here on the 3d inst., and held the quarterly conference. We had a good time. The pastor had received some in the church and expelled two, had raised $47.45 at Holly Grove for seats, and $46.80 at Wesley Chapel for the purchase of a bell, $10 for the presiding elder and $77.25 for the support of the pastor. There are 91 Sunday-school scholars enrolled at Holly Grove, and 98 at Wesley Chapel. Average attendance at Holly Grove [illegible] Wesley Chapel 64. We have [illegible] a library worth $12, take [illegible] school Journals, 75 [illegible] and 40 Berean Lessons [illegible] passed off very [illegible] morning at [illegible] opened, with [illegible] and 56 pu[illegible] was asked to [illegible] 1, and was highly [illegible] the lessons had [illegible] to a beau[illegible] elder, on the [illegible]," after which [illegible] by Geo. [illegible] o'clock the [illegible] its utmost [illegible] for the [illegible] to as [illegible] elder from [illegible] Lamb of [illegible] Lord's [illegible] collection [illegible] elder [illegible] peo[illegible] God," [illegible] also [illegible]

Texas Correspondence.

Mr. Editor—Just returned from Galveston on yesterday's train. Stopped off in Houston Thursday night in time to enjoy one of the loveliest love feast's we have attended in many a day, at Rev. Paul Douglass' church. Since my trip I feel somewhat nerved up and better prepared to write than when I arrived home from Corpus Christi the 18th of last month. With Corpus Christi we finished our second round on the district. Here we have a small society and no church property. However, Bro. Henry Christmas is doing all he can with his little faithful band to raise means to purchase. If this had been done years ago when the people were better prepared to help themselves, everything would bear a different aspect to what it really does at present. We give our testimony that Corpus Christi has been sadly neglected in former days. Besides, a great deal of missionary money has been expended there, to but little purpose. We certainly will have to expend more, and the Church Extension will have to come in and help, or Corpus Christi will have to be left off. The pastor and his people find it slow going without a church house of their own. All other denominations have churches and the masses follow them, though the pulpits have lost their power to a great extent. Our people have managed to raise $32.75 to help purchase a lot, and say they will continue to work until the work is finished. We could but encourage them to continue to do so.

Corpus Christi is 93 or 94 miles from Goliad and nearly the same distance from Indianola. This may help to account for the non-visits of presiding elders and other ministers who love to help each other. Bro. C. Mays, at Goliad, is doing a good work, and will have many sheaves this conference year. Bro. D. Harper is going forward with the good work at Cuero and Mission Valley. His people love him. He has paid for a church lot, but had not yet got the deed to it. The company from whom we made the purchase had to consult the parties at San Antonio before they could write the deed according to our own style of warranty deed blanks. The land seems to have been purchased by an emigrant company, and they have their own forms and deed blanks. We instructed him what best to do in the matter. At Mt. Vernon Bro. L. Morris is doing a grand work amidst financial embarrassment and adverse circumstances. His people appreciate him for his moral worth and usefulness. Bro. R. Deaux, at Belmont, has nearly completed his church edifice, and his work is in a striving condition.

All through this sparsely settled country, the crops look promising and the tiller of the soil is looking and feeling proud. The colored people are purchasing land at a rate not known before. Through the territory just past, could accommodate 700,000 people and not be too closely jammed. Reaching as it does from the Perdernales, far beyond the sweet waters of the Nueces, on to the Rio Grande. All nationalities are well represented; many of the colored people speak different languages, Spanish, French, German and English.

We accept of the action of the General Conference in not electing one of my number to the Episcopacy. We believe the session was a grand one. We trust however, that the Church will not get so grand as to forget her every interest and labor of love amongst the nations of the earth to mete out justice even to her humblest communicant. We believe time will prove my people to be among the most loyal and most thorough Protestant people in the known world. And God, our Father, who has fought our battles and achieved our victories will not forsake us now amidst the storm of persecution levied against us, mainly because of our complexion and poverty.

Those Satan-inspired, fire-scented writers who are trying to make capital out of the action of the General Conference in not electing a colored bishop, and eulogizing the 229 who out-voted the 139, would eulogize the devil if there was not any Methodist Episcopal Church at all. The Brenham *Sentinel* asks: "What claim has the negro on the diocese?" Why didn't that thunder bolt go a little further, and ask what claim has the negro on the [illegible] and the promises of [illegible]. We admit that he who ruleth [illegible] has greatly blessed the [illegible] element and elevated [illegible] positions among [illegible] they must not ap[illegible] by oppressing [illegible], or they will [illegible] their rescue [illegible] throne. [illegible]

dition of their fellow men, may be sustained by heaven, and those who are the enemies of mankind may know that God has blessed that "nation whose God is the Lord."

We are watching the work carried on by sister Hartzell and her able co-workers, praying God that their efforts may be crowned with abundant success. We are unable to express our warm thoughts and profound gratitude to her and to her God for the work thus being done. God be praised, every foot of earth's broad domain belongeth to Him who made it, and must be possessed for Emanuel and humanity.

We start next Thursday, the 8th, on our second round.

Mack Henson.

Austin, Texas, July 3, 1880.

Letter from Lavernia.

Lavernia, Texas, June 25, 1880.

Dear Editor—General W. H. Moseby with his army pitched a protracted meeting at what is known as the Docedo Colony, on the 17th inst., which is still impending, and opened fire on the host of Satan. He succeeded in capturing 14 souls for the Lord, and many more are at the altar seeking salvation. His fame has gone out through the country, and our meeting has been largely attended by the whites. Rev. Dibrell, of the M. E. Church, South, preached one sermon for us. Preaching is conducted in the open air. We expect to move on to Stevenson colony on the 30th. We are financially oppressed, but never stop for that. Church houses are needed on this circuit badly. Local exhorters and preachers are giving Bro. Moseby able assistance. Though we cannot boast of our Sunday-schools there is one at each station, except one. At one point we have a church under way, which will be very comfortable when completed. We are glad to see that the late General Conference did so wisely in electing the bishops, and hope the day will come when our brethren will look more at a man's heart and culture than at the color of his face. Pray for us. Johnny T. Gibbons.

Navasota District Conference.

The district conference of the Navasota district, Texas conference, met at Bryan June 23. The district was well represented by a good number being present to discharge the duties entrusted to them by the church. Reports showed it to be a year of marked prosperity. Five hundred and seventy have been added to the church this year up to the present time, church property bought and some building done. The laymen were interested in their part of the work. Education was urged upon the attention of the people, especially the advantages of Wiley University, located at Marshall, Texas. It is a training school for teachers and preachers. The students from that school are making their influence felt for good in different parts of the State. In the literary exercises the questions were discussed with ability, energy and profit to all.

F. C. M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

July 25, 1880.—THE COVENANT WITH NOAH. Scriptures.—Gen. 9: 8-19.

Golden Text.—"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—13.

Topic.—The Covenant not to Destroy.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Intermediate.—The covenant with Noah that there should be no more flood inevitably creates a desire to enquire into the flood itself. The earth was corrupt. There were a good many Cains upon the earth. It was brought to destroy man, and because of him, everything that had breath. Noah and his family were saved because of the righteousness of Noah. Pairs of beasts, and of fowls, and of everything that creepeth. Estimating the number of living species at 10,000, and this seems to be a mighty and formidable array to take into the ark. But there is good reason for thinking that with the spread of the living creatures over the face of the earth, the number of species, on account of different climatic conditions, has been increased.

The Ark was 300 cubits broad, and was 30 cubits high. If the cubit was 18 inches, that would give its dimensions as 450 feet long, 75 wide, 45 high. How long was the ark in process of construction? It is inferred from chap. 6: 3, that the time was one hundred and twenty years. The people then living were warned of what was coming long before it actually came, and had ample time for repentance. Up to the very time when Noah entered the ark "they were eating and drinking, and marrying and giving in marriage."

Noah kept such a strict journal of the events that happened while he was within the ark that they quite successfully can be tabulated as follows: Entered the ark, seven days before the flood; flood began [illegible] year of Noah's life, 2nd mo. [illegible]; duration of rain, 40 days and 40 nights; waters prevailed, 150 days; ark rested, 7th mo. 17th day; mountain tops appeared, 10th mo. 1st day; sent forth dove and raven (40 days after), 11th mo. 10th day; sent forth dove second time (7 days after), 11th mo. 17th day; sent forth dove third time (did not return), 11th mo. 24th day; face of ground dry—601st year of Noah's life, 1st mo. 1st day; went forth from the ark, 2nd mo. 27th day; total time in the ark, 1 year, 10 days.

Was the flood universal? Geology shows that every continent has been under water. It indicates that there have been several subsidences and upheavals—submergences and uprisings. By a sinking of the land, the waters of the sea rushed over the surface of the earth. Noah, after coming out of the ark, offered burnt offerings upon an altar, "of every clean beast and of every clean fowl." 8: 20. As God blessed Adam and Eve, so he blessed Noah and his sons, saying, "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth." Through Noah the covenant was made with all subsequent generations. There were two specifications in the covenant. "Neither shall all flesh be cut off any more by the waters of a flood." "Neither shall there be any more a flood to destroy the earth." As the sign that he no more would ruin the world with water, God sprung a bridge of beauty over a devastated earth. It was placed just where danger seemed to threaten. For years after the flood every dark cloud naturally would cause apprehension, and every cloud-burst would occasion terror. The tendency would be for the descendants of Noah to provide themselves with arks in anticipation of another overflow. They would need a sign to remind them of God's promise to the contrary—his smile on the threatening cloud. This sign was placed in the heavens in order that men might feel sure that he does not forget. It was to awaken their faith—not to arouse his memory. Its regular appearing is a symbol of God's constancy, and of the fact that he loves mercy rather than judgment.

A fool once more.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays."—H. W., Detroit, Mich.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride, July 4, Mr. S. K. A. Joist to Mrs. Sarah James; July 6, Mr. Lewis Jackson to Miss Lorena Manning. Rev. B. F. Smith officiating.

Waco, Texas.

On March 20th George Francis to Miss Mollie Farmer; at bride's residence, Feb. 19th, Mr. Alfred Blake to Miss Eveline Barnes; Mr. Charley Barnes to Miss Cian Sea, all of the Deasonville, Miss., circuit, Rev. F. Golden, pastor.

At Summerville M. E. Church, Mass Point, Jackson county, Miss., July 8th, Mr. Sandy Griffin and Miss Rachel Hawthorn were joined together in holy wedlock. Both of Jackson county and both members of the M. E. Church. Rev. N. Cannon, officiated.

DEATHS.

Sister Nancy Harson died June 10, in the triumph of faith. She was a faithful member of the church. T. Harvey.

Coushatta, La.

Mrs. Matt Hodges died July 1, leaving a husband and three children. She was a beloved member of the Church. J. Gaston.

Okolona, Miss.

Sister Clara Pritchard died July 3. She was a young member of the Pineville church. The church and the societies of which she was a member attended her funeral.

H. J. W.

Alexandria, La.

Sister Rider Hill departed this life March 5, 1880, aged about 43. She was a native of Georgia and came to Mississippi when quite small. She embraced a hope in Christ in 1867, under Rev. B. Bailey. She lived a faithful member up to her death. A daughter and many friends mourn her loss.

J. C. Skinner.

New Midway and Good Hope, Miss.

Sister Edney Golden departed this life June 17, 1880. She said she was just waiting for the Lord to take her out of her misery.

Sister Zella Bladisaw died June 26. She was ready.

On the 4th of June death visited the family of our departed brother Edward Yates, and took an infant babe from the recently widowed mother. John Hanes.

Starkville, Miss.

Sister Catherine Picket died April 22, aged 41. She leaves a loving husband and four children to mourn her loss. Sister Picket was a faithful member ten years and died in full triumph of faith.

F. Golden.

Deasonville, Miss.

Dear Bro. Meek, Ed. "The Central Methodist," Catlettsburg, Ky.

I see in the last "Central" that you want a remedy for Sick Headache. If you will use a remedy that you advertise in your paper every week, I am sure you will be greatly benefitted thereby, and I believe cured. I have been a sufferer from Sick Headache, I can say almost from infancy, and have tried every remedy I could get, and never found anything to do me any good until I used Simmons Liver Regulator. It has been nearly three years since I first used it, and I have not had Sick Headache since, and I have never used but two packages and a half of the Regulator. I had a sister last Spring that had from one to two spells of Sick Headache every week. I sent her half of a package, and she says she has not had it since. I feel for any one that suffers with that terrible disease, and I hope you will give it a trial.

C. S. Morris, Brownsville, W. Va.

NEW BOOKS.

Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, the author of "Songs for the Sanctuary," rendered a valuable service to the churches when he added to his later work, "Spiritual Songs for the Church and Choir," a most excellent edition called "Spiritual Songs for Social Worship;" and now a continuation of the series is to be issued, "Spiritual Songs for the Sunday-school," by the same accomplished author, who has been assisted in the work by Mr. W. F. Sherwin, the well-known musical conductor, composer and general Sunday-school worker. The book will be published by Scribner & Co.

Other Fools and their Doings; or Life among the Freedmen. Twelve mo, 234 pages; paper cover, 50 cents; bound in cloth, 75 cents. J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 29 Rose street, New York.

A neatly-printed and bound volume, with the above title, comes to our table, and, as the present seems to be a time when every one is more or less interested in the South and everything concerning its welfare, and from the fact of that remarkable book, "A Fool's Errand," showing one side of Southern life, we would advise our readers who may wish to know still more of real life in that section of our country to read "Other Fools." It is bright and sparkling, and is written with great earnestness by one who, although the name is withheld, gives facts and incidents in which they were participants, and those who may desire to know the true history of the "Hamburg massacre," which caused so great a sensation and excitement, cannot do better than to read it in this volume. The illustrations in the work are very striking, and well calculated to interest and impress the mind of every reader. We believe it is destined to follow in the wake of its immediate predecessor, "The Fool's Errand," and have an immense sale.

Nerve Power.

Few people suffer so much nervous exhaustion as newspaper editors. The wear and tear of getting out a good paper tell fearfully, and readers seldom know how much vital force a single item may have cost the one who wrote it. Editors have often been driven to drink in order to stimulate their exhausted faculties, but of late are using Warner's Safe Nervine instead. This valuable preparation acts as a soothing power, quieting the nerves and producing sleep with all the refreshment that it brings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The Boston *Musical Herald* for July has an illustrated biographical sketch of Carl Maria Von Weber, interesting editorial notes, pieces of music and musical criticisms. Price 15 cts.; $1.50 per year.

—*Harper's Magazine* for August is a bright summer number. From "the laverock's song" amid the fields of Ayr, which Longfellow seems to hear as he writes of Burns, in the opening poem, we are taken by Phillip O. Sullivan to the pastoral nooks about Newport; and in his beautiful idyl we hear the "pipes of Arcady." Then in Rebecca Harding Davis's "By-paths in the Mountains," we catch a more robust strain from the farms of Pennsylvania and the heights of the North Carolina Black Range. Mr. Conway, with another and older song, lures us across the seas, and in the midst of the beauties of the Touraine—the garden of France—recounts the legends associated with St. Martin. Mr. Charles E Chase contributes an illustrated article on "The Cruising Canoe and its Outfit." Emily Huntington Miller's beautiful "Boat-Song" is graceful. Henry James, Jr., contributes the second part of his novel, "Washington Square;" and Blackmore's "Mary Anere" is concluded. In the Editor's Easy Chair Mr. Wilkie Collin's article on International Copyright is discussed. Among the other topics treated are Nominating Conventions, Madame D'Arblay's Diary, the Passion Play at Oberammergan, Weather Talk, and Henry James, Jr. The Drawer is unusually interesting.

Messrs. Moore & Wilson, publishers of that story paper, *The Cricket on the Hearth*, offer to send their paper free for six months to anybody who will write for it. See advertisement, "A Charming Story Paper Free for Six Months."

Correct your habits of crooked walking by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

Cut this out and Save it.

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Swaim's Panacea is imitated and a preparation sold for it by druggists with a name *somewhat* similar. Purchasers therefore must be careful and see they get that containing the recommendations of the distinguished professors alluded to. It is seldom advertised in our public papers.

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C. G. Swensberg, Principal and Proprietor of the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training School, says that the calls upon him for competent help in the various lines of business exceed the supply. Young men will naturally seek an institution whose graduates are in constant demand.

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Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator.—This excellent preparation has become deservedly popular with the medical profession in the treatment of all asthenic diseases. It is highly recommended in *typhoid and malarial fevers, consumption, loss of appetite, and debility.* I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

Cincho-Quinine cures Chills and Fever.

Conference Notices.

West Tennessee District Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

St. John, Memphis circuit, July 17-18; Big Creek Circuit, July 24 25; Memphis, Centenary, July 31 and August 1; Mason Circuit, Aug. 7-8; Fayette Circuit, Aug. 14-15; Cypress Circuit, Aug. 28-29; Gardner's Circuit, Sept. 4-5; Mansfield Circuit, Sept. 11-12; Mannersville Circuit, Sept. 18-19; Henderson Circuit, Sept. 25-26; Purdy Circuit, Oct. 2-3; Waynesboro Circuit, Oct, 9-10; Linden Circuit, Oct. 16-17; Lawrence Circuit, Oct. 23-24.

W. S. Butler, P. E.

Columbus District, West Texas, Conference.

The Conference will be held at Gonzales, commencing Tuesday night, August 24, and continuing over the Sabbath. Rev. Larkin Carper will preach the opening sermon Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. The work of a Sunday-school Convention and a Preachers' Theological Institute will be blended with the District Conference. As a preparation for the Theological Institute the preachers are all requested to review Wakefield's Theology, from page 408 to page 491, and write a short essay on some one of the subjects therein treated. We have invited Bro. Norris, of Victoria, to be present and assist in this department of the District Conference. We are very much indebted to Rev. R. H. Harbert, of Columbus, for his valuable help last year. We expect he will be present. All the traveling preachers of the district, the local preachers, exhorters, Sunday-school superintendents and district stewards are requested to be present.

G. W. Richardson, P. E.

Austin, Texas, July 8, 1880.

Baton Rouge District.

The following is the programme of the district meeting, to be held at Clinton, La., on the 9th day of September.

Opening sermon, Rev. Wm. P. Forest, alternate, Rev. J. Jackson; essay, "What is Sanctification," Rev J. Qualls; discussion, "Should the Attendance upon Class Meeting be made Obligatory?" Revs. I. Hayward and T. G. Montgomery; "The Work of the Last General Conference," Rev. Z. T. Gayden; discussion, "How can we induce our people to often read the Bible," Revs. Hill and Lacy; essay, "What is the Best Way to Prepare a Sermon?" Rev. A. Martin; "What Qualifications are Needed for the Ministry?" Rev. Wm. Smith; "How shall we Make the Prayer Meetings more Successful?" Revs. Kershaw and Primus; "What are the Duties of an Exhorter?" Revs. Rylander and M. Smith; "What are the Duties of a Local Preacher?" Rev. A. Jackson; Closing Sermon, Rev. Wm. Smith.

We hope Dr. Hartzell can be with us.

J. Gould, P. E.

To the Preachers of the West Texas Conference.

Dear Brethren—The presiding elders desire to call your attention to the benevolent collections for the present conference year. The amount you are expected to raise has been apportioned to you by the presiding elders, and in most cases entered in the Recording Steward's book. The time to raise these collections is while the money is stirring among the people. The Lord has favored us with good crops, and the amount apportioned for all the church collections can easily be raised if the right plan for raising the money is adopted. We recommend that each of the preachers keep a list of the names of all, whether members or not, who contribute fifty cents missionary money, so their names can be printed in the minutes. It is a good plan to appoint some active young ladies as collectors, and require them to put down in a book kept for that purpose, the name of every person that gives even five cents for the benevolent collections. There will probably be a large number of names of persons who contribute fifty cents. Each one of these persons will want a copy of the minutes. The names of all the local preachers is to be printed in the minutes next year, so of course every local preacher will want a copy of the minutes. There will be important tables of facts and figures concerning our own conference and the whole church, in the minutes for another year, which will interest every member of our Church. We therefore request each pastor to ascertain how many of his people will buy a copy of the minutes, and report at Conference so the publishing committee will know how many to have printed.

Mack Henson.
S. Gates
G. W. Richardson.
C. L. Madison.

Austin, Texas, July 8, 1880.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 20-1y

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Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

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The above-named book, a 12mo., 352 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the Southwestern who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 cents for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings, under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Insects.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
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Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
Poultices and their Application.
Brief Cures for Various Diseases.
Miscellaneous Health Notes.
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This offer we make to our readers to encourage them to push the canvass next year, and to introduce their church paper to thousands of homes which it has never visited before. Remember, on receipt of $2.50 by postoffice money order, registered letter, or express, we send the paper one year, and forward a copy of the book. Address

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Miss Sarah N. Randolph, of Edge Hill, Va., Principal. This well-known School opens Sept. 15. For circulars address the Principal. Patapsco Institute, Ellicott City, Md.

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Special attention is given to the preparation for country examinations.

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Or, if preferred, Washing and First-Class Board at $10 per Month.

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The sum of 50 cents per month will be collected from each student on account of fire-wood and room furniture.

Next Session will Begin Sept. 5, 1880.

Should those who intend coming through Vicksburg write me in time to that effect, I will send them a certificate in order that they may obtain passage on the packets at reduced rates.

For further particulars address

REV. H. R. REVELS, D. D.,
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BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first Monday of every month in Wesley Chapel, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

M. E. Brower, President.
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Rev. Robert Hodge, Father. } These are to
Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
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Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
jan17'79-tf.

Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Association.

This Association meets on the fourth Sunday of every month, at 10:30 a. m., at Union Sun Relief Hall, No. 129 Perdido street.

Magee E. Brower, President.
Joe Vallentine, Vice-President.
Wm. James, Treasurer.
B. D. Smith, Grand Marshal.
C. E. Powell, Chairman Finance.
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C. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary.
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This Association pledges relief to its members and a decent burial at their death, and as an incorporated body to carry out its laws and rules.

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MOORE & WILSON, [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

"WHERE ARE YOU GOING, YOUNG MAN."

Where are you going so fast, young man!
Where are you going so fast,
With the cup in your hand, a flush on your brow?
Though pleasure and mirth may accompany you now,
It tells of sorrow to come by and by;
It tells of a pang that is sealed with a sigh;
It tells of a shame at last, young man,
A withering shame that will last.

Where are you going so fast, young man?
Where are you going so fast?
The flash of that wine there is only a bait,
A curse lies beneath you that you'll find when too late;
A serpent sleeps down in the depths of that cup;
A monster is there that will swallow you up;
A sorrow you'll find at last, young man—
In wine there is sorrow at last.

There's a reckoning day to come, young man;
A reckoning day to come;
A life yet to live, and a death yet to die,
A sad, parting tear, and a parting sigh,
A journey to take, and a famishing heart,
A sharp pang to feel from Death's chilling dart,
A curse, if you drink that rum, young man
The bitterest curse in that rum.

Trust a Boy.

Somewhat more than fifty years ago, I was appointed a midshipman in the navy and ordered to New York. I was only fourteen years old, and, being of delicate make and small stature, did not look more than eleven. My previous life had been spent in the country, and I knew nothing of the ways or business proceedings. [illegible]-day was the thirtieth of the month, but I wanted some money on the twentieth, and, passing through Wall street, I went into a broker's office and said, "You lend money here, do you not?" "Yes," the broker replied. "I want to borrow twenty dollars for ten days." I did not then understand the quizzical manner with which the broker looked at me for a few moments, before replying, "You shall have it, and I won't charge you interest for it, either. What's your name?" He gave me the money and I signed a receipt; and, I need not add, the twenty dollars were promptly returned at the expiration of the ten days. I am sorry that I have forgotten the name of the broker. I mentioned the incident many years afterwards to a gentleman who said it was the most extraordinary story he ever heard of a Wall street broker.

[illegible] other case happened in Washington, about fifteen years [illegible] I was standing in the porch of Willard's Hotel, when a little [illegible] very bright honest face, accosted me with, "Please sir, lend me twenty-five cents to set me up in business. I want to buy some [illegible] to sell again on the [illegible]." I replied, "My boy, I [illegible] got twenty-five cents, but [illegible] fifty cents, and when you [illegible] return it you will find me [illegible] I am stopping at the [illegible]." I never expected to see [illegible] the money again, and considered it a donation; but, in the [illegible], as I was walking up and down the entrance hall, smoking a [illegible] was pulled by a [illegible], and I turned and [illegible] the youngster who had applied [illegible] a loan in the morning. [illegible] bright, honest face [illegible] me thus: "I have brought you back your fifty cents, [illegible] and I am ever so [illegible] to you. I have made a [illegible] clear profit."—[illegible] Chicago Appeal.

Be a Man.

[illegible]

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister, Edna Millsapt, who was carried to Louisiana in 1845 by John Millsapt. She had two children, a boy and a girl. Please address me at Paulding, Jasper Co., Miss. SPENCER JONES.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for a friend, Mary Caradine. She left West Point, Miss., in 1868 and came to Texas. She had three children, Chesterfield, the baby, Nancy and Jamima. My name is Joseph Bonapart Chandler, but am called Boney for short. Please address me at Fulton, Texas.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for Mrs. Maria Henry, at the request of her brother, H. L. Williams, who died June 28. He left her May 6, 1867, and joined the regular army, in which he served three years—till May 6, 1870. That was in Loundsboro, Ala. He leaves a wife and two children. Please address me at Galveston, Texas.
WILEY SMITH.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my people, whom I left in Houston, Texas. Father's name was Clam Watson; mother's, Eliza Watson; sister's, Malinda Watson; brother's, Elijah Isaiah. We belonged to Duncan Linton, of Houston, Texas. Please address me at Weimar, Texas, in care of Rev. John T. Hill.
WILLIAM WATSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my relatives, Martha Hunt, John Hunt, Sr.; John Hunt, Jr., and Sarah Hunt. We all lived in Lexington, Ky. I was brought to Texas during the war by Robert Metcalf, and lived in Brenham, Texas. Any information of them will be gladly received by addressing me at Richmond, Texas, in care of Rev. A. C. Culbreath.
LUCY HUNT.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister, cousin, aunt and uncle. Sister's name was Lizzie Vanhuss, and was carried off during the war by Mick Vanhuss and his wife. Aunt's name was Clara Eastland; uncle's, Henry Eastland and cousin's, Balam Buckner. The last I heard of cousin Balam he was at Millican's Bend. Mother's name is Matilda Eastland, and Balam's mother's Emily Harper. Address me at Forest, Scott Co., Miss.
WILLY WOODS.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, supposed to be living in New Orleans, La. She was the wife of Frank Chauvin, and owned by Prof. Ortis, of St. Louis. She was sold from her husband and taken to New Orleans. I am told that she has a friend, Mrs. Nancy Jones, a member of the Methodist Church, living there. I am the only daughter, but have two brothers, Frank and James Chauvin. Address me at 1109 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
MISS MARY CHAUVIN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my folks. I left mother in Aberdeen, Miss., when I was quite a boy. Father's name was Bob White, commonly called Free Bob. He died the first year of the war and left a girl, Jane White, my sister, with mother. Bob White, my brother, belonged to Bob Ellis, who lived about nine miles from Columbus, Miss., and was a blacksmith. Another brother, Ed. White, was in Jackson, Miss., the last I heard of him. A sister, Betty Posqually, left Columbus and went to Mobile. Her former name was Betsy Weaver. Please address me at Jacksonport. Ark. JAMES W. WHITE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my three children. Mollida Barnett, the first one, left me about 40 years ago, was bought by speculators in Charlotte, N. C., and carried to Columbus, Ala. Mary Slaughter was carried from Canton to New Orleans. She belonged to Lewis Slaughter, who sold her in New Orleans, where he kept a tavern. Daughter Ellen used to belong to Bill Smith, and he sold her to William Buckles who carried her to Texas. When she left me, about [illegible] years ago, she had one [illegible]. They both went from Marion [illegible] Miss. When Mollie was sold [illegible] by the name of Mollissie [illegible] Address me at Canton, [illegible] of W. B. Hicks. My [illegible] Dancey when the [illegible] away, but now it is
ELIZA HANDY.

[illegible]—When [illegible]

A Story by Telegraph.

On the night of July 9th, about midnight, Thomas D. Dejarnette entered a house of ill-repute at Danville, Va., and inquired for Mollie Dejarnette, an inmate thereof. She appeared, recognized him as her brother, and at his request went with him to a private room. A few minutes afterward repeated pistol shots were heard from the room. The police were called in and found the door fastened. They broke it down, and discovered the girl lying on the floor, weltering in blood, her brother standing by her, pistol in hand. He immediately confessed having shot her, and averred he had done it to wipe out the disgrace of his family by his sister's conduct. He surrendered himself to the officers, and has been committed to jail. He declares his willingness to accept the penalty of the law.

Medical examination showed that the girl was shot in five places, two wounds at least being necessarily fatal, and that she cannot survive. She protests that her brother was right in taking her life, and begs that he be not punished. On their separation after the tragedy the brother and sister embraced with mutual forgiveness and tears of grief. The girl is only seventeen years old, and went wrong but a few months since. She is remarkably intelligent and fine looking. Her brother is about twenty, and is railroad agent and telegraph operator at Brown's Summit, N. C. Her mother is the widow of Dr. James Dejarnette, and lives in Caswell county, N. C., near Danville,

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When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

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Judge John P. Hudgens, 102 N. Fourth street.
Hon. John L. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.
T. P. Grastey, Law office, 1107 Clark avenue.
Capt. J. A. K. Stotts, of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.
J. T. Morris, Real Estate Office, Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Dr. L. C. Mutz, 1413 N. 9th street.

Lemon Elixir cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Bilious, Malarial, Remittent or Intermittent Fevers, Sallow Complexion, Pimples or Blotches on the skin, Impure Blood, Foul Stomach, Pain in the Back, Kidney Disease, Loss of Appetite, Weakness or Debility, Chills, Colds, and all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver; nine-tenths of all diseases of the South and West are caused by the failure of the liver to do its duty. Show me a sick man or woman and I will show you a torpid or diseased liver. It is an established fact that the fresh juice of lemons, when combined with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable result upon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such is Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

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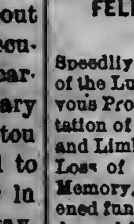

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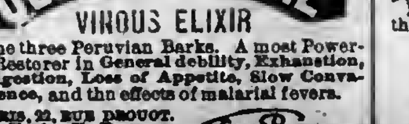

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IT MAY NOT BE.

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear, on Summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

Yet where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatever is willed is done.

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense;
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain, and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toil of fields like these
Than waiting dreams and slothful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that, revives and springs again;
And early called, how blest are they
Who wait in Heaven their harvest day!

—*John G. Whittier.*

[illegible] of Assailing the Errors of the Church of Rome.

BY REV. GEO. R. LYNCH.

[illegible] against Babylon [illegible] the bow shoot at [illegible] arrows, for she hath sinned [illegible] great sin of an- [illegible] with her [illegible] of silver and gold [illegible] with fantasies [illegible] and in the pas- [illegible] Now if we turn to [illegible] the Church of Rome, [illegible] there is no characteris- [illegible] apparent than her idolatry. [illegible] not worship Baal, and [illegible] and Jupiter, and Juno, [illegible] gods of the heathen, [illegible] least covered or removed [illegible] in the christened Pan- [illegible] of Peter, and Paul, and [illegible] may make meta- [illegible] between ven- [illegible] but the fact is [illegible] before these [illegible] of gold and silver papists [illegible] themselves, and offer to [illegible] to the being which [illegible] worship and [illegible] Thus the [illegible] is broken, and [illegible] the Church of [illegible] quently, her iden- [illegible] is mani- [illegible] least.

[illegible] ancient Baby- [illegible] built with [illegible] 4:9, was her [illegible] of the [illegible] is her idola- [illegible] attempt to [illegible] with hell— [illegible] of the [illegible] famous— [illegible] God [illegible] wrote [illegible] an- [illegible] of popery.

[illegible] church has sin- [illegible] functions [illegible] has trenched [illegible] of the Lord [illegible] He [illegible] unknown tongue; and all praise and prayer to be offered through idols of silver and gold, made like to corruptible man, and by these most unholy requirements has the character of the Most High in mysticism and in falsehood; and the God of our Savior is to her votiims an unknown God, and the Father of Jesus an unknown father. The Church of Rome has, by her division of sin into mortal and venial, encouraged and fostered the idea that the Almighty is not that infinite holy being which the Scriptures represent him to be, and that there cannot have been so urgent a need for the vindication of this great attribute; and, therefore, that there is not in the atonement all that intense love, and unbending justice, and spotless sanctity which Protestants magnify and make mention of. She has, in addition to this, communicated, as much as canons [illegible] communicate, some of the glo- [illegible] attributes of Jehovah to a mortal and sinful man. She has [illegible] the names of deity to the [illegible] of Rome, and the greatest [illegible] infallibility has she be- [illegible] alternately on councils and [illegible] This, surely, is blasphemy [illegible] most explicit description; [illegible] is a process in direct [illegible] to that which the gospel [illegible] Man humbled and God [illegible] all prevading ti- [illegible] God lowered [illegible] in his stead, is [illegible] of popery.

[illegible] church has sin- [illegible] functions [illegible] has trenched [illegible] of the Lord [illegible] He [illegible] be cast into the burning fiery furnace." Now this is just the very character of papery; she makes a corruptible wafer of her God; she elevates the host, and whosoever will not fall down and worship the idol which Rome has set, for him there is the blazing fagot or the cell of the barbarous inquisition.

Babylon was long the prison house of the people of God. For seventy years was Jerusalem seen on the tablets of memory only, and the tears of Zion's children were shed on the waters of Babel, and their harps hung on the weeping willows. And in like manner for centuries did the fathers mourn amid the polluted waters of modern Rome, and even now are there few in the midst of her to whom we address the echo of Jehovah's voice. Come out of her, my people.

1. She has sinned against the institutions of God. Under this head we would comprehend the Word of God, which he instituted as a light to our feet and a lamp to our path. This blessed book God wrote, not with ink, but with the blood of His Son, the best and brightest boon he had to bestow; and this book popery has locked up in a tongue unknown to the mass of the people, or allowed it to be read only by priestly license. For, says the counsel of Trent, "if Holy Bibles are distributed without discrimination in the vulgar tongue, more evil than good will arise; nay, the regular clergy may not read the Bible without permission of their prelates!" We do not think that this apostacy has herein been guilty of the sin against the Holy Ghost; and we are borne out in this awful charge by the fact that to Babylon no overture of peace, no promise of mercy is sent in Scriptures, but threatenings and destinies of blackness and wrath for ever and ever. Adam defaced and marred the page of the book of creation which showed forth the glory, and the majesty, and the goodness of the Almighty, but popery has mangled and marred the pages of inspiration which do contain the brightness and the glory of Jesus. Adam sinned against a creation God, but popery has sinned against a revelation God. From pilgrims and voyagers to eternity she has filched their chart, their compass and their polar star, and left them to thick darkness and dangerous reefs and ultimate wreck. From soldiers, necessarily so, she has stolen their sword, their shield, their breast-plate and their helmet, and left them utterly defenceless.

2. The Roman Catholic Church has sinned against the character of God. The Scriptures declare God to be a spirit, and that they who worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. This popery has totally overturned. She commands all worship to him to be presented on the terra-incognita of an unknown tongue; and all praise and prayer to be offered through idols of silver and gold, made like to corruptible man, and by these most unholy requirements has the character of the Most High in mysticism and in falsehood; and the God of our Savior is to her votiims an unknown God, and the Father of Jesus an unknown father. The Church of Rome has, by her division of sin into mortal and venial, encouraged and fostered the idea that the Almighty is not that infinite holy being which the Scriptures represent him to be, and that there cannot have been so urgent a need for the vindication of this great attribute; and, therefore, that there is not in the atonement all that intense love, and unbending justice, and spotless sanctity which Protestants magnify and make mention of. She has, in addition to this, communicated, as much as canons [illegible] communicate, some of the glo- [illegible] attributes of Jehovah to a mortal and sinful man. She has [illegible] the names of deity to the [illegible] of Rome, and the greatest [illegible] infallibility has she be- [illegible] alternately on councils and [illegible] This, surely, is blasphemy [illegible] most explicit description; [illegible] is a process in direct [illegible] to that which the gospel [illegible] Man humbled and God [illegible] all prevading ti- [illegible] God lowered [illegible] in his stead, is [illegible] of popery.

[illegible] church has sin- [illegible] functions [illegible] has trenched [illegible] of the Lord [illegible] He [illegible] stead. She has invaded also the prophetic office of Christ. He inspired the oracles of truth, and commanded their universal perusal, and presented Himself, their author, as their sure interpreter. But the Church of Rome has withheld the whole Bible from countries where her tyranny is at its maximum, and locked them up in other countries in a tongue unknown to the mass of the people; and in a few countries, where Protestant truth is powerful, she has permitted a restricted perusal or circulated a Bible enveloped in heresy and in perversion of its truth to the destruction of men; and instead of allowing men, by diligent prayer and perusal, to judge for themselves whether these things be so or not, she has commanded them upon the pain of death, and under the sanction of an oath, to receive and believe the interpretations of councils and popes, among which there are more contradictions than among all other sects of Christendom. She has also sinned against the priestly office of Christ. She declares that the mass is a true propitiation for the sins of the living and the dead. She declares that the merits of others are such as enable them not only to deserve the grace of justification, but also to increase it; and she asserts that the intercession of saints is extremely important, and their prayers vastly meritorious.

Popery finds a sphere for every native propensity of man and with all it pledges a sure reward in eternity. It gives full scope to every depraved desire, and, nevertheless, holds forth unbinding promises of glory. It shows how men may live as devils and die as angels. It is the religion which man wishes, but not the religion which man needs. It is the religion of earth, surrounded with the drapery and colored with the tints of real Christianity. It is the coin of Cæsar, stamped with the superscription of Jesus. It is the form of godliness, but the power of wickedness. It is Satan as an angel of light. Paganism is Satan going about as a roaring lion, but popery is Satan creeping in as a cunning serpent. Popery is the voice of Jabob, but the hand of Esau.

The Letters of Acceptance.

Gen. Garfield forwarded to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the Republican National Convention:

MENTOR, O., July 10, 1880.

DEAR SIR—On the evening of the 8th of June, last I had the honor to receive from you, in the presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States.

I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes.

I cordially indorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to mention some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion.

Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last 20 years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while the Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy, which so long crippled the functions of the National Government, and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation with ample powers of self-preservation, that its constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of the government, that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded, that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful vote at such election and [illegible] to honestly canvassed, and that [illegible] of the vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person.

The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will will outlast passion. But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured, discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all.

The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the States and to the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common schools. But it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation or of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the church and the State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

On the subject of national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt, will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldier of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense.

The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value, from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our customs laws a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the treasury and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans, whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation.

Fortunately for the interests of commerce there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of 25,000,000 of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufacturers and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses.

The material interest of this country, the traditions of its settlement, and the sentiments of our people, have led the government to offer the widest hospitality to immigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an immigration, either in its purposes or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction, too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject the present administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt, and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is perhaps the most difficult of all the duties which the constitution has imposed upon the executive. The constitution wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with the executive departments. In placing the civil service on a better basis, experience has proved that, with our frequent changes of administration, no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground of complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service, but, without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberate convictions, resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history, and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way.

If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the constitution and the laws, and to promote, as best I may, the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God.

With great respect I am

Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

To the Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of Committee.

Gen. Arthur, the Republican candidate for Vice President, has written a letter to Senator Hoar, accepting the nomination. In it he says: "The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud the elections at which its own officers are chosen, is the chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. The acts of Congress for ten years have, in New York and elsewhere, done much to outrun the violence and wrong to which the ballot and count have been again and again subjected—sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes shifting the voice of a whole State, often seating not only in Congress, but on the bench and in legislatures, a number of men never chosen by the people. The Democratic party, since gaining possession of the two houses of Congress, has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and, despite all resistance, has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of the statutes, believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted, and now insists, that the government of the United States of America is empowered, and is in duty bound, to effectively protect the elections denoted by the constitution as national. It is a suggestive and startling fact that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the country, wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentment which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms.

"They long for full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife. They sincerely offer the hand of good will, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party whose career is so illustrious in the great and patriotic achievement will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until liberty of thought, conscience, action and equality of opportunity shall be not merely cold formalities of the statutes, but living birthrights, which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not deny."

He indorses the civil service resolution and resumption policy; refers to the questions of education, tariff, internal improvements and improvements of water courses, and in conclusion says: "There is danger in intrusting the control of the whole law making power of the government to a party which has in almost every Southern State repudiated obligations, quite as sacred as those to which the faith of the nation now stands pledged."

The population of Utah is 144,000, of whom 32,000 are non-Mormons. The Gentiles have increased 200 per cent since the last census.

The Sunday Law.

The Sunday law is being strongly advocated in all the Southern States. It is now rigidly enforced in Kentucky, and the *Courier-Journal* speaks as follows of its agency in closing liquor saloons on Sunday:

The retail liquor dealer represents a business of debauchery; a business which nurses and instigates crime; a business which is inimical to the welfare of society; and a business which bears heavily on the pockets of taxpayers. No one can deny that such is the nature of the business which insists upon a discrimination in its favor, embodying the addition of a day more in which to inflict physical and moral injury upon men. On some election days all the liquor saloons are required to be closed. Why? Because there are large numbers of men who are not at work on those days, and who will ply themselves with liquor until they have no longer control over their wills. Then they are prepared to commit crime. For the same reason the liquor saloons should be hermetically sealed Sunday. There are fewer men at work on Sunday than on any other day, and if several hundred are open for "business," they are likely to do business with a vengeance in their peculiar and detrimental way. Liquor selling is a very peculiar and a confessedly dangerous business, and it should be dealt with in a very peculiar way—just like gunpowder, for instance, which is carefully stored and locked up at isolated points for reason of public safety. It has come to be the rule that the bloodiest crimes of the week are committed on Sunday, and almost every one of them has its origin in Sunday drinking with resultant quarreling and violence, either in saloons or near them. There is certainly abundant reason why the amended Sunday law should be enforced.

Christian Humility.

"There was a strife among them which should be accounted the greatest." This "strife" was not confined to that early period. Our age is laden with decorations, certificates, and double-class honors; there is an earnest thronging toward the chief seats. It may be well for us to study the teachings of Jesus upon this subject; to consider the principle which regulates authority and position in His Church. He said, "Except ye be converted"—take an opposite course—"ye cannot so much as enter into the kingdom of heaven, much less have any position in it." We thus learn that the conquest of self is the indispensable condition, not only of authority in the Church, but of actual entrance into it. In this, as in all else, Christ is the example. "He made Himself of no reputation;" "He humbled Himself;" He washed the disciples' feet. The true Christian is that man in whom the dominion of self is broken; so long as the fraction is held to be greater than the whole, the heart is at a great distance from Jesus. This principle has important applications in all the relations of life. The man who works only for himself may be a theologian, but he is not a Christian; he is not working on the line which terminates in the cross; the spirit of self-crucifixion is not in him. Christ will excuse ignorance and pity weakness, but he cannot endure vanity. "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart."—*Parker.*

Heathenism in Christendom.

The New York *Advocate* says: "An Episcopal Church in New Jersey awhile ago—not by any means an example of all the churches in that excellent denomination—believing that the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper are the literal body and blood of Christ, and therefore of God also, issued directions to its communicants that in observing the Supper they were not to let a crumb of it fall to the floor, or lodge any of it on their moustaches, or use their handkerchiefs afterwards wiping their lips, because as the Deity was in every particle of them, it would be God himself they were dropping on the floor, lodging on their moustaches, and wiping away from their mouths; and then, doubtless, that same church, after issuing these directions, took up a collection to spread abroad the Gospel among the heathen, and convert them from the soul destroying superstition that their images of wood and stone are veritable gods."

General News Items.

The Basutos of South Africa are in open rebellion.

The Russian press advocates the capture and parceling out of Turkey.

The railroad between New Orleans and Houston will be opened Aug. 15.

Republicans of the 12th Illinois district nominated Isaac L. Morrison for Congress.

A European squadron may compel the cession of territory by Turkey to Montenegro.

Gen. Trevino, of the Mexican army, has married the daughter of Gen. Ord, U. S. A.

A violent earthquake at Manila destroyed a large amount of property, and killed many natives.

The Illinois State convention of colored men passed resolutions in support of Garfield and Arthur.

The Cabinet is investigating the firing upon an American vessel by a Spanish man of war off the coast of Cuba.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, at Denver, and Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, at Indianapolis, addressed Republicans.

The growth of Kansas is without a parallel in the history of the world. The population in 1870 was 364,399; in 1878, 708,497; and on January 1, 1879, by estimation, 850,000, or an increase of one hundred and thirty-three per cent. in eight years.

Mrs. Capt. Dixon, of Yazoo City, Miss., died lately of a broken heart. Her husband was brutally murdered by one Barksdale because he saw fit to be a candidate for sheriff in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee. Barksdale was a member of the Cincinnati convention.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided, Judge Cofer delivering the opinion, in the case of James Johnson vs. Commonwealth, that the statute of Kentucky which excludes negroes from juries on account of color is unconstitutional, and that in summoning jurors it will hereafter be incumbent on all officers charged with the duty of selecting or summoning them to make their selections without regard to race or color.

General Garfield is a statesman of the highest rank; General Hancock is a soldier, with no experience in political affairs. The one would be master of the office to which he is nominated, and would dictate his own policy with such skill as he has ever shown; the other might develop sufficient genius to do this, but everything leads to the inference that he would be dependent largely upon his advisers.—*Boston Watchman.*

Senator Thurman, Jere Black and others of the great leaders in the Democratic party speak of Gen. Garfield as an honest, upright man. Such endorsements should satisfy the leading party organs that their attempts to malign the General will pass for only what they are worth and no more. The truth is that no more honest and upright man has received a presidential nomination from the Republican or any other party since the days of Washington, than Garfield.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

At five o'clock on the morning of the 21st, a caisson surrounding a deep well leading to the entrance of the Hudson river tunnel, in the course of construction, at the foot of Fifteenth street, in Jersey City, caved in, carrying with it an immense quantity of earth. Twenty-one men were buried. Seven were soon after taken out alive. Fourteen remain underneath. The water from the river flowed in rapidly, and steam fire engines were set to work, if possible, to save those who might still be alive from drowning.

With great research and labor Sharon Turner has prepared the following statement of the progress of Christianity. At the close of each century the number (about) of believers is given: First, 500,000; second, 2,000,000; third, 5,000,000; fourth, 10,000,000; fifth, 15,000,000; sixth, 20,000,000; seventh, 24,000,000; eighth, 30,000,000; ninth, 40,000,000; tenth, 50,000,000; eleventh, 70,000,000; twelfth, 75,000,000; thirteenth, 80,000,000; fourteenth, 90,000,000; fifteenth, 100,000,000; sixteenth, 125,000,000; seventeenth, 155,000,000; eighteenth, 200,000,000. During the present century it is estimated that the Church has doubled its communicants.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880.

A Few Plain Words to Our Preachers.

As publishers of the SOUTHWESTERN we must say a few plain words to the preachers who act as agents for the paper. Our financial year ended June 30, and at that time we have made up from the books a statement of all receipts and expenditures for the previous twelve months. We also have a complete table made of all bills due us, so by comparing year with year we can know just what each preacher does for the paper. Some preachers, no matter where they are stationed, send good cash lists of subscribers. Other preachers, no matter how good their appointments, never do anything. Others are always running in debt and hardly ever pay, or if they do, want half their bill thrown off. Where the preachers are poor and have taken large lists for the paper and have lost by the death, removal or dishonesty of subscribers we always are ready to make due allowance. There are also agents who collect money and keep it, and when their attention is called to it, FORGET that they ever had it. There are not many of this class, but there are some in every conference.

Now, brethren, our books classify the agents of the SOUTHWESTERN into several classes.

1. There are the GOOD AGENTS. Every year those of this class have lists of subscribers and get the pay for them and send the money to us promptly. No matter how poor the appointment they always do well. AND THESE MEN WE SEE BY THE CONFERENCE MINUTES GENERALLY ARE WELL SUPPORTED. People support the preachers who labor for their good and every member knows that the man who circulates the SOUTHWESTERN is doing good.

2. There are the GOOD FOR NOTHING AGENTS. No matter how good the appointment or how large the list was at that place the year previous, this class never does anything for the paper. It is sometimes hard to collect a dollar a year from them to pay for their own paper.

3. There are agents who get LARGE LISTS BUT ARE POOR PAY. Many of these seem to think that when the names are sent to the office their work is done, and toward the end of the year, write or say at Conference, "I did not collect the money and cannot pay it." We are persuaded that a good many of this class are careless and do not try to collect. As a rule people who want the paper and subscribe for it will pay for it, if only a little at a time. But if an agent sees that a subscriber does not intend paying then he should at once write us and have his name stricken from the list.

There are other classes we might name but these are the principal ones. Brother, to which of these classes do you belong? We are doing all we can to put a good paper in your hands to help you save and bless your people. We give you your own paper for $1 a year, and give you a commission on every subscriber you send us the money for. The General Conference made a yearly appropriation to help support the paper. And will you not take hold at once and work as never before for the paper? If you have done well heretofore, do better; if you have done nothing remember your vows at conference and "pay thy vows." If you have unsettled accounts will you not at once send the money, at least in part. Do not hold money until conference. WE NEED IT NOW, to pay bills.

We are not scolding but just talking plain business, and now give fair warning that those preachers who fail to send what they owe us, or to write and explain why they do not will have their papers stopped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT.

We are now prepared to furnish Wakefield's Theology, promptly. Price $3.00 cash.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, [illegible] had a net gain of 31,000 in [illegible]bership last year.

[illegible] all over the South and [illegible] come most cheering reports [illegible] good crops. Let the people [illegible] God, pay their debts; and, [illegible] wisdom from the past, [illegible] out of debt.

[illegible] of our agents are sending [illegible] lists of six months sub[illegible]. Bro. Williams sends six[illegible] Honey Grove, Texas. [illegible] all our agents make a [illegible] appeal to their peo[illegible] send in the result?

[illegible] hand now a good [illegible] and are ready [illegible] Disciplines [illegible] Send on the [illegible] Hymn Books and [illegible] sell only for cash, [illegible] ship books C.O.D.

[illegible] Methodist [illegible] with the July [illegible]: "The experi[illegible] success, and [illegible] of a [illegible] paper [illegible] of topics [illegible]

[illegible] and Courier [illegible] in denounc[illegible] which [illegible] Carolina. [illegible] in that [illegible] same [illegible] up [illegible] laws [illegible]

Faith in God.

The soul that rests its faith in God has a perfect and satisfying solution to all questions, relating to the origin and preservation of things, material and spiritual. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." In that single sentence the whole question of creation is solved. When the beginning was is of no importance. What was the exact *modus operandi* in creation, whether each thing was created separately, or whether by a single volition of the Divine will all were created at once, or whether by a series of evolutions through ages one species succeeded another, is of small import. So of many other questions relating to creation. Outside of this question all others are of no moment. Admitted that "GOD created the heavens and the earth," and the soul rests firmly and joyfully in the truth of a great First Cause, who made the heavens above us, and the earth beneath and around us, the air we breathe, our bodies, our souls, and created every relation whether between atom and atom, between thought and thought, or between star and star. When the soul lays hold of this fundamental truth it has rest and inspiration.

The faith that rests in God does not stop with the belief in his existence and creative power, but accepts also the revelation He has made of himself to man. There are many questions which relate to this revelation, which we must study, as for example its possibility—its probability; the antecedent conditions in man to receive it, the manner of giving it, and the many questions relating to the authority and preservation of the record. These questions are all necessary and give the broadest possible play to human ingenuity and knowledge. But faith in God, while it does not neglect these questions, steps to the front and grasps the revelation itself, and bids the soul feast upon and rejoice in its truths.

Who can recount the ineffable rest and joy of soul, that have come to the heart of humanity from the sacred pages of the Bible? How they warn and alarm the sinner; how they comfort and encourage the penitent; how their teachings adorn old age, and direct the footsteps of youth; how their words come as from the very heart of God and distil divine sympathy into the soul of the bereaved; how its promises have strengthened martyrs in every age, given hope to the despondent in every condition, sustained the broken-hearted widows as they have followed their loved ones to the tomb, and cast a halo of glory over death and the grave!

Faith in God means also faith in His over-ruling providence, whereby the soul finds a solution of all difficulties growing out of the imperfect administration of justice in this life. Herein lies the whole question of evil—its origin, nature, effects and actual or possible results. Reason can give no satisfactory solution for the existence of evil, or its consequences upon men's bodies and minds, and upon society and the world. The only solution is that God permits it and all its fearful consequences on the earth, so that in some way greater glory may come to him and to man. How this is to be no human wisdom can tell. We may theorize upon the basis of man's free moral agency; we may admit the fact of the atonement, by which the soul is saved from the effects of sin; but in the end, no matter what way we travel, we come to the insoluble problem—why is evil? Only faith in God can answer. Faith says *God lives*, and is infinite in power, in sympathy and duration, therefore, in some way, in His good time we shall understand these things. Who has not, over and over again in his experience, come to understand this? Afflictions have come, and our hearts have been smitten with anguish. We could give no reason why we should be the victim; the more we studied the matter, the greater was our perplexity. With tearful eyes we looked toward the heavens, and every star seemed to have been blotted out. We went to God in prayer, and broken and crushed in spirit, we cried for wisdom—and the answer came.

Bishop Merrill and "Colored" Methodists.

Our readers well remember our reference to a statement in the *Western Methodist* which made Bishop Merrill say he was in favor of all colored Methodists being in [illegible] church, and of our expression [illegible], that the Bishop had [illegible] misunderstood. The editor [illegible] *Western Methodist* wrote to [illegible] Merrill and asked him what [illegible]. In his reply the Bishop [illegible] ... that, if all [illegible] organiza[illegible]

better than in their present divided state. You suggested that I would want them all in our church. I said yes, but that I would not insist on that, if they wanted to be alone. This, you will observe, does not amount to an expression in favor of putting our own Methodist people out of our church and into another. I made no statement as to what I would prefer under existing facts. I believe it would be well for all Methodists, black, white, red, and brown, to be in one church; but it would not be fair to quote me as favoring an effort to consolidate all organizations, under existing conditions. I have an ideal picture of the best, but at the same time, I see such formidable difficulties in the way of its attainment that immediate efforts for its realization would appear preposterous. My heart beats in sympathy with all efforts to benefit colored Methodists, and until something better appears practicable, I am in favor of working our present methods with increasing zeal and persistence."

These statements of the Bishop are entirely in harmony with our understanding of what he said at the time. The editor of the *Western Methodist* in common with many other good men, in this Southern region, have a theory that all Methodists should be divided on the color line and one part be united in one great big "Colored" Methodist Church. It is not strange then that they catch at every straw, in word or act, which seems to favor that view. But such a theory will never be carried out. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has acted on that theory, but other churches will not follow its example. Besides, "Colored" Methodist Churches have their rights and preferences which would have to be consulted. And it strikes us that it does not come with very good grace from our Southern Methodist brethren, to give advice so freely touching the autonomy of other churches. Any talk of interfering with the present separate existence of that church is resisted with great vigor. Even the question of "fraternity" with the Methodist Episcopal Church is always carefully hedged about with protestations that organic union with that body is neither desirable nor possible. Bishop Merrill's advice is good. Work "present methods with increasing zeal and persistence."

The Letters of Generals Garfield and Arthur.

We publish General Garfield's letter of acceptance in full, and also an abstract of General Arthur's letter. We will publish General Hancock's letter when it appears.

General Garfield accepts cordially the platform adopted by the Republican Convention in Chicago which nominated him for the Presidency. He also emphasizes several important points; such as popular educations, the national finance, the public revenue, internal improvements, the doctrine of State supremacy, the Chinese question, and civil service. He repudiates the "pernicious" doctrine of State sovereignty, as does also General Arthur. Of the South General Garfield says:

> The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

Chrisman Hall.

Says the Atlanta *Advocate*: "Chrisman Hall is nearly completed. It will be ready for occupancy by the first of August. Soon after that date preparations for the next school year will be commenced, and the building will be furnished and occupied in ample time to receive the crowds of students who are expected to fill its halls. It is an elegant, commodious and double structure. The cost when furnished will be $30,000, and it is a splendid edifice for that amount of money. The whole Church may well be proud of it. But few ministers North or South in active service at this time enjoyed in their early days such opportunities for education as will be furnished here next year. Twenty years ago there were but few college buildings in America equal the Chrisman Hall. We doubt whether there is one in the State of Georgia now to compare with this, except Shorter College, at Rome. It ought to be, and we believe will be, filled with students at once."

An Emancipation Celebration.

A celebration, to commemorate the emancipation of 800,000 slaves in the British West Indies, will take place at the Fair Grounds on Monday, August 2d, 1880, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., and continuing throughout the day and evening.

An important epoch in connection with the colored race in America was the general emancipation of slaves in the West Indian Islands, from 1834 to 1838. It was incentive to the freedom of the African race in the United States and the precursor of emancipation throughout the world. This should be a gala day, not only of the colored people, but of all the lovers of freedom, and all friends of human progress, of every class and condition.

Invitations are extended to every colored organization in the State, whether religious, patriotic, benevolent, or social. Parties interested, in other States, are cordially invited to participate. Correspondence relative thereto should be held through the Corresponding Secretary of the General Committee, C. I. Dowden, Headquarters, St. James Chapel Hall, 35 Roman St., New Orleans, La.

Progress in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Arkansas, has a Public High School for colored pupils. Of the late closing exercises a daily, of that city, says:

> The galleries were set apart for the whites and were densely crowded, almost to suffocation, by the very best citizens of the city, both ladies and gentlemen; and we are sure that, being untrammeled and unbiased by the prejudices to color, they looked with pride and delight upon the superb evidences of education as manifested by the graduates of this institution of learning on the occasion.
>
> We hardly feel able to frame our sentences to give adequate expression to the impressions made upon our mind by the unusual spectacle.
>
> But there is one fact more patent to us than ever before, after patiently listening to the declamations and essays of these graduated pupils, as representatives of the race of Afric's sunny clime, whose lot has been cast among us, that the minds of those people are highly susceptible of intellect, culture, and training, which will not only redound to their moral and religious welfare, but be eventually a blessing to all civilization. Surely, "peace hath its victories no less renowned than war!"

The Chicago Post Office handled, during the year just ended, 4,250 tons of mail matter. Of this the letters weighed 264 tons; the postal cards, 33 tons; the circulars, 187 tons, and second class matter, newspapers, etc., 3,766 tons. Over 30,000,000 of letter and 10,500,000 postal cards were mailed. The letters and postals delivered by carriers numbered nearly 36,000,000. This office gives a net cash income to the government of $800,000 a year, and its receipts and disbursements amount annually to more than $10,000,000. Mr. Palmer is Post Master.

The Zulus will figure in history as victims of a British version of the Monroe doctrine. "Manifest Destiny" compelled their subjection. And now, the Briton who every morning says: "Let us go out and kill something," already is at home in his new hunting-ground—the bush of Zululand. This jungly, flower-bespread, lion-haunted wilderness has been the scene of many startling adventures, but of none more strange and interesting that that which befell a small Scottish lassie some years ago, and which is described and illustrated in the August *St. Nicholas*.

Rev. L. P. Cushman, Presiding Elder of the Houston district, Texas, writes July 20, speaking of the SOUTHWESTERN and says: "Those who take the paper like it much. Some can not read it, but their children can. Its influence in the homes of our people is just blessed. It speaks the truth in love. God bless the editor and God give his benediction to each copy and go with each one as it visits the homes of our people."

After Mordecai the Jew came to the throne of power, under King Ahasuerus, it is said, "Many of the people of the land became Jews;" that is, they changed their religion so as to be on the popular side in the kingdom. Everybody will say that was a weak and foolish thing to do. But how many thousands do the same thing to-day? Thousands of people, for business or pleasure, deny their religion in this day.

At noon last Sunday Dr. Tanner commenced the twenty-seventh day of his attempt to fast forty days. He was reported in good spirit and seemed quite strong. He had only taken five ounces of cold water for the previous twelve hours. He not only looks thinner, but has grown shorter. His apparent success is rather a psychological and physiological wonder, and of little or no practical value to mankind.

Mrs. Ellen E. Dickinson contributes to the *Midsummer Scribner* an account—including affidavits, a statement from Thurlow Weed, etc.—of the origin of the Mormon Bible, which, it is claimed, was written, in the form of a novel, by her great-uncle, Rev. Solomon Spalding. It is said this MS., with a few slight changes, was appropriated by Joseph Smith and his associates.

The Great Jackson Route keeps ahead in the railroad war now going on in cutting rates from New Orleans, northward and return. The latest rates are as follows:

Louisville and return	$19 50
Cincinnati and return	19 50
Indianapolis and return	20 00
Nashville and return	20 00
Chattanooga and return	20 00

These tickets are good until March 31st, 1881.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Miss Coffin has returned to her post as assistant in the editorial work of the *Methodist Advocate*.

—The *Methodist Advocate* in republishing from the SOUTHWESTERN the letter of Rev. H. Cordozo, written from Cincinnati, June 30, forgot to give the proper credit.

—Rev. A. J. Witherspoon, chaplain of the Presbyterian Seamen's Bethel in this city, has received the degree of D D. from Erskine College, at Due West, S. C.

—United States Consul, Hon. S. B. Packard, at Liverpool, England, gave a grand dinner July 4th to the leading American residents and ship captains of that city. The Mayor was present, with the principal officers of the city government.

—Judge Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," has received the degree of LL.D. from Rochester University. The Judge says he himself was the fool of whom he writes. The world would be much better if there were many more such fools.

—Miss Minnie Brakeman, daughter of Rev. N. L. Brakeman, of Northwest Indiana, and a musical graduate of Cincinnati Wesleyan College, has been tendered the principalship of the musical department of the Wesleyan University, Athens, Tenn.

—W. S. Kernan, whose pen made the Okolona *States* a conspicuous rebel newspaper for a season, was cowhided recently by Col. A. V. Harper, the proprietor, and the partnership dissolved. Mr. Kernan is now a paid correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*.

—The Philadelphia *Methodist* says: "During the vacation of Rev. Dr. Tiffany, the pulpit of Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church is to be supplied by William Ingraham Haven, son of the lamented Bishop Haven. Rev. W. I. Haven is a graduate of Wesleyan University."

—The fasting of Dr. Tanner, now going on in New York, recalls the case of Reuben Kelsey, of Albany, New York, who, under the delusion that he must not eat until God gave him an appetite, lived fifty-three days without food. He drank water daily. On the fifty-third day he died.

—We are shocked to learn by a private letter of the death of Rev. W. H. Miese, Pastor of Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati. He was sick but two days with something like the cholera morbus. His wife was East at the time adding to the sadness of the event. He died last Wednesday.

—Aaron Taylor, teacher of Piney Chapel school, writes from Plantersville, Texas, that his forty pupils have passed an examination of a very satisfactory kind. The closing exercises, consisting of speeches and songs, were well attended by the public. He thinks some of his pupils will soon be ready for the University at Marshall.

—The Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana University and A. and M. College met at Baton Rouge on the 2nd inst., and decided upon a thorough reorganization of the institution. All the chairs were declared vacant and the following officers were elected: President of the Faculty, Col. Samuel H. Lockett; Secretary of the Board, W. H. Goodale; Treasurer, B. F. H. Skolfield.

—The Donaldsonville *Chief* alluding to the removal of Col. James Lewis from the Naval office, and his support to Gen. Grant, says: "If a crusade is to be opened against the Republican leaders who had the manhood to stand up for the people without regard to the behests of the office holders, the semblance of a Republican organization may as well be abandoned, for it will be nothing but a hollow mockery and fraud."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The second quarterly love feast at Mt. Zion, New Orleans, Pastor King reports was largely attended and was a most enjoyable occasion. One member was received.

The second quarterly love feast at Wesley Chapel, New Orleans, Rev. Emperor Williams pastor, was attended by a large audience and many testified of the love of God shed abroad in their hearts.

A. Hilton, Cheneyville: "Held the second quarterly meeting on 10-11 inst. Baptized 7 children and 1 adult; 4 backsliders reclaimed; 118 persons partook of the Lord's supper. Paid the pastor $43 50, and had a good time."

E. P. Royal, New Orleans: "On the night of July 10, a vocal and instrumental concert was given by the LaHarpe Sunday-school, to raise money to purchase an organ. After the performance the many guests were invited to a repast in Lutheran Hall. We hope Mr. R. C. Barrow will revive us again with another and a similar concert."

Simpson Chapel, New Orleans, Rev. Henry Green, pastor: "The second quarterly meeting was held July 16. During the quarter $274 85 had been collected. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of Hon. J. Page, is in a flourishing condition. Three had been excluded from the church, and two received by letter, and four on probation. A debt of $900 incumbers the society, but pastor and people are full of courage."

N. D. Bosh, Simpson Chapel, New Orleans: "Our basket-meeting held Sunday before last was a grand success. The meeting was conducted under the leadership of Bro. Wm. McCay, one of our energetic stewards. It was opened about 11 o'clock by Bro. Morgan Fairfield, one of our gifted local preachers. Bro. Morgan indicated that he was fully master of his position. He was followed by several brethren who kept the church full of the true old Methodist fire until about five o'clock, when all marched over to the Cadiz street hall and participated in a fine lunch prepared by our generous sisters. The affair closed at night with a fine and most entertaining discourse from our amiable presiding elder, Dr. Hartzell, who looked as cheerful as though he was ready to enter the field anew. Father Green, our kind-hearted pastor, seemed, among others, to be exceedingly happy."

TENNESSEE.

G Baber, Galway: "My work is in a good condition. My elder could not be present on the third round, because his family were all down in bed. Two of his family died. But we raised his money just the same as if he had been there. My people are growing stronger spiritually."

H. W. Key, Murfreesboro: "I made an appeal through the SOUTHWESTERN to the members of the Tennessee Conference for aid in completing our much needed brick church, only the following named brethren of said conference have responded: Rev. John Seay, $25; Rev. J. Braden, $5. Brethren please read and do likewise. Remember the work is the Lord's and we are His."

A. Burdette, Clifton: "Our quarterly meeting was held April 10-11, by Rev. W. S. Butler. He preached well, and we gave him a collection of $23. We will pay our bishop this month. Benevolent collections are good. We are going to build two churches, one at Waynesboro, and one at Clifton. Will have all the lumber on hand this week. Presiding elder W. S. Butler has asked the Church Extension society to aid us. I hope he will send the money in time. We ask all of our people to assist us, and to send the money to Dr. Braden, at Nashville, or to me at Waynesboro."

Cleveland, Tennessee, is a beautiful town in a productive and prosperous section of country. Our church was organized there soon after the war, and in 1871 a neat and commodious house of worship was built at a cost of about $4,000, the Board of Church Extension donating $100 and loaning $900 for the purpose. The house was dedicated by Bishop Merrill at the session of the Holston Conference in that place, with a debt of $600 besides the $900 due the Loan Fund. The floating debt was paid as soon as could have been expected, but it was not practicable to meet the loan for some years. Interest had accumulated till the amount was formidable, but during the past few months $200 have been paid, and, having begun a good work, the pastor, Rev. J. S. Hill, believed that it was possible to settle the entire amount, and since the last session of the conference he has been devoting time and effort to this end, and is likely to make a complete success.—*Methodist Advocate.*

TEXAS.

Geo. W. Norris, Marshall: "We have just closed a protracted meeting. The result is 1 convert and 12 accessions. Bro. W. L. Molloy was with us, and preached some excellent sermons."

Mack Henson, San Antonio: "From the failure of crops last year we will not hold a district conference on San Antonio district this year. We therefore advise the pastors in each charge to have camp meetings, and protracted meetings, etc. Success to our church in its every department. Intend to urge the collections of the Bishop's claims with increased amounts."

G. R. Smith, Alleyton: "Bro. E. E. Cooper, our preacher in charge held a protracted meeting, commencing on the 3d and ending on the 10th; had a glorious time. It seemed that God was indeed present, and the meeting was something comparative to a fire in a cane brake. Sixteen converts came before the church to relate their experience; 30 joined on probation, and three were baptized. Our hearty thanks are extended to the citizens of Alleyton for their courtesies to our visiting brethren. Some were accommodated by members of the Missionary Baptist church. May God bless them. Bros. L. Carper and J. Carnes gave us great aid."

MISSISSIPPI.

W. McDonald, Starkville: "My protracted meeting is in session. 3 backsliders reclaimed and 3 conversions. Rev. D. McLachlan held my second quarter on the 10th. We had a glorious time."

J. C. Skinner, New Midway: "Our presiding elder, L. Bradford, was with us on the 10th and 11th. We had a glorious time of it. Administered the Lord's supper to 57. Collection, $9 85. This was our Elder's second visit."

L. Echolls, Waynesboro circuit: "I preached a missionary sermon at Mt. Levy church, Sunday June 27, to the Sunday-school. The bible class numbers 26, the A B C class 30, or a total of 56. I find the school in a prosperous condition, and well advanced. Heretofore they have not been instructed to give collections for missionary purposes. I collected $2. They expressed themselves willing to give that amount monthly. In my evening services I was assisted by Bro. H. Davenport."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius began on the 25th.

The betrothal of Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, and the Princess Zoorka, of Montenegro, is officially announced.

The *Workingmen's Union Advocate* of New Orleans, is a new and vigorous paper. It has safely passed its first quarter.

The college and Methodist Church, at Harrison, Ark., were burned by an incendiary Wednesday night, 21 inst.

A contract for the construction, of the New Orleans Pacific railroad has been signed, which insures the completion of that road before January 1, 1882.

Extensive preparations are being made to manufacture refined sugars at two well known plantations on upper bayou Teche, in St. Martin. We refer to Gen. Alex. DeClout's place and to the Keystone.—*Morgan City Review.*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says a South Carolina Confederate soldier recently filed an application for a pension on the regular pension office blanks. So he will be likely to be first to be served when the Confederate soldiers are pensioned by the National Government.

In the official report of the Superintendent of the South Carolina penitentiary the disastrous effects of the chain-gang system is fully shown in the statement that the death rate of the long-term convicts is sixty-six per cent. greater than at Andersonville during the war.

The Montenegrins attacked the Albanians near Cernanlz. They killed thirty-two persons and carried off a quantity of cattle to Cettinje. Prince Nikita ordered the restitution of the cattle. The prince has also ordered a levy of men between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

The Treasury Department says if, now that fraudulent coloration is clearly known, imposters persist in attempting to pass fraudulent sugars below their true grade, the department will not be satisfied with merely collecting the duties, but will seize the sugar for forfeiture.

The students of Paris gave a soiree in honor of amnestied Communists. Henri Rochefort and M Blanqui were present. Violent speeches were made, eulogizing the Commune and its defenders, demanding a European republic, annihilation of kings and a social revolution.

Instead of shut doors in liquor saloons on Sundays, the new Massachusetts law now orders open windows all day long. All curtains, wooden screens, stained glass, or ground-glass doors and windows must come down or stand aside, so that everybody can see what is going on or going down within.

A couple of colored men who had been arrested in Tunica county, Miss., for murder, while being conveyed to Hernando were taken from the officers by a body of masked men. The men were afterwards found with their throats cut from ear to ear, their bowels protruding from numberless knife wounds, and a rope around their necks.

About 500 colored teachers are now employed in the public schools of Virginia. Until recently there has been a strong prejudice against employing them at all. In Lynchburg only four are employed and in Petersburg none have ever been employed. A State Normal Institute is now held annually for the colored teachers of the State.

In New Jersey, in one of the Methodist churches, the preacher made some assertion that displeased one of the audience, who rose in great fury and told the minister he lied. Arrested for having disturbed religious worship, he was discharged by the Judge because Methodists are in the habit of responding "Amen," and "glory," and therefore it was not disorderly to make such response as he had done.

A. F. Bissell, Inspector of Customs at Velasco, Brazoria county, Texas, reports to the Treasury Department that he has been compelled to leave his post because he made a speech at a Republican meeting. He asserts that he was informed that a party of 25 [illegible] had decided to take him from his house in the night and hang him. The United States District Attorney is making an investigation.

Says the Leavenworth, (Kan.) *Times*, of July 16: "Prof. Fi[illegible] patrick, who has just returned from a visit to St. Louis, Cincinnati, [illegible] Chicago, says that Senator Logan has induced Gen. Grant to take the stump in Indiana, and he [illegible] deliver a few speeches in that [illegible] during the coming campaign. [illegible] not apprehended that [illegible] General's speeches will be [illegible] to telegraph, but it certainly is [illegible] fact that he will deliver tell[illegible] sledge-hammer blows and assure [illegible] victory for the Republicans in the Hoosier State this Fall.

An ice-water fountain for the use of the public has been placed in one of the recesses of the New York post office building. The tank bears the inscription, "Free ice water, by the Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation." An attendant [illegible] placed in charge of the fountain and glass tumblers are provided for the free use of the public. The intense heat which has prevailed for several weeks has been pro[illegible]cative of thirst, and the Moderation Society, in providing free ice water, has done indirect work in the cause of temperance.

Gen. Grant says: "I can [illegible] without hesitation, I will give G[illegible] field my hearty support. [illegible] no reason why any Repub[illegible] should not vote for Garfield. [illegible] know him to be a man of [illegible] thoroughly accomplished, and [illegible] upright man. I have [illegible] against Gen. Hancock, but G[illegible] is the man for the office." [illegible] nied the report that he [illegible] plained of Conkling and Lo[illegible] ing deceived him. He had [illegible] no letter from either of them, [illegible] before or after the convention, [illegible] his return to America. He said [illegible] all men, Conkling and Logan [illegible] the last for him to find fault [illegible] and he felt prouder of the 312 [illegible] stood by him than if he had [illegible] the nomination by unfair mea[illegible]

Letter from Yazoo City.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., July [illegible]

DEAR EDITOR—Doubtless [illegible] of your readers in Mississippi [illegible] be glad to learn that on last [illegible] bath the new brick church in Y[illegible] City was dedicated for divine [illegible] ship. We had a very pleasant [illegible] profitable time. The services [illegible] sisted of an early morning [illegible] meeting, Sabbath-school at 9 [illegible] preaching at 11 a. m. by one of [illegible] local preachers, dedication [illegible] at 3 p. m. by the presiding [illegible] which was followed by a [illegible] collection, after which the [illegible] was dedicated. At night the [illegible] tor, Bro. Barney, preached [illegible] congregations were quite lar[illegible] rain interfered somewhat. [illegible] Moore, presiding elder of the [illegible] E. Church, was in town to ho[illegible] quarterly meeting but kin[illegible] pended his services, and [illegible] present and took part with [illegible] The pastor of the Baptist c[illegible] was also present, and Bro. [illegible] ons, in charge of the Benton [illegible] The church is built of [illegible] 65x35 and 27 feet high. It [illegible] story building and when [illegible] will consist of lecture room, [illegible] two class rooms below, and [illegible] ence room above. The [illegible] room is completed except [illegible] overhead and plastering. [illegible] people have struggled hard [illegible] the church and have done [illegible] things considered. The d[illegible] been changed at a cost [illegible] $30, and is now in trust fo[illegible] E. Church, just as it shou[illegible] been at the first. Bro. B[illegible] working like a hero clearing [illegible] old debts, seeks to elevate [illegible] ple and build up the ch[illegible] has the confidence of the [illegible]

L. BRA[illegible]

Tennessee [illegible].

DEAR EDITOR—Please [illegible] Freedmen's collection from [illegible] circuit, by Rev. O. Gr[illegible] Summerfield circuit, by [illegible] Bullington, $1. Rev. J[illegible] a superannuary prea[illegible] Tennessee conference, has [illegible] to repair damages on [illegible] street church in this c[illegible] to help build our new [illegible] Murfreesboro. Rev. I[illegible] is resting a short time [illegible] ville. His health is [illegible]

J. [illegible]

Nashville, Tenn., July 11, [illegible]

The Late General Conference and the Colored Bishop Question.

The following is a letter from Prof. J. B. Wilkins, of Oxford, Miss., to J. W. Shumpert, of Grenada, delegate to the late General Conference at Cincinnati:

I have noticed with a good deal of interest your untiring efforts in behalf of your race in the attempt to secure a colored bishop. I have noticed with regret the constant defeat which has met your efforts. And I have prayed that you might be successful and the thousands of colored members who long for a representative on the Episcopal board might be satisfied in seeing a member of our race placed there. But no, the hope is not well founded for we see opposition to the negro even in this as plainly as in any other of the acts of partiality committed by those who ought to be, and say they are our best friends. This, I claim, is religious proscription.

It is probably urged that there are none competent, intellectually. But that argument is too small to pit against a D.D. or even an A. M. or B. D. from one of her own schools or universities (so-called). For if, upon the conferring of degrees, the school signifies nothing, most assuredly the pretense of educating the scholars there is a greater sin than the failure to elect a bishop.

It is probably urged that we should not desire a bishop because we are black, and are told very often that the M. E. Church knows no man by color or nationality.

This is very good talk, but the logic is, judging their action by their words, for this is the way they argue this point, if nationality has anything to do with the bishop question the Germans ought to be claiming one.

You see the feebleness of this argument is that the Germans ought to claim one, but they do not. Therefore the negro who should claim one also on the same grounds must not because the Germans do not: as much as to say, the chances for a negro bishop in the M. E. Church are based upon whatever grounds the Germans have, and at the same time they say, "no race—no nationality." But note you the scheming herein. When we wish a bishop we are told of the Germans not having one of their race; and when the Germans want one they are told of the negroes not having one of their race, and thus the sinning turns against each nationality in the same manner and the result is the same on both sides.

Now, within a few years the M. E. Church has collected for Shaw University about $25,000 or $30,000. This amount has been expended, no doubt, for educational purposes, and yet not one, though he be a D.D., has education enough to preside at an annual conference, and sit in counsel with many of "the wise men" on the welfare of this great Church. This is preposterous, and I claim as you did, that the future prosperity of the church among the colored people demanded the election of a bishop of African descent.

Allow me, dear brother Shumpert, to compliment you on your efforts to secure this important advancement of our representative men in the ecclesiastical department, and I hope your failure to succeed this time will not deter you from making more bold and daring steps in the future; for, dear brother, it is my honest belief that you should have one, and you believe it; so God, no doubt, has intended you for the instrument to work it up. Your words are galling, and your efforts will be more availing as the people of our race become more intelligent.

There is no ground in the world for the M. E. Church to refuse the election of a bishop of color, except that of prejudice, and I defy any of those who oppose it to give me in writing the reason why they do not favor it. * * * * * * * *

Oxford, Miss., July 17, 1880.

Tubercular Phthisis.

BY JOHN M. HOWE, M. D.

As fatal as is pulmonary consumption, yet there is no disease within the range of the possible of cure if it be seasonably dealt with. The late F. H. [illegible], M. D., of London, Eng., whose skill the writer is indebted for his life, made lung diseases a specialty, [illegible] a long life, and after extensive emigration, being in his [illegible] years of a lung [illegible] deeply mortified at the failure of all medical treatment. [illegible] fatal of all diseases, experimenting with [illegible] vapors hot [illegible] poured down in the throat, [illegible] all means the purest common air in the disease was [illegible] remedy, the [illegible] emotionally and [illegible] recommended [illegible] too large, or [illegible] taken [illegible] deeply [illegible] all diseases be [illegible]

[illegible] Folks' Corner.

CHILD'S PRAYER.

[illegible] FROM THE GERMAN "MUIDE [illegible]"

[illegible] I am, at the close of day,
[illegible] to rest, but first I'll pray—
[illegible]ly Father, may Thine eye
[illegible] my head watch very nigh.

[illegible] the wrong this day I've done,
[illegible] Jesus' sake—Thine own dear Son;
[illegible] may His blood, once shed for me,
[illegible] all that's sinful set me free.

[illegible] parents, brothers, sisters dear,
[illegible] whom I love both far and near;
[illegible] all Thy children, great and small,
[illegible] Thee, Father of us all.

[illegible] wounded hearts, and eyes that weep,
[illegible] rest, and peace, and gentle sleep;
[illegible] o'er the gloom of heathen skies
[illegible] soon the Star of Bethlehem rise."

—*Times of Refreshing.*

Ant Associations.

[illegible] associative industry of ants [illegible] wonder and admiration [illegible] earliest ages. That some [illegible] winged among swarms of [illegible] individuals was a fact [illegible] could not escape the most cur[illegible] observation; but so little have [illegible] to know about these other [illegible] worlds of sentient life, so [illegible] imitating our own, and [illegible] appealing the more to our [illegible], that it was not till the [illegible] century that the Dutch [illegible], Swammerdam, first as[illegible] by dissection that the [illegible] individuals were the males [illegible], and that the others [illegible] females, and, in fact, [illegible] to that despised class of [illegible] by which so much use[illegible] is done in the human as [illegible] in the insect world. It [illegible] as if suppressed in[illegible] of sex in nature were in[illegible] supply the finest poten[illegible] of stored-up force. In [illegible] females the organs of [illegible] remain in a rudiment[illegible]. Some individuals, how[illegible] fertile; but, strange to [illegible] only capable of produc[illegible]. The queen, or fertile [illegible] brought up, as in [illegible] bees, upon different [illegible] we have no direct [illegible] of this fact with regard [illegible] John Lubbock is dis[illegible] it because, as he [illegible] hundreds, I might [illegible] of workers have [illegible] my nests, and a large [illegible] a single queen [illegible] is any one of [illegible] sterile females [illegible] the workers, [illegible] of building, [illegible] feeding the [illegible] add, in [illegible] feminine [illegible] belongs. *Formica* [illegible]

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father, Thomas Duncan, who was sent to Texas during the war. Any information of him will be thankfully received by addressing me at Holly Springs, Miss.

W. M. PARKS.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my father, George Ford, who was owned by Tom Ford. Mother's name is Mary; my name is Clara. We belonged to Col. B. M. Terrill. I was about two years old when father was taken away. Please address me at Aberdeen, Miss.

KATIE TERRILL.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my brother, John Lee Webb, who left here the last of June 1879, and said that he was going to the Mississippi bottoms, and from the time he left nothing has been heard from him. If any one can give any information of him please address me at College Hill, Lafayette Co., Miss.

J. G. WEBB.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, Dick Woods, who left me in Alabama in 1875. He was the father of six children when he left. Mother had six children, Dick, Prince Gussett, Peter, Martha, Milly and Betty Woods. The last time I heard of brother he was in Lowndes county, Alabama. Address me at Clinton, Hinds Co., Miss.

PETER WOODS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, Lucy Wade, who belonged to one Davis, in Summit, Miss. Davis sold her to Cooney McCray and McCray carried her, with her son and daughter, to Texas. I have heard from her once. She was then in Galveston, Texas. Her son was named Bolden and her daughter Martha Wade. The Davises were named Hnah and Bab. Hnah married a Miss Cage, and Bab a Miss Penny. Mother's husband, Sam Wade, died during the war at Woodville, La. The last time I heard from mother was during the war, and she said that Martha was dead. My name before I was married was Rebecca Wade. Address me at Baton Rouge, La.

REBECCA BELL.

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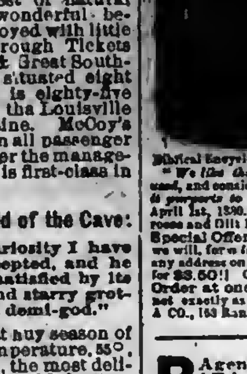

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VOL. 15—NO. 32. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 418.

the Bible lesson;" "How to teach

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Freedman under Persecution.

BY DANIEL WISE, D. D.

No reflective white man can look on the condition of his colored brethren without mingled feelings of joy and sympathy. He is glad because the national will has transformed them from "chattels personal" into men. He is grieved because, though free, they are still sufferers. They still have to carry more or less of ignorance and servile vices as the burdensome entails of their previous condition. They have also to suffer from the scorn, the indignities and the political persecutions heaped upon them by that large portion of Southern society which is banded together by a purpose that, though free in the eyes of the law, the colored race shall not exercise the rights of free men. These things, with what they imply, are heavy trials, calling for the sympathy, the prayers and the assistance of every Christian philanthropist.

There is, however, a bright side to the case of the freedman. His condition, though desperate in some instances, is not hopeless. Compared with what it was before the proclamation of Lincoln broke his chains, it is like the beginning of a bountiful harvest after a long period of famine. Then he was lying prostrate with the slave holder's iron heel upon his breast. Now he is on his feet, master of himself, and in possession of many of the means of self improvement. Though still greatly wronged, he is no longer crushed. The walls of his old prison house are broken down and the highways of culture and progress are more or less open to him. Surely there is reason for rejoicing in this marvellous change for the better in his relations to society!

But he still has to suffer? Yes, and it is quite likely that his wrongs will not be entirely redressed until after the present generation of his oppressors has passed into eternity. Slave holding vices have eaten like rust into the heart of the Southern white men, and will probably adhere to them while life lasts. It will require years of freedom and a new generation of white men reared in free society to beget the virtues of toleration and respect for the rights of others which characterize free communities. Hence, as we have said, the wrongs of the freedmen, though they will be gradually mitigated, will not wholly cease for years to come.

But even with this in prospect the freedman need not despair. There is a discipline in suffering manfully endured, which develops strength and beauty in the character of him who suffers. In point of fact there is no other way to develop strength, either in the individual or in a race, but by subjecting it to hardship. It required forty years of hardship in the wilderness to fit the emancipated Israelites to become the conquerors of the Philistines of Palestine. The American people would never have been what they are but for the toils and hardships involved in making this vast continent fit to be the seat of civilized communities. All history demonstrates the practical truth that the endurance of hardship is the condition of highly developed character. This law does not justify persecutors, but it suggests to the sufferers the fact that even their [illegible] have compensations [illegible] oppressors destroy themselves by their own vile deeds, their victims may, if they suffer in the spirit of Christ, gain elements of character which will in the end raise them above their adversaries.

The lesson of this truth for the freedman is patience. He may fret, despair, grow reckless, dissipated, unprincipled, ambitious of what he foolishly calls "preferment" in church and State, and neglectful of his personal improvement; or he may bravely bear the ills from which at present he can not escape, practice Christian virtues, cultivate his mind, be humble yet self respectful, and thus rise to a high standard of manhood. If the former course be his choice, his race will long continue to be despised; if he adopt the latter, the period of his hardships will be shortened. God and good men will contend for him. Public opinion will speak for him. His adversaries will be made ashamed, and his lot in the land will more speedily be the same as that of his white brethren. When Jesus foretold the persecutions which were to befall his disciples, he said to them: "In patience possess ye your souls." Were he to speak from Heaven to persecuted freedmen, would he not repeat this divine counsel?

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

What Becomes of Our Graduates.

BY DR. J. W. HARMON.

What a vast difference between the outset and the outcome of the lives of thousands of young men in this country, growing out of the unregarded fact, perhaps, that there is a strong propensity to vice in every man's nature, which, if not counteracted and held in abeyance by the strict principles of inculcated virtue, or eradicated by firm religious principles and faith, may eventually launch out into debauched morals and depraved consciences.

But, since nothing can happen without an adequate cause, we have been led to inquire what becomes of the mighty host of young graduates, annually sent out from the colleges and universities, who fail to measure themselves up to the standard of their advantages and splendid opportunities offered in these days of opulent educational advantages? How many brilliant young men, gifted and nobly endowed, who, having laid the foundations for their future usefulness and honor, by a polished education, have ventured out upon the theatre of active life with high hopes of success, with vigorous intellects and unstained morals, hidding fair to rise to posts of eminence and fame, and yet have utterly failed, as the years have rolled on, to be mentioned in the roll of honor or called upon to occupy commanding and influential positions in the world. Alas, how few of this great number ever meet the expectation of their friends, and engrave their names among the great, the wise and the good, an honor to the race and the pride of their country. What is the cause of such sad failures among the thousands of our graduates?

What has caused the fatal shipwreck of superior advantages, brilliant hopes and fond anticipations? Philosophize as you will about this matter, there is one cause that stands in sharp outline, and should challenge the attention of all thoughtful men, and that is the acquired habit of social drinking, ending at last, in thousands of cases, in the confirmed habit of intemperance and blasted reputations. The usage of social drinking, endorsed by the example of men high in authority in State and church, is the fatal rock on which thousands of brilliant young men are wrecked. By stealthy degrees, and all unconscious of the change, they come at last to be dull and strangely clouded in their intellects, mean, degraded and skeptical in their discourse, and sordid and vulgar in their practices. We say, by degrees these young men of noble promise lost their keen sense of honor in the wine-cup of degradation; by degrees they flagged in their plans and purposes; by degrees they remitted in their labor of industry, study and research; and then loathing the details of business and patient toil, gave themselves up to the calls of sensual delights and lascivious pleasures. Having thus blunted the sensibilities of their once noble natures, they let slip those generous principles and lofty aspirations that once inspired them; they let slip those Christian principles, the only sheet-anchor of safety in the vigor of youthful manhood, and were shorn of all moral power and virtue. The great thoughts that once gave spur and incentive to their actions, and the inspiring desire to accomplish noble deeds not being cherished, they suppose all to be drowned in the cup of an inglorious intoxication.

And now, with smirched characters, and reputations dishonored, they engage themselves more in midnight debauchery than in the highest achievements of intellect or patriotic endeavor. It would seem, indeed, as if the height of their ambition is to be good judges of liquor, discourse on its age, bead and aroma, and then complete their shame in orgies with painted cyprians "whose ways lead to death and whose steps take hold on hell."

Perhaps with an insane infatuation, and smarting with impecuniousness they seek the card table to procure the means for further debauchery, and shuffle for infamy at the very gate of perdition itself.

Oh, let the tocsin of alarm be sounded all along the lines of the Christian workers, save the graduates of our colleges and universities! We write with feeling on this subject, because out of the large class who emerged with the writer from the college halls and from under the teachings of a noted President, all fill the dishonored grave of drunkenness save two.

Three, the Sacred Number.

A friend hands us the following, gleaned from various sources. It will be read with interest:

When the world was created, says an old writer, we find land, water and sky; sun, moon and stars. In every thing divine there is a first, a middle and a last. The Divine Trinity. The past, present and future represent the infinite circle of existence—creation, redemption and regeneration. Love, wisdom and use. Will, understanding and action. The human mind is distinguished into three regions, from the highest of which man regards God; from the second or middle, the world; and from the third or lowest, himself. Man is capable of thinking analytically, rationally and spiritually. There are three conditions for man—the earth, heaven and hades. In the Brahminical faith the three fold powers of Brahma are expressed in Brahma, the creator; Vishnu, the preserver, and Siva, the destroyer of life. There were three patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Abraham entertained three angels. Jehovah called Samuel three times, and Samuel ran three times to Eli, and Eli understood him the third time. Isaiah, the prophet, was commanded to go naked and barefoot three years. David said to Jonathan that he would hide himself in the field three days, and Jonathan afterwards shot three arrows at the stone, and David, lastly, bowed himself three times before Jonathan. Elijah prostrated himself three times on the widow's son. Elijah commanded to pour water on the burnt offering three times. Jonah was in the whale's belly three days and three nights. Daniel was thrown into a den with three lions for praying three times a day. Shadrack, Meshack and Abednego were secure from the flames of the furnace. Job had three friends. Those famous dreams of the baker and butler were to come to pass in three days. Sampson deceived Delilah three times before she discovered the source of his strength. St. Paul speaks of faith, hope and charity three times. The ten commandments were delivered on the third day. Peter denied his Savior thrice. Jesus said three times unto Peter, "Lovest thou me?" Jesus said, "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up again." Jesus prayed three times in the garden of Gethsemane. Our Savior passed three days in the tomb, and rose on the third day. In mythology there were three graces—Cerberus, with his three heads; Neptune, holding his three-toothed staff; the oracle of Delphi, cherished with veneration, and the nine Muses sprang from the three. The three Fates—Fate, Inexorable Fate, under the form of three old women, Clotho, Lachesis and Autropos, one holding the distaff while another spun the thread of human life, and Antropos closed the earthly career of each by cutting with her scissors the mortal thread. Nature has three kingdoms—animal, vegetable and mineral. Three elements—air, fire and water. Morning, noon and night. We have fish, flesh and fowl; male, female and offspring. Trees grow their leaves in three. There is a three-leaved clover. Every ninth wave is a grand swell. The majority of mankind die at thirty-three. There is the three fold form of art—painting, sculpture and literature. From the number three arise 6, 12, 24, 72, 144, 1440, 000, which numbers also have the same signification as the number three has, because they arise from this simple number by multiplication. There are three things which follow each other in order—End, Cause, and Effect, and it is well known in the learned world that the end is nothing unless it regards the efficient cause; and that the end together with this cause are nothing, unless they produce the effect. Geometry teaches that nothing can be complete, or perfect, except it be a trine, for a geometrical line is nothing, unless it becomes an area, and an area is nothing unless it becomes a body. Witness the power of the wedge. It is common for three to be a lucky number. The world is governed by three things—Wisdom, Authority, and Appearances. Wisdom is for thoughtful people, authority for rough people, and appearances for the great mass of superficial people who can look only at the outside.

Letter from Kansas.

NORTH TOPEKA, June 11, 1880.

FRANK J. KERR—The other day in opening some packages we came on a coat marked with your name. I laid it aside until some nice little boy could be found to whom the coat could be given. To-day a little boy named Lewis Lee came in to get some clothing. His mother died a few weeks ago, and although he is only nine years old he helps his father by taking care of the youngest children.

He is a very good boy, and you should have seen how happy he looked when we gave him the clothing. I do not know what these poor people would have done had it not been for the kind friends in the East, who have sent supplies for their use. There are so many of them in Kansas that it is hard for all to find work.

These little colored boys and girls are very anxious to learn; sometimes I think they learn faster than white children, but I suppose the reason is they have not had the advantages before, and now that they do have them, they are eager to improve by it. I hope you will continue to be interested in those poor children. A few days ago several ragged little boys came to me and said: "Miss Lizzie we want you to give us some clothes. We is goin' to speak the last day of school, and we wants to be kinder fixed up." I asked them if it would help them to speak their piece? "Yes, marm, a heap," was the reply; and I expect it did.—*Lizzie Officer, in Salem (O.) Republican.*

A Chinese Temple Turned into a "Jesus Chapel!"

A large Chinese heathen temple has lately been turned into a Christian place of worship in the north of China. At a place called Shih-chia-tang the missionaries, Stanley and Smith, looked at the gulley where, at the dead of night, the gods were hustled in. The summer rains had caused a bit of a large god to crumble off. The men call it "divine mud!" as the missionaries took up a handful of the moistened clay, and threw it down, saying, "Dust to dust, mud to mud!"

The temple looks very pleasant in its changed character. The two large bells now call the people to worship the living God, instead of calling the idol, as they supposed, from his feasts and slumbers. In the front temple quaint pictures of flying spirits and genii, painted on the walls, still remain. The larger temple makes a very neat mission chapel, with its whitened walls and scarlet painted posts and beams. The wooden incense-table has been cut down into a preaching-table, and the benches are made from the platform which supported the larger idols. On the temple front hangs a large tablet, with "Jesus Chapel" in beautiful Chinese characters, replacing the old Taoist sign.

This temple now stands a distinct witness to the truth that God is a Spirit, and from time to time his glorious gospel is proclaimed in it. The villagers and wayside travelers have as yet much of the truth to learn.

The total population of Minnesota is 780,072.

General News Items.

Gen. Burrow's brigade at Candahar was annihilated by Ayoob Khan's forces.

Joe's steam mill, at Hungerford, Mich., was destroyed by fire on the 27th. Loss, $75,000.

A hail storm in the the vicinity of Steven's Point, Wis., covered the ground to the depth of several inches with hailstones of great size. Over 100 farms were cleared entirely of hay and grain.

At Middletown, Conn., while the officers of the Savings Bank were at dinner, three or four men entered the building, engaged the clerks in business at the counter while accomplices entered the vault and carried off $85,000 in cash, $20,000 in government bonds, and $40,000 in South Carolina bonds.

Mr. Dixon, brother of the man murdered by Barksdale in Yazoo, Miss., last year, recently visited his native place, and while there expressed the opinion and the hope that Garfield would be elected. He was at once notified that men will not be tolerated in that place who express such sentiments. The Yazoo *Herald* notified Mr. Dixon editorially that such opinions were not wanted there. The *Herald* is very enthusiastic for Gen. Hancock.—*Boston Journal.*

Capt. Williams, of the brigantine Sarah Carney, of Hilifax, N. S., from Turk's Island, reports that shortly before he sailed a Cuban insurgent general, with forty followers, were landed at Turk's Island by the mail steamer from Hayti, bound to New York. They had escaped from Cuba to Hayti in a small vessel, and were closely pursued by a Spanish man-of-war. While at that place their money and property were confiscated, and they were ordered by the Haytian authorities to leave. The Cubans then got aboard the mail steamer and were landed at Turk's Island. Shortly after their landing there a Spanish war vessel arrived and demanded the surrender of the Cubans, which the Governor of Turk's Island refused.

A Constantinople dispatch says: The extraordinary Cabinet council to-day, Tuesday, completed the reply to the collective note of the powers. In the evening the Sultan's irade was issued approving the text of the reply. The Minister of Foreign Affairs then signed it, and it was handed to the ambassadors the same evening. The reply, which is vigorously worded, is substantially the same as the previous version, which was given as follows: "It points out that article 24 of the treaty of Berlin merely expressed a wish for and authorized the powers to offer mediation, not arbitration. It declares that the decision of the recent conference gives Greece more territory than protocol 13 of the treaty of Berlin indicated, and that the proposed cession includes positions which it is impossible for Turkey to surrender."

Brig. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, who accompanied the ex-Empress Engenie to Zululand, has sent to the papers a description of the death of the Prince Imperial, collected from independent narratives of eighteen of the Zulus who participated in the attack on the Prince's party. These narratives show that the attacking party numbered forty, twelve of whom followed the Prince, eight of them being immediately concerned in his death. The Zulus, having surrounded the Prince's party, fired and rushed on them as they were mounting. The Prince, not having succeeded in mounting, ran alongside his horse until it broke away. The Prince followed the horse in the donga until being closely pressed by his pursuers, he turned upon them, in the words of the Zulus, "like a lion at bay." Being struck by an assegai inside the left shoulder, he rushed at the nearest opponent, who fled. Another Zulu then fired at the Prince when only ten yards from him. The Prince fired his pistol and faced his rapidly increasing foes, until menaced from his right and rear, and struck by another assegai, he regained the level on which he had first stood in the donga, where he was speedily surrounded. He seized an assegai, which had been thrown at him. In struggling with his terrified horse his sword had fallen from its scabbard, and with this assegai he defended himself against seven or eight [illegible] who state that they did not leave close on him until [illegible] exhausted on his hips.

[illegible] work among freedmen

SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

[illegible]DAY, AUGUST 5, 1880.

A Few Plain Words to Our Preachers.

[illegible] publishers of the SOUTHWESTERN we [illegible] a few plain words to the preach[illegible] for the paper. Our [illegible] year ended June 30, and at that [illegible] made up from the books a [illegible] all receipts and expenditures [illegible] previous twelve months. We also [illegible] complete table made of all bills due [illegible] comparing year with year we can [illegible] what each preacher does for the [illegible] preachers, no matter where [illegible] send good cash lists of [illegible] Other preachers, no matter [illegible] appointments, never do [illegible] Others are always running in [illegible] pay, or if they do, [illegible] bill thrown off. Where [illegible] are poor and have taken [illegible] the paper and have lost by [illegible] removal or dishonesty of sub[illegible] always are ready to make due [illegible] There are also agents who col[illegible] and keep it, and when their at[illegible] to it, FORGET that they [illegible] There are not many of this [illegible] are some in every confer[illegible]

[illegible], our books classify the [illegible] SOUTHWESTERN into several [illegible]

[illegible] the GOOD AGENTS. Every [illegible] class have lists of sub[illegible] pay for them and send [illegible] promptly. No matter [illegible] they always do [illegible] MEN WE SEE BY THE [illegible] GENERALLY ARE [illegible] People support the [illegible] their good and [illegible] man who cir[illegible] is doing good. [illegible] FOR NOTHING [illegible] good the appoint[illegible] was at that place [illegible] class never does [illegible] It is sometimes [illegible] a year from them to [illegible]

[illegible] who get LARGE [illegible] PAY. Many of these [illegible] the names are sent [illegible] is done, and toward [illegible] or say at Confer[illegible] money and can[illegible] persuaded that a good [illegible] careless and do not [illegible] people who want [illegible] for it will pay for [illegible] a time. But if an [illegible] does not intend [illegible] at once write us and [illegible] the list. [illegible] we might name [illegible] ones. Brother, [illegible] you belong? [illegible] put a good [illegible] you save and [illegible] you your own [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & HOWE.

[illegible]

Cabinet Councils.

The secret unspoken thoughts, the latent hidded affections, the invisible desires, and the determining will, these attributes and powers of the mind in executive session, constitute the cabinet councils of the soul, and make men's characters what they really are, independent of the outward polish of their demeanor, and separate from the formal professions of their lips.

For it must be confessed, that men may soar to heaven with angels in theory and professions, and actually consort with devils in secret thoughts, desires, and in the practices of their souls. What is there to hinder the deception and successfully mask the hypocrisy, when men know that their conscious inner life—the secret mental life of the soul—lies beyond the reach of moral inspection by all human observers; that they can cherish the most corrupt humors in the transactions and play of their thoughts, indulge in the vilest whispers of fancy, and turn loose the reigns of the most vicious imaginations, and revel without let or hindrance in these conscious cabinet councils of the soul, and laugh to scorn all external spectators. Because they know there is no such thing as prying into these councils, they lie outside and beyond the boundaries of the world's observation and Christian judgment. This security may possibly account for that large class in Christendom, who pass for good, moral, almost Christian men, in the estimation of friends and the judgment of acquaintances; and yet, who never put forth the first effort to meet the positive commands of God or to exercise faith in Christ; while in the conscious cabinet councils of their unregenerate souls, they detest the duties of Christianity, and despise the restraints and restrictions with which religious associations have fettered them, revelling in the secret impurity of their corrupt thoughts.

Due credit of real character, therefore, is safe from censure and a just condemnation, because however impure, it cannot be discerned beneath the impenetrable mask that hides their inner life of ungodliness; so that the most wicked imaginings may be indulged and cherished by them, even in the crowded assemblies where God is worshipped and praised.

And herein lies the extraordinary influences of a positive Christianity upon the common sense and common honor of mankind in general, that you can scarcely find a man, who loves his secret sins to such an extent as to make a public confession of these cabinet councils in the face of the world, and though the dread of public infamy or the desire to compass human glory, may keep them back from the commission of open-handed debauchery and villiany, yet so far as virtuous or religious principles are entertained in the executive session of the soul, they acknowledge no God but public opinion, recognize no conscience to prompt and check but the fear of public shame, and recognize no duty but their own pleasure, convenience or profit. And so we conclude that the natural, irreligious man, however polished by scholarship or refined by social life, unaided by religion, has no stronger motive to enforce and carry out the principles of virtue [illegible] what men choose to call [illegible]; and that when this becomes emasculated and enfeebled, then [illegible] the man governed solely by [illegible] desire of gain, and notoriety, [illegible] case of Ingersoll. For no [illegible], be he infidel or atheist, [illegible] with a high sense of [illegible] recognizing the necessity [illegible] restraint upon the com[illegible], ever thought it [illegible] his public discourse [illegible] irreverently of God or [illegible] make sport of religion. [illegible] of the argument is [illegible], that where virtu[illegible] their birth and [illegible] mere principle of [illegible] they are wholly [illegible] to the end and [illegible] should be di[illegible] real end is either [illegible], human glory [illegible], when it should [illegible] glory of God and [illegible]; whereas the [illegible] use of the show [illegible] of religion as a [illegible] public favor or a [illegible] by which to [illegible] power.

[illegible] the argu[illegible] desires, [illegible] coun[illegible]

sity, and from the very nature and constitution of man, can only be made pure and right and good by the regenerating power of the Holy Spirit; and then comes consecration and sanctification as the full ripe fruitage of the cabinet councils of the regenerated soul; and these conscious intuitions of the state of the mind and heart can no more be doubted or rejected, than we can doubt the existence of a tangible world without us. *

Methodist Quarterly Review.

The *Methodist Quarterly Review* for July fully maintains the high standard of this excellent and scholarly publication. Rev. J. M. Reid gives an extended and appreciated review of Bishop Wiley's recent work on China and Japan: Prof. Bowne, of Boston University, discusses the Ethics of Evolution: Rev. E. B. Otheman, A. M., gives a second article on The French Reformed Church: Wesley C. Sawyer gives an article on Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi: Prof. Bennett, of Syracuse University, reviews Alzog's Church History: and Prof. J. M. Marshall reviews Harper's Latin Dictionary. The editorial department is, as usual, rich in information and scholarly discussion.

In this number Dr. Whedon discusses at length the views of Dr. Curry on the Freedom of the Will, as now permanently given to the world in his recent books. There have been some in the church who thought Dr. Curry leaned toward Calvinism more than his creed as an Americam Methodist would justify. After reading Dr. Whedon's criticism we think many will conclude that Dr. Curry has not been misjudged. We will look for Dr. Curry's reply with interest.

Women's Home Missionary Society.

We publish this week the Constitution and By-laws of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The organizers of the movement, in the *Western* state the following as some of the reasons leading to the organization:

The great need of such a movement as this society contemplates has for years been recognized by many of the most earnest and philanthropic workers in the Church of Christ. It presents a broad and inviting field of usefulness, to the culture of which the women of our land are welcomed.

In the South the success of the educational and missionary work of the Church is greatly retarded by the lack of co-operating home influences. The degradation resulting from ignorance, heathen traditions and the teachings of slavery; the lamentable absence of ideas of morality, and of the knowledge of the order, propriety and economies that go to make a home, are great embarrassments in the way of elevating the colored race, and hundreds of thousands of the "poor whites" are in but little better condition, as far as intelligence and morality are concerned.

Only Christian women can enter these saddened and degraded homes and plant there the seeds of morality and right living, and this work seems providentially laid upon the women of the North at this time.

The several meetings which have been held in connection with the preparation and adoption of the Constitution, and the election of officers to inaugurate the work, have been largely attended by the representative women of Cincinnati and vicinity, and the cordial interest manifested, and the support given in the steps thus far taken by so many of the most earnest minds of the Church, indicate the fact that the sufferings of the neglected ones in our own land are understood, and their claims upon the sympathy and help of their more fortunate sisters are recognized.

We have at sundry times referred to the necessity and importance of this work, and trust that the Church throughout the North will take hold vigorously of this movement. There ought to be within the next twelve months one thousand Christian women put into our churches throughout the Southern States. No more important missionary field is opened to the Church on the globe.

Misrepresentation.

Hon. B. F. Jonas, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, in a speech at Providence, Rhode Island, said, as per the *Journal* report:

The elections in the South are as peaceful and calm as on a Sunday in New England. Every man, no matter of what color or race, has as free a right to deposit his vote as you have here in Rhode Island.

After reading that we conclude that, if it could have in any way assisted the election of Gen. Hancock, in the opinion of Senator Jonas, he would have told the Providence people there were no White liners in Mississippi, rifle clubs in South Carolina, alligators in Louisiana bayous; or that the killing of H. M. Dixon, in Yazoo City, was only a floating dream in disordered Radical minds. Intelligent men, without reference to party lines, know the value of Mr. Jonas' attempt at misrepresentation.

An Urgent Appeal.

At the last session of the West Texas Conference Rev. J. W. Robinson was appointed financial agent of the Conference Seminary, located at Austin. Two thousand dollars are yet needed, and Bro. Robinson makes an earnest appeal to the brethren of the conference to re[illegible] their pledges by taking col[illegible]. He thinks festivals might [illegible] raise money. We hope [illegible] That [illegible] and our [illegible]

The Jonesboro Outrage.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., June 29, says: "Last night a party of fifteen disguised men went to the home of Joe Thompson, colored, twenty miles from Atlanta, and dragged him out, beat him and his wife fearfully, fatally shot his son and killed his daughter. There is great indignation throughout the county, and the citizens' meeting at Jonesboro denounced the killing and offered five hundred dollars reward for the murderers. Four arrests have been made. Thompson says he recognized as the leader of the gang John Gray, whom he had recently prosecuted and convicted for assault and battery."

Dispatches of the 31st say: "There is great excitement in Jonesboro over the outrage on Joe Thompson, colored, who was beaten and whose daughter was killed by masked men Wednesday night. Seven arrests have been made and hundreds of negroes are in town laboring under great excitement. The Governor has ordered the militia to go down from Atlanta, as it is feared the negroes will try to lynch the prisoners. The jail is well guarded."

Gov. Colquitt went to Jonesboro last night, with the Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, to prevent any attempt on the part of friends to rescue the prisoners, who were imprisoned on the charge of the murder of Millie Thompson, colored, beating her father and mother, and fatally wounding her brother.

"Jonesboro was in a great state of excitement over the affair all of yesterday. Sheriff Archer met with resistance in attempting to arrest some parties charged with the crime. Seven prisoners were brought to Atlanta by the Gate City Guard, and put in jail here for safe keeping; others will probably be arrested. Sam Cook, one of the prisoners, has turned State's evidence and implicated all of the others, but subsequently retracted and said he was frightened into the confession. There is an uncompromising demand for a full investigation, and if the guilty parties are found, Georgia will have a wholesale hanging."

A Good Word.

Rev. B. C. Hammond, now of Wisconsin, but formerly connected with our work in Texas, in writing to the *Northwestern*, has this good word to say of our papers in the South:

Our local church and educational interests in that section of our country cannot spare the *Methodist Advocate*, with its brave, true, earnest words for Christ and His poor Like words of praise are richly merited by the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE. It is found steadily meeting the assaults of the enemies of our church at home, causing the church to be known and respected because of its influence and power, and securing friends both at home and abroad, and in a hundred different ways helping onward our cause in the Crescent City. No wonder that our brethren in each of these fields feel deeply that Methodism—the Methodism of our fathers—cannot spare this arm of strength. God bless the *Methodist* and SOUTHWESTERN *Advocates* and their brave and competent editors, and speed them in their work! May they each become more and more powerful in the pulling down of evil and the establishment of gospel equality and purity in the Central South of the great Southwest!

A Break in the Color Line.

In the *American Missionary* for August we find the following:

During the sitting of the Virginia Republican Convention at Staunton, the members were as free from molestation as they would have been at Worcester, Mass., and the hotels were open for their entertainment, white and black alike. For three days colored men took their meals in common with white men and women in the public dining rooms of houses kept by life-long Democrats. One day, at the principal hotel, a black man was seen dining with representatives of some of the oldest families in the State; other colored men sat at different tables around the room; while a large number of staunch Democrats, men and women, went on with their meals as if the scene was not an unusual one. Whether this is due to a change of sentiment, or to policy induced by fear of the re-adjusters, may be open to doubt, but the fact is significant. No less so is the fact that not a single colored man had a seat in the Convention at Cincinnati.

A Good School Teacher Wanted.

Rev. A. R. Norris, of Victoria, Texas, writes that they want in his church a good school teacher. A large school is ready. One who can teach music is preferred. A competent teacher can get $60 per month. Write to him.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Gen. Cyrus Bussey and family, of this city, left for a summer trip in the North, last Saturday evening.

—We learn by letter from Rev. G. W. [illegible]ashington that Bishop J. [illegible] of the A. M. E. Church, visited Memphis recently for the first time in twelve years, and was cordially received at Avery and St. Andrew chapels.

—Rev. L. A. Rudisill, pastor of Spruce Street M. E. Church, Nashville, Tenn., is taking a few weeks of needed rest at Shelbyville, Tenn.

—Dr. W. H. Gray, of Morgan City, has [illegible] from a two [illegible]

singular [illegible] and hi[illegible] yet no l[illegible] the orig[illegible] these ci[illegible] we can [illegible] history [illegible] drawn f[illegible] well-equ[illegible] despatch[illegible] charged [illegible] tematica[illegible] thing th[illegible] the dom[illegible] nected [illegible] must ha[illegible] interesti[illegible] ment of [illegible] A full a[illegible] of the p[illegible] dition is [illegible] *North A*[illegible] trations [illegible] jects disc[illegible] ber conta[illegible] to the [illegible] Cities of [illegible] articles i[illegible] Review a[illegible] Libel," b[illegible] Census L[illegible] son; "Nu[illegible] Edict," [illegible] "Principl[illegible] Simon N[illegible] marck as [illegible] as a State [illegible] and "Rece[illegible] his collection [illegible]

Dock Young, Union Church: "Sunday-school centennial was observed May 30th; collection $3 20 a very large congregation."

R. Hayes, Coffadeliah: "My work is still growing. On July 4th five were received in full connection. At quarterly conference Rev. O. Gillespie preached for us. Elder's collection $3 35."

Peter Kirkland, French Camp: "Our first quarterly conference was held July 19 20. Our Elder was in his place, and Rev. H. L. Kennedy, of Winona, acted as secretary. Elder Johnson dedicated our new church, 26x30, named Mt. Maria. Elder's collection $12. In the evening Bro. Kennedy administered the Lord's supper. We are having good times all over the circuit."

N. Cannon, Moss Point: "At Summerville M. E. Church, July 11, I received seven in the church, two in full and five on probation, and four conversions. Four adults baptized. July 18 I completed my second quarterly conference meeting. Sixty-seven communed with us, and I received four in the church, two in full connection and two on probation; one child baptized. Elder's collection $13."

S. Blackwell, Mayersville: "Our church is in debt. The members are discontented. A public school was taught in the church for three months, and the teacher gave us permission to hold service and Sabbath-school. The Sabbath-school numbers 50. We started a protracted meeting and were meeting with success, when the doors were nailed up. We ask the mother church to buy it for us. Bro. Simon Thomas has been laboring very hard on the circuit, and preaches in four churches."

TENNESSEE.

S. T. Hickerson, Cumberland Furnace: "Elder C. Pickett held our third quarterly conference July 17-18; collection $28. There were 85 communicants. One received in the church. Monday evening we had a love feast and breaking of bread; the spirit of the Lord was manifested and we had a glorious time. We are still on the increase. Many members were prompt in paying their quarterage."

LOUISIANA.

Geo. Lacy, Jackson: "A Sunday-school celebration was held July 17. Bro. Shattuck, the superintendent, called the children to order at 10 a. m., questioned them in the catechism, and with his assistant teachers, formed them in line two by two, and with banner hoisted, marched down to the pic nic grounds, where refreshments were plentifully served. At sundown they left the ground to prepare for the night's exercises. At 7 p. m., with bright faces, the children began to speak their pieces. Preston Sanders delivered an address, and was followed by Messrs. Perry and Steele, of Jackson, and Robinson of Clinton, and Bro. Shattuck. Mr Albert Stanley made the house ring with songs of Zion. We ask the united prayers of co laborers in the Sunday-school work."

GEORGIA.

The Dalton District Sunday-school Institute was a pleasant and profitable occasion. Bro. Ford and Dr. Merrill reached the church on Wednesday night, there meeting the presiding elder, Rev. T. H. Triplett, the pastor, Rev. S. P. Brokaw, and several preachers from other circuits. Rev. T. G. Chase preached. The institute opened on Thursday morning and continued over Sunday, those named, together with Revs. R. H. Robb and H. Boyd taking part in the exercises. The congregations were good, especially on Saturday and Sunday. Brother Ford did excellent service, and it is due to Dr. Merrill to say that his sermon on the Sabbath was both eloquent and able. Deep spiritual interest prevailed. Several persons arose for [illegible]

A Word About Entering School.

It is now approaching the time when the various schools will begin their new year's work, and a word to those intending to attend may not be out of place. All those intending to attend school should make a great effort to be ready to begin on the first day of the term. [illegible]

was spent in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland. Louisiana, though 66 years old, spent only $558,231, while Kansas, only 17 years old, spent $1,541,417. These figures are significant, and the sooner the South weigh their importance the better.

I take particular interest in reading those letters inquiring for lost friends, and would also like occa[illegible]

[illegible] Nashville.

[illegible] school Institute was [illegible] boro on the 23 26 [illegible] writer, with Prof. W. [illegible] of the Central Tennessee [illegible] Rev. H. W. Key, pas- [illegible] Robinson, Moody [illegible] of the Tennessee Con- [illegible] present. The sub- [illegible] were, "How to study [illegible] lesson;" "How to teach [illegible] "The object of the [illegible] school;" "Who should at- [illegible] Sunday-school;" "Method [illegible] a Sunday-school;" [illegible] of the Tabernacle," [illegible] illustrated with the [illegible] ball." Other topics were [illegible] of interest to the Sunday- [illegible] The exercises were inter- [illegible] a new zeal was aroused [illegible] more activity in promot- [illegible] of the Sunday- [illegible] great interest in our [illegible] Murfreesboro is the ef- [illegible] new church. Under [illegible] of Bro. Key, the [illegible] brethren have under- [illegible] a brick church 70x44 [illegible] basement ten feet [illegible] members are poor but [illegible] heroism and having a [illegible] work. They have begun [illegible] making the brick, on [illegible] the church is to be [illegible] where the foundation [illegible] are already up. The [illegible] largely by the mem- [illegible] church, and is entirely [illegible] workmen. Bro. [illegible] the brick ready [illegible] two months. This [illegible] undertaking for the [illegible] It will [illegible] from outside par- [illegible] It is the first [illegible] the colored peo- [illegible] to build, in [illegible] of the Tennessee con- [illegible] Church Extension [illegible] made a donation, which [illegible] the brethren in their [illegible] John Bray, a super- [illegible] of the Tennessee [illegible] twenty-five [illegible] church ender- [illegible] gifts will be so- [illegible]

[illegible]

the honor of their masters than the masters themselves are. Hitherto Abram and Lot had lived very comfortably together. The pastures of Egypt had been large enough to accommodate them without causing them to come into conflict. But here the grazing districts were smaller. And here was a good basis for a quarrel between the masters. Lot's subsequent action indicates that he would have been ready to have taken up the matter. All depended upon how Abram should act. Abram shows his self-control. His acts and his words both exhibit a noble, kindly nature. They were brethren, not only after the flesh, but in the higher sense of having become sons of the Most High. For them to have had dissensions before the heathen would have been to have brought reproach upon their religion. He might have reminded his nephew that the Lord had called him, and had promised him the land, and that he was there only by reason of his kindness. A small-souled man would have done so. "Lot chose him all the plain of the Jordan. He clutched at the opportunity to secure the fairest portion of the land for himself. He might have divided the country by an east and west line, which would have given to each a fair share of the pasturage. But he chose him "all of the plain of the Jordan!" Selfishness could not have gone much farther. Many an Eden-like spot upon this earth has been turned into a hell by the character of those who have lived there. Lot discovered that he had made a great mistake when he had to suffer with the Sodomites, on the invasion of the kings, and when, at last, stripped of all of his property, he had to flee from the destruction that came upon the city. In the end his selfishness did not profit him but was the cause of his ruin. Abram had the approbation of his own conscience, and sweet intercourse with God, who had bidden Abram to look "northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward." It was to be his and descendants' forever. It was not so much the extent of the country, as it was the uses to which it was to be put, that made it valuable. The promise to Abram was accompanied by the permission to arise and walk through the land, and thus virtually to take possession of it, as well as to feast his eyes upon his future inheritance. This he did, finally taking up his residence near Hebron, and, under the oak of Mamre, built there another altar. The great secret of Abram's prosperity is that he lived so much within the shadow of the altar.

Be wise and happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The [illegible] remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.

MARRIAGES.

At the bride's house, Centreville, La., July 15, Mr. W. H. Osborne to Miss Emeline Henderson, Rev. R. Anderson officiating.

Mr. O. C. W[illegible] to Miss A[illegible] [illegible]ney, at the residence of the bride, Carrollton, La., July 19, Rev. S. Duncan officiating.

In New Orleans, Aug. 1, at the residence of the [illegible], Mr. Ed- [illegible] Rev. J. [illegible] after uni- [illegible]

[illegible] observed that no attempt is [illegible] out-of-the-way or unknown [illegible] endorsement. Where will you [illegible] array of names of influen- [illegible] and if space permitted, there [illegible] an overwhelming mass of [illegible] from all parts of the country of [illegible] curative properties of [illegible]

[illegible] H. [illegible]
[illegible] Beckwith, Bishop of Ga.
[illegible] B. Gordon, U. S. Senator.
[illegible] Gill Shorter, ex-Governor of [illegible]
[illegible] Wills, D.D., President Ogle- [illegible]
[illegible] Attorney at Law, Macon.

[illegible] He was a [illegible]

with an unction from above, bidding the church to meet him in heaven. On the following Monday he died while at work, at 3 p. m. Truly a hero has left us, and ascended to God, where there shall be no more sorrow. "For the lamb which is the midst of the throne shall feed them and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." R. L. BEAL.

Glencoe, La., July 29, 1880.

Bro. N. Harris was born in 1817 in South Carolina. I saw James K. Wilson to-day, who owned him a long time during slavery, and he told me that old man Ned had been the best negro that he ever knew; the best hand to work and had the best character of any negro that he ever saw. He said that he had been a member of the M. E. Church ever since he knew him, at least 30 years; that he was about 63 years old, and that he had never known a truer man to his profession. He stood first among both white and colored. I have been here over two years and I know that he has been a perfect friend to the cause of Christ and his church: he has been a lay preacher for 10 or 12 years: he never gave the church the least trouble, but was always ready to pull forward. He worked until death. On the first Sunday in this month he preached at an old house near his own cottage. Once or twice a month he had to have his meetings at home. On the first Sunday in this month, in the morning and at night, he sang and prayed. The following morning at the dawn of day he breathed his last. He is gone. The last song he sung was, "When I can read my title clear to mansions in the skies." He died at his post, a perfect hero. He leaves a wife and a host of friends to mourn his loss. The church has lost a great friend in this community. JOHN H. COOK.

Pontotoc, Miss., July 20.

SISTER HARVEY.

An address delivered at St. Mary's Chapel, Kosciusko, Miss., by Mrs. Clara C. Duncan, of Jackson, Miss.

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS—I consider myself fortunate in being permitted to assemble here to-day, and with you offer up my little meed of love and appreciation of this well beloved sister who, leaving us to mourn, has gone to her eternal rest.

Let us go back a little way and look over the foot prints of this sister, called of God to occupy this high place on Zion's walls, and lift up her woman's voice to warn sinners of their danger.

The [illegible] of the feet, now resting in the silent city, were made in North Carolina. There, at the knee of her mother, was planted the seed in the young tender heart, that in the fulness of time was to bear such excellent fruit. Her mother was one of those humble ones, who receive the word of God as a child, trusting implicitly in the precious promises, and leading an exemplary Christian life. She taught her little girl that there was nothing in this world to live for, that freedom was only to be attained in the world beyond, and all a slave could do was to live in such a way as to please God: so that, by and by, He would take them to Himself and make them free indeed. Oh! if she only could have looked through the veil that hid the future, and seen the hastening feet of Him she loved, and the beautiful face full of divine compassion and unspeakable love, and heard these words, "Although I tarried long, and your cup of bitterness is full, yet I am coming to break asunder your galling chains, and you and your children shall be forever free." I say, if she could have seen what we see to-day, freedom in all the lands, the bitter tears that were shed over the child torn from her tender, loving embrace to be brought to this State, would have been drops of joy instead. But like Jacob, who mourned for his son Joseph, sold by his own brothers and carried into Egypt, she refused to be comforted, but even as Joseph was sent by the Lord into a strange land that he might be prepared for the great work laid out by God's own hand for him to do; so was little Mary sent here that she might be ready when called for the great work. For some time there was a battle field in little Mary's breast, unseen by mortal eye, and there two opposing forces met and fought, one to destroy the good seed sown by a praying mother and watered by her tears. The other striving to protect them that they might take deep root, and thus the battle raged, until the right triumphed, and Mary, at an early age was found among the sisters at Jesus' feet. From that moment she felt that she was called to a great work, saw that the fields were white to the harvest, and the reapers were so few—so many to be told of the love of Jesus, of a hell to be shunned, and a heaven to be gained—and while she stood idle many precious souls were being lost. She knew that God had chosen her for his watchman, yet it was not popular for a woman to preach—and to let a woman go in the pulpit and speak to the people like a minister, was not to be thought of for a moment—and so she hesitated, only speaking a word here and there, but diligently [illegible] the Bible, praying the [illegible] that she might be shown her [illegible] and be so endowed [illegible] the Lord that she [illegible] performing [illegible] she started [illegible]

little encouragement but still she trusted on the Lord and persevered year after year, until at last she was rewarded for her untiring zeal in the cause by obtaining a license. She preached in Jackson once. I had heard much about her and was very anxious to hear a woman of my own race preach. The church was filled with curious people, but when we saw a gentle, unassuming lady rise with folded hands and a face made beautiful by its sublime earnestness, and a sweet voice say, "Let us pray," with one accord we fell on our knees and when we arose there were few, if any dry eyes, and the blessed words uttered with all the pathos of a woman's soul, sank deep into many hearts and will be gathered by and by, and her freed spirit gazing over the battlements of the great Celestial City, on the gathering harvest of her weary, toilsome sowing, will be satisfied beholding the golden gain. I feel that it was a great honor, that I was permitted to take her dear hand in mine and receive a sisterly greeting, and how comforting to know that her love and faith remained pure and steadfast, and the message sent found her busy about her Master's work. She was ready clothed in the whole armor, and smiling gladly followed where he led into the cold dark river. Dear sisters, let us never forget her teachings, to do whatever we can to build up our race, however little it may be, so that of us it may be said, "she hath done what she could." Thus did our sister, and although she has gone to her eternal rest beside the Jasper sea, she will ever live in the hearts of the people.

New Books.

We announce all books received from publishers as soon as they come to hand. We will give notices or reviews of each one, after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We have received from our publishers, Messrs. Phillips & Hunt, the following new books. Extended notices will appear hereafter.

WHEDON'S COMMENTARY; Titus to Revelation. This is volume five of this valuable Commentary and completes the New Testament. Price, $1.75.

RECENT TRAVELS AND EXPLORATIONS IN BIBLE LANDS. By Frank D. De Hass, D. D. The author writes what he has seen. 8 vo, 455 pages. Price, $2.50.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE BIOLOGY. By Rev. J. H. Wythe, A. M., D. D. Illustrated. 12 mo., 295 pages. Price, $1.50.

CONCORDANCE TO THE HYMNAL of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By William Codville. 12 mo. Price, $1.50.

FRAGMENTS; RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL. A collection of independent papers relating to various points of Christian life and doctrine. By Daniel Curry. 12 mo., 375 pages. Price, $1.50.

DIO THE ATHENIAN, OR FROM OLYMPUS TO CALVARY. By Rev. E. F. Burr, D.D. 12 mo., 408 pages. Price, $1.50.

THE LIBRARY KEY: AN INDEX OF GENERAL READING. Arranged by F. A. Archibald, A. M., and with an introduction by Rev. W. W. Case. Price, $1.

GILBERT HAVEN. A monograph by Rev. E. Wentworth, D. D. Pamphlet with steel engravings. Price, 50 cents.

SHIELD OF FAITH, or the Articles of Religion, General Rules, Baptismal and Church Covenants, and Methodist Episcopacy, with Scripture proofs. By Bostwick Halley, D. D. Pamphlet. Price, 25 cents.

MAGAZINE SERIES; No. 81. The School System. By Dr. J. H. Vincent. No. 82. Prize Essays on Mental Culture.

CHAUTAUQUA TEXT BOOKS: No. 22. Biblical Biology. No. 23. English Literature. No. 24. Canadian History. No. 25. Self Education.

HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By Edward Gibbon, Esq. Family edition. Abridged and edited by James A. Dean, D. D., in two volumes. Vol. 1.

BOOK NOTICES.

A TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES. By Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

A volume of 90 pages, sold at 25 cents, with an outline of horse diseases, recipes for treatment, and illustrations to guide the inexperienced. A book of value to horse owners.

MISTAKES OF DOCTORS IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF WOMEN. By Adam Miller, M. D.

Dr. Miller is an old physician of long standing. His book, "Plain Talk to the Sick," has had a large sale. He believes and shows by incontrovertible facts that the manner of treating the diseases of women practiced by many old school physicians is both cruel and detrimental to health. This little pamphlet costs 25 cents, and can be had by inclosing that amount to Adam Miller, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *National Repository* for August has an illustrated article on the valley of Mexico, with interesting editorial miscellany.

—The August *Wide Awake* is full of entertaining reading for the hammock and the veranda. The merriest contribution is Mrs. Clara Doty Bates' paraphrase of the "Three Little Kittens that Lost their Mittens," with eight funny drawings by J. G. Francis. Only $2.00 a year. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending July 24th and 31st contain; The Slavonic Menace to Europe, Quarterly; A Few Weeks upon the Continent, Contemporary; Atheism and Repentance, a Familiar Colloquy, by W. H. Mallock, Nineteenth Century; Fishing and Fishing Literature, Blackwood; Victor Hugo, Temple Bar; Sterne, Cornhill; Scientific Results of the Howgate Expedition, 1877 78, Sir John Lubbock on the Habits of Ants, and Sign Language among the American Indians, Nature; Heresy in Science, Pall Mall Gazette; The Nature of an Oath, Spectator; and the usual amount of poetry. A new volume began with July 1st. For fifty-two numbers the subscription price is $8. Littell & Co., Boston, Publishers.

—About [illegible] years ago Mr. John L. Stephens published two works on Central America and Southern Mexico. So eager was the public to obtain information in regard to numerous ruins of ancient cities which he describes, that though each of the works comprised two expensive volumes, ten editions of the first work were sold within three months, and the success of the second was quite as remarkable. Other travelers, American and European, have visited the ruins and have written deeply interesting volumes in regard to their immense architectural monuments, their elaborate decorations, their singular uninterpreted bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic tablets, but as yet no light has been thrown upon the origin of the people who built these cities. All the knowledge we can ever expect to obtain of the history of these people must be drawn from the ruins. Recently a well-equipped expedition has been despatched to Central America, charged with the work of systematically searching for everything that may tend to place within the domain of history the facts connected with a people whose career must have been one of the most interesting in the general development of the world's civilization. A full account of the explorations of the party comprising the expedition is to be published in the *North American Review*, with illustrations of the most important objects discovered. The August number contains an article introductory to the series, entitled "Ruined Cities of Central America." Other articles in the same number of the Review are "The Law of Newspaper Libel," by John Proffatt; "The Census Laws," by Charles F. Johnson; "Nullity of the Emancipation Edict," by Richard H. Dana; "Principles of Taxation," by Prof. Simon Newcomb; "Prince Bismarck as a Friend of America and as a Statesman," by Moritz Busch; and "Recent Literature," by Charles T. Congdon.

A Suggestion to Summer Tourists.

A change of climate is at all times more or less dangerous. There are elements in a new atmosphere which are injurious, especially when the system is exhausted by care and overwork, and which should be guarded against. After careful observation we have come to the conclusion that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the best preventive for atmospheric evils and that it will restore health and vigor sooner than any remedy which has ever been discovered.

Prof. James A. Sewell, A. M. M. D.

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If those persons laboring under disease proceeding from vitiated humors in the blood; causing Ulcers, White Swellings, Coxalgia or Hip Joint Disease, and the class of diseases termed Scrofulous, proceeding from hereditary taints, where the bones are destroyed, defying the usual treatment of physicians, will procure SWAIM'S PANACEA, they will find a remedy which has saved thousands of lives; and thoroughly tested by the late professors Chapman, Dewees and Gibson of the old University of Pennsylvania; besides hundreds of medical men eminent in their profession, continues to be a "forlorn hope" to sufferers worthy of its fifty years' reputation.

SWAIM'S PANACEA is imitated and a preparation sold for it by druggists with a name *somewhat* similar. Purchasers therefore must be careful and see they get that containing the recommendations of the distinguished professors alluded to. It is seldom advertised in our public papers.

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Descriptive pamphlets mailed gratis on application.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

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It has been well proved that prevention is better than cure. A very simple and effective preventive for Yellow Fever and other fevers has been found in BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. They were used during the last season in New Orleans very successfully, the common method of using them was to apply them over the stomach, changing them every week. They are one OF THE MOST ACTIVE ANTISEPTICS and seem to destroy the poison. One reason why they are of special value is that they stimulate the digestion and thus enable the system to overcome the influence of the malarial poison. They are a cheap and almost certain preventive. Ask your physician about them. Benson's Capcine Plasters are a sure preventive and sure for chills and fever if worn as above. Price 25 cents.

NOTICE.

A camp meeting will be held at Paulding, Miss., commencing Aug. 26. An invitation is extended to all. Come prepared to camp. The ministers that will be present are Revs. Gilbert Brooks, H. Cawthorn, M. Adams, L. P. Brown and A. Peebles. Others are invited. A. R. SANDERS, Pastor.

Paulding, Miss., July 22.

Publishers' Department

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Conference Notices.

Murfreesboro District—Tenn. Conference.
FOURTH ROUND.

Sparta, Sept. 4-5; Alexandria, Sept. 11-12; Caney Fork and Carthage, Sept. 18-19; Murfreesboro Station, Stone's River Circuit, Sept. 25-26; Martin's Creek, Oct. 2-3; Cooksville, Oct. 9-10; Summerville, Oct. 16-17; Shelbyville Station and Circuit, Oct 23-24; Murfreesboro Circuit, Oct. 30-31; North Lebanon, Nov. 6-7; McMinnville Station and Circuit, Nov. 13-14.

B. B. MANSON, P. E.

NOTICE.

The Austin Conference camp meeting will be held at Parker, thirteen miles east of Weatherford, on the Texas and Pacific railroad, beginning August 19th and continues six days. All the friends of Jesus are cordially invited to meet us at this Feast of Tabernacles. Excursion tickets can be obtained along the line of the Texas and Pacific railroad, at little more than half rates. Dr. Brush will have charge of the meeting. JAS. SCOVILLE, Pastor.

Weatherford, Texas, July 27, 1880.

Nashville District Conference.

Programme of the literary exercises: J. Braden, D. D., Church Records; D. W. Hays How to sing, when to sing and where to sing; Prof. W. Patterson, Prayer; Prof. J. W. E. Bowens, Education; J. W. Pickett, Passages of Scripture that should not be selected as texts; H. Primm, Church Extension; Jas. Pickett, Domestic Missions; B. Anderson, Freedmen's Aid Society; W. Lillard, Duties of Class Leaders; P. Martin, Temperance; S. Boddie, Cleanliness; W. Bryant, How to conduct public worship; J. P. Gregg, Duty of Pastors to the Sunday-school; S. T. Hickerson, How to conduct a prayer-meeting; D. Cooke, Best plan for sermonizing; A. Gardener, Repentance; O. Pickett, The effect of secular societies upon the Church.

Nashville District—Tenn. Conference.
FOURTH ROUND.

Lewisburg, Aug. 28-29; Springhill, Sept. 4-5; Franklin, Sept. 11-12; Mill Creek, Sept. 18-19; Gallatin, Sept. 25-26; Hartsville, Oct. 2-3; Mitchellsville, Oct. 9-10; Springfield, Oct. 16-17; Dickson, Oct. 23-24; Dover, Oct. 30-31; Nashville circuit, Nov. 6-7; Clark Chapel, Nov. 6-7; Lebanon, Nov. 13-14.

The District Conference will convene in Thompson Chapel, Nashville, Nov. 3d, at 9 o'clock, a. m. A sermon will be preached at 9:15 a. m., by Prof. Bowens. Note.—As we have arranged our district conference so that Bishop Foster can hold it as he passes through to hold the Georgia Conference, Nov. 11th, I hope you will come up on time with your reports all right, for the Bishop will accept of no foolishness. The pastors are requested to bring their quarterly conference records to the district conference as we wish to have them examined.

REV. C. PICKETT, P. E.

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—AND—

W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
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Good Manners.
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Introductions—How to Give Them.
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Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
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[illegible] BOY THAT DIED.

[illegible]

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, Eli Bennett. My name was Bennett. When the property was divided I fell to Sally Bennett. She married Ebow Cotham, after which I went by their name. Please address me at Airmount, Miss. BEN COTHAM.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire my brother, Joseph Alexander, formerly called Tody. He is the son of Maria Fisher, who belonged to to Dr. David Broadenax. He left here about 1870, and we have not heard from him for eight or nine months. Mother's first owner was one Atkinson, and she then went by the name of Annie Maria. Address me at Belleville, Austin Co, Texas. GEO. H. E. FIELDS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my folks. Mother's name was Janette, and she belonged to Thos. M. Johnson, of Kennerville, Ky. I belonged to Reason Davis, at the same place, and was sold two years before the war to George Redman. Father's name was Milton Hazzard; brothers', George and Whitefield Johnson; sisters', Delia, Patsy and Laura Johnson; uncle's, Barret Gathright. I was brought to Texas by Dr. S. Gaines. Please address me at Luling, Texas. LETTIA BIRD.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister, Emma Carrington. The last I heard from her she was in Navasota, Texas. Her husband's name was James Carrington. He left Centreville in 1866 or '67. My father's name is George Nedum; mother's, Matilda; sisters', Emma, Ellen and Victory; brothers', George, Willy, Ellis and Daniel. We all belonged to Israel Rinehart. Address me at Centreville, Leon Co., Texas, in care of F. A. Johnson. JONAH JOHNSON.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my children. My name was Pennie Allen. I was sold to Burd Jones, in Natchez, Miss., and was afterwards sold to Coleman Garrett. I had three children, Charles, Rosean and Caroline. Caroline was the oldest. We belonged to widow Nancy Allen, of Natchez, Miss. My last owner's name was Coleman Garrett, and he brought me to Texas. My children were left with the widow Allen, in Natchez, Miss. Address me at Calvert, Texas, in care of Rev. A. H. Gregory. PENNIE ALLEN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father, George Hicks, who lived in Franklin, Franklin Co., Va. I was 11 years old when he left there in 1866. I belonged to Henry Smith Woody. Mother's name was Sallie. She had a husband named Dick. Mother was separated from father because he was free. Uncles' names were Ben and Gabe Wade. Grandmother's name was Pinky. Address me at Charleston, Delta Co., Texas. TILDA HICKS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my uncles, Frank, Sam and Joe, who went from Kemper Co., Miss. Their mother's name is Penny Pollock. Joe ran away from Dr. A. Brown during the war, and the last I heard of him he was in Chicago. [illegible] Frank left to go to [illegible] with John Warren, and I [illegible] that he is there. Sam [illegible] Louisiana. Their mother is [illegible] living in Kemper Co., Miss., [illegible] their sister Mary and [illegible], my father. Address [illegible], Kemper Co., Miss. SAMUEL POLLOCK.

[illegible] desire to inquire [illegible] who left [illegible] when he was but [illegible] a mother, three [illegible] two sisters. His [illegible] Phillis Metcalfe; [illegible] Charley and Joe. [illegible] and one brother [illegible] Alabama. Armstead [illegible] living near [illegible] Miss. His [illegible] with my [illegible] Address me [illegible] Co., Miss. [illegible] METCALFE.

[illegible] in Central [illegible]

[illegible]

standing the promise made by a missionary of the same Church, have selected the headquarters of the Church of England Mission as the principal point of attack. They have attended the services at the court, and in a very marked manner have shown their disrespect by keeping their seats while all the court knelt. On being asked by Mtesa whether they did not worship our Lord, they replied, with much vehemence and gesture, that they had no connection with Protestant "lies," and they denounced the missionaries as "liars." King Mtesa exclaimed in bewilderment, "What am I to believe? Who is right? First I was a heathen, then a Mahommedan, then a Christian; now some more white men come and tell me these English are liars. Perhaps, if I follow these new men, other white men will come and tell me these men, also, are liars." The English missionaries reply to all accusations of falsehood by invariably appealing to the Bible. They inform Mtesa that he can exercise his own judgment by an appeal to those portions of the Bible which have been rendered into the Waganda language, and point to other passages which can be translated for him at the time.

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"He is both, sir."

"How can it be both?"

"He is so great, sir, that the heaven of heavens cannot contain him, and so little that he can dwell in my poor heart."

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I feel her gentle hand restrain
My selfish moods, and know again
A child's blind sense of wrong and pain.

But wiser now, a man gray grown,
My childhood's needs are better known,
My mother's chastening love I own.

Gray grown, but in our Father's sight
A child still groping for the light
To read His works and ways aright.

I bow myself beneath His hand;
That pain itself for good was planned
I trust, but cannot understand.

I fondly dream it needs must be
That, as my mother dealt with me,
So with His children dealeth He.

I wait, and trust the end will prove
That here and there, below, above,
The chastening heals, the pain is love!

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is giving him favor with the people.

At Oyster Creek. Bro. Kelley is much loved by his people, and is doing a good work. Every interest of the church, so far as he understands them, feels the inspiration of his earnestness and devotion. We are looking for a new church at Oyster Creek.

Bro. Childs, at Columbia, is enjoying the new parsonage, and the people appear to be enjoying him. Over forty have been received on probation since conference.

Rev. Joseph Smith is having a good year on the Chances Prairie work. The people give him a hearty welcome, and he appears to be continually growing in favor with them. We spent nearly a week with Bro. Smith and his people, preaching at Chances Prairie, Linville and Jordan's. Linville is the home of the Boons. Here lives Father Boon and eight sons. One is a local preacher, three are exhorters, two are stewards and one is the Sunday-school superintendent. Whatever work the church gives them to do is well done. Whatever promise they make they will fulfill. To day Father Boon counts quite a numerous progeny. He has thirty-four grand-children. At Linville the Methodist itinerant is always sure of a cordial greeting.

A Caney, in Matagorda county, Bro. Thomas has labored under great difficulties, but light begins to dawn. He has secured a site for a church and is now actively engaged upon it, and will soon have it ready for dedication. Then under his own vine and fig tree he will be able to preach Christ's gospel.

Our people are coming to realize more and more that little or nothing can be done without churches, and at this time, at various points on the district, they are making vigorous efforts in this direction. Some ten are in process of erection, and more are to follow. Within the bounds of the Houston district there are a number of points where we need churches. Then we need a very peculiar kind of a preacher. 1st, He must know God in the pardon of his sins. 2d, He must be able to read the Bible, Methodist Hymn Book and Discipline intelligently. 3d, He must be able to do his own writing and to keep his own church records. 4th, He must be a man who, when he makes an appointment will fulfill it. 5th, He must be a man who pays his debts. 6th, He must be a man who is not constitutionally tired or lazy. 7th, He must be willing to give himself to the work of the Lord, as our Book of Discipline directs. With any and all such I shall be pleased to enter into correspondence. The fields are now ready for the harvest, and he that worketh shall receive wages.

L. P. CUSHMAN.

Houston, Texas.

For the Southwestern.

Kansas Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR—Kansas lies between thirty-seven and forty North latitude and ninety-four and one hundred and two West longitude, and is about two hundred and six miles wide and four hundred and twelve miles long; containing about [illegible] square miles. There are no mountains, few hills, and but little timber in Kansas. There is plenty of rock for all practical purposes in the eastern part of the State, and but little above the [illegible] west of the middle. There is plenty of water in nearly all parts of the State. Running on the surface in the eastern portion, and not far below in the greater portion of the West. Geologically, the north-eastern portion of the [illegible] is the highest, but geographically it is the lowest. The rocky [illegible] all dip toward the North[illegible] It is like the corner of a [illegible] up and then having the [illegible] till the raised corner [illegible] the bottom, while low[illegible] The basin formed [illegible] elevation [illegible] is filled up [illegible] from the Rocky [illegible] with sand, but [illegible] of magnesia [illegible] and clay [illegible] do not strike [illegible] will find [illegible] If the [illegible] would [illegible]

is usually supplied with plenty of rain, and ordinarily has good crops, and a fair supply of fruit. In this western part of the State the good crop is the exception and a failure the rule. Fruit of all kinds is scarce here, and always will be, without a great climatical change. This western part of the State is a good grazing country, if you do not get the stock too thick. The mowing season, because of the dry weather, is short and it takes a great deal of land to pasture a few cattle during the dry, and in the winter season. Our wheat crop has failed here for the past two years, and our corn is short this year; and will require several good showers yet, to make even a fair crop.

Many who came here to farm have returned to the eastern part of the State, and more will. When a good crop is raised, this Santa Fee railroad gets all the profit there is in it, to carry it to market, while stock raisers can drive their stock if they wish. This is not the country for poor people unless they will be content to be simple "cow boys," and lay out on the plains like the Indians.

Many of our Methodist people have moved away from this part of the State and our charges are struggling in many places to exist at all. In the eastern part of the State one church is doing well, and gaining rapidly, both in members and wealth. But I will write you more about our religions and social condition in our next.

D. P. MITCHELL.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Words from Bishop Gilbert Haven's Writings.

On temperence—Great will be the happiness of the nation when no village shall be cursed with a grog-shop, when every city shall be as free from this vice as the rivers of Eden, when our youth shall be untainted with the appetite, and our men shall not err through strong drink. May that hour soon break upon the waiting realm and national prohibition of all that can intoxicate deliver our land from its last and heaviest burden.

An estimate of the negroes' character.—But last Sabbath I had the pleasure of introducing a brother minister—a fugitive slave—to the table where I was a guest; and though many others surrounded that table, none surpassed or equaled him in giving animation to the hour. Among the many who honor my house and table with their presence, none have more refinement, originality of thought and language, rich and playful natures, and none give more elevation to the society, in piety or in talents, than some of these despised men and women. You lose some of the best opportunities to enliven and improve your social life by refusing these kindred spirits an equal place at your board. If you could have the humor of an Irving, the wit of Holmes, or the refinement of an Everett to adorn your table, you would find that you were exalted by their presence.

A call to duty.—Christian man, Christian woman, ask for the straightest path of duty and follow it, whatever sacrifice it may require of pride, of former opinions, of friendship, of kindred, of reputation, of life itself.

The light is not given as a luxury nor for idle saunterings, but for labor.

Causes of the Exodus in North Carolina.

Rev. W. L. Hunter, of Hillsboro, N. C., gives in the *Christian Recorder* his view of the causes of the exodus of colored people from that State. He does not agree with Senator Voorhees and others who have sought to show that the exodus has been caused by railroad agents acting under direction of Indiana politicians. Mr. Hunter says:

"The cause of our people leaving this part of the State was, first, for a living. The average wages in North Carolina for men is from eight to ten dollars per month, and they have to take half of that up in trade. The man will tell you that he has no money and will give you an order to some white man's store, and in three hours after you leave he comes along and pays for what you purchase. He has his family to take care of and educate his children off this eight or ten dollars, and is compelled to take half of it in trade. And you need not leave one man and go to another, for it is understood from the [illegible] this is done to keep us from ever being able to buy lands, and thus they hope to be able to keep us on theirs to work for them and their children, and should you ever become able to make them an offer they will charge you from $10 to 12 per acre for land that would not produce five bushels of corn to the acre. The women get from three to four, five and six dollars per month and find their own rooms. Should they accidentally break an old plate while in their service, they charge them from 50 to 75 cents for it. This they take out of her four or five dollars.

As for colored juries, there is not in Orange county, nor never has been; but ah! there is no use in trying to write—it would take an angel's pen to do it.

I had a minister's certificate given to me by the Superintendent of the Railroad. When I go to buy a ticket he marks on that ticket second-class—as much as to say all negroes are second-class. A white minister purchased one at the same time and they marked it first-class; and if I go into the first-class car they make me pay extra. This was done last week. But half can't be told."

The Cost of Rum.

RUM VERSUS EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Education—Schools in the United States, 141,629; teachers, 221,042; pupils, 7,229,938; annual expense of education, $95,402,726.

Rum—Retail liquor sellers in United States, 167,600; cost of liquors in the States and Territories in 1878, $715,575,000.

Recapitulation—Rum, $715,575,000; Education, $75,402,726; rum over education, $620,172,374.

RUM VERSUS RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Religion—Clergy in the United States, 83,637; church members, 11,458,534; Sunday-schools, 78,045; teachers, 853,100; Sunday-school, 6,504,054; total contributed for support of religion, $48,636,495.

Rum—Retail liquor sellers in the United States, 166,000; men and women in the United States who drink liquors, 18,000,000; number per annum killed by rum, 65,000; rum retailed in 1878 in the United States, $715,575,000; total contribution for the support of religion, $48,636,495; rum over religion, $667,938,505.

COST TO EACH PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES.

Religion—Annual contribution, $1.11; education—annual contribution, $2.02; rum—annual contribution, $17.

RUM VERSUS NECESSITIES OF LIFE.

Value of fruits and grains wasted per year in the manufacture of liquors, $65,000,000; total investment in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the United States, $2,000,000,000; total crop—wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes in the United States in 1877, $1,111,020,575; rum interest over all, $880,179,425.

The liquor traffic imposes a tax of thirty-three per cent. on the people. The saloons outnumber all other kinds of business houses of any one class in the country. We pay about one eighth as much for education as for rum; twice as much for intemperance as for the support of the government, and fifteen times as much to the dram-shop as to the church. We waste over seven hundred million dollars a year for the debasement of the intellect and the destruction of the body, and pay with reluctance less than one hundred million for education and culture; then we throw over fifteen times as much into the seething caldron of rum as we contribute annually to the cause of religion. Are not these startling statements? Do you comprehend the enormity of this national vice? With these facts before us, is it strange that our measure of misery is full? This vast waste would provide a school house thoroughly appointed, for every fifty of our youth, and set teachers in the midst of them of the highest possible culture. Aside from the lamentable havoc and waste caused by the use of rum, we are compelled to support courts and prisons, and an army of official benefactors in the name of charity that would be almost wholly unnecessary, were the people taught to shun rum as their greatest enemy. Then would we have work instead of charity, plenty instead of starvation, clean and sightly garments instead of rags, wholesome houses instead of hovels, and health instead of beggary and distress.—*Exchange.*

General Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, July 29, 1880.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 13, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of president of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, lately held in Cincinnati.

I accept the nomination with greatful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. The principles enunciated in the convention are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, embodying the result of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land. The constitution forms the basis of the government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, elective and judicial departments, define and limit the authority of the general government. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, belong to the States respectively, or to the people. The general and State governments, each acting in its own sphere, without trenching on the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union.

This Union, comprising the general government, with general powers, and State governments, with State powers, for purposes local to States, is a polity the foundation of which was laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficent at home. Tried by blood and fire, it stands to day a model form of free popular government; a popular system which, rightly administered, has been, and will continue to be, the admiration of the world.

May we not say, nearly in the words of Washington, that the unity of government which constitutes us one people is justly dear to us. It is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend, at every hazard, to preserve. But no form of government, however carefully devised; no principles, however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless the administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people.

When fraud, violence or incompetence controls, the noblest constitutions and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of free men. It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count, that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls. Public office is a trust, not a county bounty bestowed upon the holder.

No incompetent or dishonest person should ever be entrusted with it, or if appointed, they should be ejected. The basis of substantial practical civil service reform must first be established by the people in filling the executive offices. If they fix a high standard of qualifications for office and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they entrust with the appointing power. The war of the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace. Henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship and no animosity against our fellow-citizens. Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of public credit, together with wise and economical management of our governmental expenditures, should be maintained in order that labor may be lightly burdened, and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry.

The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people, we have common interests; let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign countries, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

If elected, I shall, with divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity, according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility, fully sensible of the fact, that to administer rightly the functions of government, is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen.

I am, very respectfully,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To Hon. Jno. W. Stevenson, president of the convention; Hon. Jno P. Stockton, chairman, and others of the committee of the National Democratic Convention.

Incendiarism in Arkansas.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, in pursuing its work in Arkansas, following the example of the Church elsewhere, determined some years ago to establish an educational institution under the patronage of the Conference. The Church was feeble, and it was evident that such an enterprise could only be carried through by energy and self-denial. Harrison, the county seat of Boone, one of the northern range of counties, was selected, and in due time the Arkansas Conference Seminary was organized. But when the building was approaching completion, and the long-cherished hopes of our brethren were seemingly about to be realized, they were suddenly dashed to the ground in an hour through its destruction by fire. We believe there has never been a doubt that it was the work of an incendiary, actuated by the spirit which looks upon the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South as an intruder, and expresses its dislike in this semi-barbarian way.

At first it seemed a fatal blow, but when the trustees of the Academy had somewhat recovered from the shock, they determined to make another effort, and began to build again. In their poverty, and hoping for better times, they provided a temporary building, placing it beside the church, intending to use the audience room on week days for school purposes. Our brethren have not been without fears that the heat of a political campaign would put them again in peril. And now we have the intelligence that on Tuesday night, July 20, the new building was fired and destroyed, involving the church, a good brick building, in its ruin. There can scarcely be a doubt that it was, as before, the work of an incendiary. Nearly everybody living in the vicinity of the buildings were at a temperance meeting being held at the Court House, and advantage seems to have been taken of their absence. The loss is not total, for there was some insurance on both buildings, but not enough, we presume, to replace them. It is not pleasant to relate such incidents of our work in the South. We do not write in a bitter spirit, and we do not desire to provoke continued and more bitter opposition. But we have the common rights of American citizens and the courage to maintain them. We cannot be driven out of Arkansas or any other Southern State. And the better class of Southern men owe it to themselves to speak out boldly in regard to such occurrences.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

The Red Oak Moonshiners.

From the official report of Collector Clark we give some of the facts in the Red Oak troubles. The correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* has published an account of the affair, from which we gather the following items: An old man named Eason, about seventy years of age, was suspected of having informed the United States authorities of the location of illicit distilleries, and was called to his door in the night and shot dead. Henry Cantrell, colored, was suspected of having acted as guide for revenue officers, and was dragged from his house at night, tied to a tree, and his body riddled with bullets. A man by the name of Clayton was attacked in his house by the moonshiners, who avowed their purpose to kill him, but he seized an axe, and as the door was broken in knocked down two of his assailants and made his escape in the confusion that followed. Clark, the Collector, sent a man to that place to ascertain the location of distilleries. He was not heard from afterward but his remains were found buried in the public road, with his head entirely severed from his body. Repeated but unsuccessful attacks have been made upon United States officers in this community, and also upon those who were supposed to be in sympathy with them or who were under suspicion of giving information to the government. The testimony is unequivocal and positive that the officers were fired upon and wounded by the moonshiners before the fire was returned when Jones was killed, and the gun in his hands when he fell had just been discharged.

Notwithstanding all these facts the Campbelite church was opened for the meeting of citizens to express indignation toward the United States authorities for enforcing the law, and so far as we can judge, the members, ministers and papers of that denomination sustain the moonshiners and condemn the Government. We have yet to hear or see the first syllable of disapprobation of the illicit distillers by that Church. Well may the correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* say that this is a fight of press, politicians and moonshiners with powder and ball against the administration. How long shall these things continue? How long will the people slumber upon the brink of a volcano? The long forbearance of the Government will end after awhile. These things have been going on for years within twelve miles of Atlanta, and the moonshiners, their sympathizers and the Bourbon press are becoming more and more bitter and defiant.—*Atlanta Advocate.*

How Dr. Livingstone Died.

The *Children's Record* of Scotland, has the following touching and tender account of Livingstone's last hours: "During the last days of April, 1873, he was very ill. He had plaintively said to his men, '*Build me a hut to die in. I am going home.*' In that hut at Ilala, on the night of the 30th of April, in great pain and weakness, he had been tenderly laid upon the couch by his faithful followers. About four in the morning, a negro who was watching beside him called out to "Susi," who, with five more of his men, hastened into the hut. A candle, stuck by its own wax on the top of a box, gave light enough to see that Dr. Livingstone was not in the bed, but kneeling, by the side of it, his body stretched forward, and his head buried in his hands upon the pillow. For a minute they watched him. He did not stir. There was no sign of breathing. Then one of them, *Matthew*, went softly to him, and laid his hands upon his cheek. Life had been gone some time. The body was almost cold. Dr. Livingstone was dead. On his knees at the throne of grace, that noble spirit had ended his pilgrimage, and 'entered in through the gates into the city. His poor shrivelled body, preserved in salt, was carried to the coast, a distance of more than a thousand miles, by his humble but affectionate body-guard of black men, *every one of whom was a liberated slave.* 'A grander and more touching memorial,' as was well said at the time, 'than any tomb that can be raised to his honor in Westminster Abbey.'"

A minister was soliciting aid to foreign missions, and applied to a gentleman who refused him with the reply, "I don't believe in foreign missions. I want what I give to benefit my neighbors." "Well," replied he, "whom do you regard as your neighbors?" "Why, those around me." "Do you mean those whose land joins yours?" inquired the minister. "Yes." "Well," said the minister, "how much land do you own?" "About five hundred acres." "How far down do you own?" "I never thought of that, but I suppose I own half way through." "Exactly," said the minister, "I suppose you do, and I want this money for the New Zealanders, the men whose land joins yours on the bottom."

Humility is a grace that adorns and beautifies every other grace; without it the most splendid natural and acquired acquisitions lose their charm.

General News Items.

The Democratic majority in Alabama is said to be near 60,000.

The Irish compensation bill was defeated in the House of Lords.

Nashville has added an ice manufactory to her other improvements.

Mr. Gladstone, who was seriously ill with congestion of the left lung, is now recovering.

Greenbackers in the fourth district of Maine nominated Geo. W. Ladd for Congress.

Gen. Garfield attended a conference of the National Republican Committee in New York.

Mexico is filled with disorder and revolts consequent to the election of Gonzales to the presidency.

It is not the number of promises a man makes, but the number he keeps, which gives him a position among respectable people.

In Rochdale, Eng., 2400 cotton operatives have been locked out by a refusal of masters to comply with a demand for the increase of wages.

The allied powers request the Porte to settle the Montenegrin question in three weeks, or a joint naval demonstration will be made.

Taking colored men out of jail and hanging them is still one of the practices of Tennessee. This was done lately at Dover, Stewart county.

Of 53 officers of Gen. Burrows' command in Afghanistan, at the battle of Rushki Nakud, 21 were killed, 8 wounded, 12 unhurt and 12 are missing.

The French army has abolished the use of the drum, as it cannot be heard in battle or the march by the rear ranks, is useless in rain, and is an incumbrance in the field.

Conservatives and Bonapartists have sustained a crushing defeat in France. In the elections for councils general, the Republicans elected 902, conservatives 372; second ballots necessary, 125.

Senator Bruce, the colored senator from Mississippi, summing up the outlook for the campaign in the "Solid South," tersely says: "There is no need to shoot a man when you can count him out."

It is no mark of a man's intelligence to be able to confirm whatever he pleases, but to be able to discover that to be true which is true, and that to be false which is false, is the mark and character of intelligence.

Mrs. E. A. Meharry, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Meharry, of the Cincinnati Conference, has given 120 acres of land in Indiana, toward an endowment fund for the Meharry Medical Department of the Central Tennessee College.

According to the census of 1870 the population of Texas was less than 900,000; it is supposed now to be between 1,800,000 and 2,000,000. In 1870 there were but few miles of railroad constructed; there are now between 2,500 and 3,000 miles.

There is something marvellous in the reduction of the public debt since the war. Over $800,000,000 has been paid off in the last fifteen years, or an average of over $50,000,000 a year, including five years of almost unprecedented business depression.

E. P. Williams, a colored census enumerator of Bucyrus, O., took an average of 200 names a day, although he has lost both arms and handles his pencil with his teeth. He also picked up his book with his teeth and carried it under the short stub of his right arm.

During the past winter there were at the twenty German Universities the goodly number of 20,172 students. The University of Berlin had the largest number—3608. The philosophical departments attracted the largest proportion, 8,624.

Gen. Hancock is simply a bait on the Democratic hook for the purpose of catching Union soldiers. These soldiers don't seem to be in any hurry about biting. They are quite content with General Garfield, the volunteer soldier and the statesman.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The population of Southern cities is as follows: Austin, Texas, 11,000; Chattanooga, Tenn., 13,580; Clarksville, Tenn., 7,300; Columbus, Ga., 10,132; Dallas, Texas, 33,466; Denison, Texas, 4,400; Huntsville, Texas, 1,600; Knoxville, Tenn., 13,928; Little Rock, Ark., 15,000; Macon, Ga., 12,695; Richmond, Va., 63,243; San Antonio, Texas, 20,594; San Marcos, Texas, 1,800; Savannah, Ga., 30,747; Sherman, Texas, 6,000; Shreveport, La., 8,038; St. Augustine, Fla., 2,300.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1880.

Majestic Faith.

What a world of meaning lies wrapt up in the word faith, and what amazing results have been accomplished and chronicled in the world's history by its persistent and heroic exercise. What innumerable volumes have been written and sermons preached, to explain its various applications, because it is absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of all great and good undertakings, especially when the full fruitage of faith must appear in the future. Hence, the actors on the wide theatre of human existence may pass away but the great thoughts, the great works, and the great results of faith remain, shedding their light across the bosom of a dark and guilty world, like so many beacon lights guiding the weary traveler to a haven of rest.

The faith and the utterances of ages past, as they were allied to goodness, truth and God, have outlasted the battle-throbs of the minds and hearts that gave them birth, and thus the garnered thoughts, truths, and doctrines of the past, intensified by ten thousand experiences, are left as a cherished heritage to us, to be reproduced in the present, and then roll on with increased power to the accomplishment of the world's final redemption.

Humble and alone, the great author of all truth, the living embodiment of the Father's image, the personification of the Father's love, passed through the city of Jerusalem and the land of Judea, scattering his healing benedictions with[illegible] number, and none of all that living multitude that thronged her streets, save the tender hearted Martha, invited Him to the hospitality and comforts of an earthly home. Humble and alone, rejected by the great, the rich, and the multitude, he taught a band of fishermen, upwards of eighteen centuries ago, the truths of a Holy Faith, that was to gild with eternal ef[illegible]nce the mountain ranges of [illegible] of all future ages, as the [illegible]light then gilded the Temple's [illegible] of Jerusalem, and the moun[illegible] ranges of Judea—taught a [illegible] faith that was to change [illegible] thoughts, habits, and [illegible] of mankind. Wonder[illegible] in the world's history! [illegible] teachings to live for[illegible] Wonderful faith that called [illegible] holy fire from heaven.

[illegible] these mighty truths, and [illegible] majestic faith, which He [illegible] have become our personal [illegible], and with them we still [illegible] in the conquest of human [illegible] hearts, attesting their [illegible] power and their divine [illegible]

[illegible] we not, therefore, feel [illegible] the pathos, and [illegible] tenderness of his teach[illegible]? Why shall we [illegible] more personal attach[illegible] a stronger faith [illegible] a more heartfelt [illegible] a sublimer consecra[illegible] the work of the great [illegible] failure lies in the [illegible] but majestic [illegible] Christianity in [illegible] why so much [illegible] so many [illegible] households. [illegible] the fai[illegible] shaken the [illegible] promises; for [illegible] pre[illegible] their tri[illegible] perils of [illegible] dis[illegible] amid [illegible] veg[illegible] blood [illegible] they [illegible] power [illegible] only [illegible]

Through the Heart of Louisiana.

Under marching orders from Bishop Harris we left New Orleans, Saturday, July 31, for a tour through central Louisiana. The work assigned by him is to look after the churches in the La Teche District, the presiding elder of which being disabled physically for labor in this climate, had been transferred. This trip will enable us to help the pastors in advocating the interests of the SOUTHWESTERN as well as give us news of new parts, to us, of our work in this State.

The ride on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad from Algiers—the starting place opposite New Orleans—to Morgan City, eighty miles, is more pleasant at this season of the year than at any other. The foliage of trees and grasses and weeds is so luxuriantly grown, as to hide swamps, and make beautiful to the eye even the vast marshes through which the road runs. The miserable huts and shanties are sometimes made to look really cozy, by the overspreading vines, which cover fences and buildings, and by the thrifty patches of okra, or corn, or cotton, or cane, which nestle close to the buildings as if afraid of the swamps beyond. The gifts of nature make these humble homes have a look of comfort which, alas, they rarely possess.

But not all this eighty miles are swamp and marsh. The grading of the road has redeemed many an acre. Mr. S. H. McCrea, now one of the principal grain dealers of Chicago, once told us how, when a young man, he helped survey and build a portion of this eighty miles of road; and how the men had to wade and swim through mud and water at first, and then to plod in mud for weary weeks and months, from the first survey to the driving of the rail spikes. He would see quite a contrast now. The road has been gradually raised until the bed is solid and above danger of overflow. Fifteen miles of the road bed was raised from three to sixty inches a few years ago, and not a trip of a single train was lost during the progress of the work. A terrible overflow from a crevasse in the Mississippi was flooding miles of the road at the time. Engines were constructed with fire boxes high enough to go through three feet of water. As the water subsided the work of lifting up the ties and stamping dirt under them went on. Shovelful by shovelful, tie by tie, for hours and days and months the work went on, until the necessary height was reached. We passed over the road at that time, when in places the train ran in two feet of water. Yet business was not interrupted. The lazy alligators were aroused every day several times by the roar of the trains bearing to and fro the freight of life and worldly goods. Ah! if the Church of Christ would plan with such deliberateness and heroic purpose, and unyielding persistency for the elevation and salvation of the masses of Louisiana. What marvel of success would crown her efforts!

But as we said, these eighty miles are not all through swamp. For twenty miles the road runs near the right bank of the grand old Mississippi, which sweeps on to the gulf the swifter because of the levees on each side which confine her waters. And this mighty washing tide is more of an inland sea swiftly moving on, than it is a river. Its width here is nearly a mile, and its depth from fifty to a hundred feet. It is this vastness of volume and velocity of current which makes "the crevasse" a thing to be so much dreaded. Once the levee gives way—and no matter how small the rivulet which at first starts over or through the [illegible]bankment, there is danger of this—and in a few hours or days a [illegible] like that of a great mountain [illegible], swift and irresistible, pours over the plantations, inundating the fields and ruining the buildings, and drowning or driving away the [illegible]. Just above the city the road passes through two or three ruined plantations, for this year at [illegible] caused by the water of a fifty [illegible] a few months ago [illegible] the State $50,000 to [illegible]. Three men were sucked in [illegible] away through the fields [illegible] death by the outrushing [illegible] while the work was being [illegible]

[illegible] the levees are firm the [illegible] along the shore are [illegible] upon this season [illegible] in the cars you [illegible] levees and see the [illegible] the Mississippi, [illegible] the palace [illegible] and traffic; [illegible] beauty [illegible] up and [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] lie on [illegible]

cent States; you see also the stately steamships and more beautiful sailing vessels, slowly steaming or being towed down stream towards the gulf, and which passing through the jetties, carry grain and cotton, and cotton seed oil, etc., to every part of the world. Next to the winding wagon road which follows the levee embankment, are the plantations, large and small; some of them have an arpent front (one fifth less than an acre), and are owned by small land holders, occasionally colored. These are the beginnings of "homes," often but little else than a cabin with an excuse of a fence around them and a yard full of pigs, chickens and children. But even these are good to look upon, for a man and his family once planted on an acre of ground of his own, will grow in every way. Some of these small places are beauties of taste and comfort. But in the twenty miles of which we speak the land is almost wholly occupied in large plantations, with fine sugar houses and comfortable and sometimes elegant plantation homes, with the clusters of "negro quarters," as they are yet called, located at respectful distance toward the fields. The places are all measured by so many arpents deep on the river front and so many arpents deep toward the swamp, which, with interminable cypress forests and marshes, begin from half a mile to three miles along all bayous and rivers in southern Louisiana. Their chief products are alligators and wood. The latter is valuable and can always be utilized for fire wood, railroad ties, lumber and pieux. These last are what people away from this frenchy region call pickets. The cane fields are now grown high with their sugar producing crop, and look rich and glorious, often extending miles through several plantations. The ditches—there are no fences—which separate cuts and fields and plantations, are hidden away from sight by the heavy clusters of leaves that hang from every stalk. Some of the plantations are wholly, and others in part, given to rice culture. The fields in which this crop grows can be easily flooded when necessary from the river by making flues through the levee—a work, by the way, which has to be carefully and strongly done. Just now the rice is full grown, and the fields look their handsomest. The grain has a richer and more golden hue than wheat or oats or rye, and as the breeze waves the masses of stalks in the morning sun light, the sight is beautiful to look upon.

Riding in the cars and looking first on the bosom of the great river with its burden of life and commerce, catching glances of the great Crescent City on the other side; and now letting the eye rest a moment on the houses and barns and "quarters" and sugar houses, all made more beautiful to look upon by distance, and then letting the vision feast on the vast fields of cane and rice, through which the train is rushing, and finally sweep out over marsh and darkly colored tops of the cypress forests toward the Gulf beyond, and you have an expanse of scenery delightful to behold this July morning.

These twenty miles past we have only swamps and marshes on all sides except where we cross bayons which flow lazily southward to the Gulf. We cross Bayou Des Allemands, Bayou La Fourche, Bayou Bœuf, and others. Each of these begin in the Mississippi river and make their way by many windings, to the lagoons and lakes which open into the Gulf. They were formerly mouths of the river before its present bed held so much of its water, and are yet outlets for the flood tides which sometimes swell the river after heavy rains in the North and West. Along each side of these lazy water courses, as a rule, are arable lands, which must be protected from overflow by diking out the waters of the swamps in the rear, and by leveeing out the waters of the bayous in front. This latter work the State is supposed to do, through its Louisiana Levee Company. Along Bayou La Fourche are many fine plantations on both sides, and in the fifty miles from the railroad crossing to the Mississippi are several villages, the largest of which is Thibodeaux. Along the Bayou Bœuf are many fine plantations three of which are worked and partly owned by ex-Congressman Darrall.

The train reaches Morgan City at 12 m. It was here, five years ago, we were carried from the boat with an attack of the cholera morbus to the house of a friend and expected to die. It was June 1, our birthday. If it had been God's will it would have been a good day to die. But we are glad such was not His will. There is too much of satisfaction in working for the Master on earth, and loving and being loved in this world, by those whose lives are part of our own, not to wish to live.

This town is a thriving place of a few hundred people. Its importance up to this time lies in the fact that it is the point of departure for steamships to the Texas and Mexican gulf coasts. From here from one to three of Morgan's splendid steamers daily depart. They go down the Bay some fifteen miles to deep water. Five miles of the way Morgan dredged at his own expense. It cost him $250,000 to complete the channel. It is two hundred and forty miles by ship to Galveston. Dear Bishop Haven came this route home from Mexico, and also from Texas, in 1878 from attending the conference of that State. The Catholics, Southern Methodists, and Presbyterians have churches here. We have a small church of which Bro. Evans is pastor. The African Methodists and Baptists have churches also. The *Free Press* and *Morgan City Review* are published here. From this point boats take their departure for the Teche country up the bayou of that name. Leaving the Bay they go first into the Atchafayalaya river, and then into the Teche, which, for many miles, winds through what Father Felician, the faithful adviser of Evangeline the Acadian maid who came hither seeking her lover, very properly called "the Eden of Louisiana." Of that country we will say more, for our pathway lies through it.

But hereafter Morgan City's chief importance will be in the fact that it will be the first important point on the great highway now being thrown up for railroad travel and traffic from New Orleans to Texas. But twenty days more are needed, it is said, to complete this great enterprise, which only Bourbon stupidity—that worst of all plagues which effects New Orleans—has prevented being accomplished long ago. Memphis, St. Louis, and Louisville have profited by New Orleans folly, and have gained a tremendous grip on the trade of Texas. It remains to be seen how much of that trade can be recaptured for the Crescent City. From New Orleans to Houston, Texas, is 350 miles. One hundred and sixty-four miles, from New Orleans to Vermillionville, owned by the Morgan interest is complete and is now running daily trains. One hundred miles from Houston to Orange, Texas, on the Sabine river, which, at that point, divides the Pelican and Lone Star States, is running and is known as the Houston and New Orleans Road. The intervening link of eighty or ninety miles is nearly completed, and is known as the Louisiana and Western Road, which is the legal name under which some New York capitalists are expending their money. These three corporations have entered into a tri-partite agreement to run this trunk line together for twenty-five years. We understand it is to be called the New York and Texas Trunk line. Passengers will leave New Orleans at 12 m. in a palace car and at 7 a. m., next morning, land in Houston, Texas. These railroad capitalists are all Northern gentlemen. No matter, we want railroads and commerce in this region of God's heritage, and as a citizen of Louisiana thoroughly acclimated by the cholera morbus and yellow fever, this editor welcomes them and would be glad to welcome many more like them.

This morning's ride was rendered the more interesting by a conversation of two hours with a cultivated Christian Southern lady to whom we were introduced by a prominent New Orleans merchant on taking the train. She is an Episcopalian. Her sister is the wife of a talented young minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who lately graduated with honor under Dr. now Bishop Hurst of our Drew Theological Seminary. This lady has an intelligent enthusiasm about missionary work in foreign lands and at home. After discussing the state of missions in China, Japan, Mexico, and elsewhere, not forgetting to take in the "Eastern question," in its relations to Christian civilization in the East, we discussed at length the missionary work before the Church in Louisiana. 50,000 white adults in Louisiana cannot read or write! The superstitions of Catholicism, permeate every avenue of activity and thought in the State! Of the 350,000 colored people in the State how vast the proportion yet who need the gospel and the civilization it brings! How little of real Christianity there is in many of the so-called "churches" which "independent" preachers build up on plantations throughout the State! How little of real home life in the many thousands of cabins which are on the plantations of the State! How little the churches are really doing! These and kindred topics were discussed, until she left the train on her plantation home. Her last remark was: "Oh, that all the churches would forget their differences and with mighty faith and effort lay hold in the name of God to save these masses." To which we and all true Christians respond, amen. And that time is coming. The mighty currents of prejudice and antagonisms, born of political strife, social revolutions and two hundred and fifty years of slavery, will yet give place to the on sweeping tide of Christian unity and love, which will redeem and save not only Louisiana but this whole nation and world. God hasten the day.

A Remarkable Document.

By the courtesy of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary of State, we have received a document, remarkable because of the signatures attached to it, as well as its contents. It is a report on the question of invoking the aid of Congress for the "education of the colored population of the Southern States," submitted by Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, Chief Justice M. R. Waite and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, at a meeting of the trustees of the Peabody education fund, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1880. It was written primarily by Mr. Stuart, of Virginia, and revised by Messrs. Waite and Evarts.

The paper begins with the statement of the fundamental principle of every republican government, that all power is vested in and derived from the people; there are two distinct governments within the United States, the familiar States' rights view of it; extracts are made from Washington's farewell address, and the writings of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson on the importance of education as a safeguard to free institutions; it charges the introduction of African slaves to the British government; admits that our forefathers compromised with the institution of slavery as they found it, trusting to time to cure the evil. Neither the words slave or slavery, therefore, can be found in the Constitution.

Five millions of souls, says the report, have been elevated from the degradation of slavery to the high position of citizenship. The General Agent (Dr. Sears) has ascertained that "a large portion of them are, confessedly, unqualified for a judicious exercise of this power." The great influence of this ignorant vote upon the South and the whole country is outlined. The committe does not intend to recommend that Congress shall assume control over the whole subject of education in the United States, but, in its opinion, "the colored race constitute an exceptional class of our population by virtue of the generations it has been held in bondage; and it cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise that they should be, as they unquestionably are, generally incompetent to form intelligent opinions on political questions, or to exercise with discretion the elective franchise. The protecting care of the master has been withdrawn, and the negroes are now brought into competition with the whites." Of the Southern States it says:

> These States have not been insensible of the mischief to be apprehended from the presence of so large a class of ignorant voters, and they have manifested the most praiseworthy disposition to aid, as far as their means would allow, in their education.

It will be seen that Mr. Stuart has written in the spirit of an ex-slave-holder, and with a view to make out the best showing for the reactionary Southern States. We are surprised that the statement above quoted escaped revision by Messrs. Waite and Evarts, because it is completely at variance with the record. The whites of the South, who in several States by use of rifle clubs, tissue ballots, murder and intimidation, have been allowed to usurp control of the government—methods not calculated to inspire voters with a high notion of our political institutions—have signalized their ascendancy by reducing the school systems, established by negro votes, to mere shadows. The same policy has driven out school teachers, shot not a few of them to death, and a very large portion of the people refuse to believe that any education whatever will benefit the negro.

The committee alleges the impoverishment of the Southern States, and says that most of them which have attempted a liberal system of free common schools have done so at the expense of their creditors. Relief from this source is considered impractical, and the only hope remains from an appeal to the liberality and justice of Congress. The committee has considered a number of precedents, and belives that Congress has the constitutional power to *contribute* and not to *control*, the education of the citizens of the States. The General Agent reported two millions of children in the Southern States without the means of instruction, of these more than one-half are colored, and they are alluded to as "a horde of young barbarians" who might "grow up to prey upon the peace of society."

The committee reached a true basis when it narrated the purpose of the great philanthropist, with which the spirit of its report is at variance, in the matter of class distinction, in soliciting an educational bounty:

> George Peabody, the enlightened and beneficent founder of the trust which bears his honored name, was a native of Massachusetts, but for many years a resident of London, where he accumulated a large fortune. With characteristic sagacity, he was among the first to foresee the evils which would be entailed on the Southern States by the ravages of the war, and the consequent inability of the people of those States to extend to the rising generation the blessings of education. Discarding every feeling of a sectional character and acting with a magnanimity almost without a parallel in history, he dedicated several millions of dollars of his private fortune "to be held by trustees (named by himself) and their successors, and the income thereof used and applied, in their discretion for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral, and industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States of our Union, his purpose being that the benefits intended should be distributed among the entire population, and without other distinction than their needs and the opportunities of usefulness to them."

During the discussion, before adoption of the report, Col. Lyman, of Massachusetts, took occasion to say that he doubted the propriety of any action by Congress—

> The illiterate negroes might be divided into two classes,—the one composed of adults, who were too old to be educated; the other of children. Only the second class was, as a whole, susceptible of education. The parents of these children were not paupers, but citizens who performed their part in cultivating the great crops of the South. It was a duty of the Southern States to educate these children, just as it was their duty to provide for legislature, executive and judiciary. The questioned assumed, therefore, this simple form: Why should the South ask help to give elementary education, any more than to support the ordinary instruments of State government? He thought that the need in these States was not a bounty from the general government, but a belief in the necessity of public primary education.

Col. Lyman was right. There exists no reason whatever for a special educational bounty to a little more than one-half of the illiterate children of the South, in contradistinction to the other half or the whites. The white children are equally the victims of the institution of slavery, which demanded the suppression of the means of education during its existence; just as its dying soul now denies the freedom of speech, of the press, and of political action, cripples the school system, and visits social ostracism upon those who were untainted by its corrupt and degrading influences. What is wanted is not a national bounty to be controlled by States, whose practice has shown them to be unfriendly or neglectful of popular education, but a national system of education; or an amendment to the constitution making the establishment of public schools, for a definite period, quite as mandatory as the duty of contributing revenue in peace, or a quota of troops in time of war. The Peabody report looks to the organization of a raid upon the national treasury, and it will, if approved, reflect little credit upon either the philanthropy or patriotism of the South.

We are Surprised!

The *Methodist Advocate*, of Aug. 4, in reply to our suggestion that it forgot to give suitable credit for an article published from our columns, says:

> The article referred to was published in these columns by special request of the author, with the understanding on our part that it was written as much for the Methodist Advocate as for the SOUTHWESTERN, and it was desired to appear in both papers because of the matter of which it treated. In itself, the above item is but a trifle, but taken in connection with the extraordinary attack upon this paper at the General Conference, and the manifest disposition to punish its editor for his support of our work among the whites of the South, and for his advocacy of the election of a colored bishop with a special view to the necessities of that people, it may be significant.

The explanation of the omission to give credit is entirely satisfactory, but the remainder of the above remarks puzzles us not a little. What our request for justice in the matter of using our original articles has to do with the opinion of any of the brethren in the last General Conference, concerning the *Methodist Advocate*, or its editor, is beyond our power to even guess. The "extraordinary attack" upon the *Methodist Advocate* was lead by prominent men residing in the North, who believed that twelve years of effort had not given that paper as much financial strength as it ought to have, and that one paper published in New Orleans could supply the demand in the whole South. We had no sympathy whatever with these sentiments, neither did the delegates from the territory of the SOUTHWESTERN. Selfishness would have led to a different course; and, it might be well for our Atlanta brother to remember, that had it not been for the vigorous words and actions of delegates from the South, outside of his patronizing territory, the result of that "extraordinary attack" would have been in all probability the suspension of the *Methodist Advocate*. The paper owes its existence to day to a united South, in the last General Conference. It does not seem to us therefore to be in very good taste to imagine anything "significant" from this or any one section in the South in our simple suggestion, that this paper should have credit for its original articles.

But we are told that there was a "manifest disposition to punish its present editor for his support of our work among the whites of the South, and for his advocacy of the election of a colored bishop with a special view to the necessities of that people." It cannot be possible that the editor of the *Methodist Advocate* wrote this in earnest. If so, he certainly must have had the blues. Of any such "disposition" in reference to him or any other member of that body, because of their views on any question before the Conference, we do not believe there existed a particle. Our Atlanta contemporary occasionally boasts of its special championship of the work among the whites in the South. A better way we think is to champion every interest of the church among all classes ourselves, and then give all others credit for doing the same. In the main this is the course of our Atlanta paper, for which we give it great credit; but occasionally this special championship boast comes out.

But what has all this to do with giving the SOUTHWESTERN credit for its original articles? That so simple and just a request on our part should call forth such statements from our good editor at Atlanta really surprises us.

A Church Manual.

"The Manual of the Methodist Episcopal Church" will make its first appearance in the early part of October. Designed to give the latest and most important information concerning the various benevolent societies and publishing interests of our Church, the Manual will have a special department for each, as follows: The Missionary Society, the Sunday-school Union, the Tract Society, the Board of Church Extension, the Freedmen's Aid Society, the Board of Education and the Book Concern. The material for these different departments will be furnished by their official representatives. There will also be a department for the consideration of the general subject of Church benevolence, with the presentation of such facts as may come to hand.

The Manual will be just the thing to furnish the pastors what they went in presenting these several causes before their congregations. The people want to know what the Church is doing, and how and why its work is carried on. The Manual will tell all about it. Carefully preserved and bound, it will soon become a rich repository of facts and incidents that will enter into the current history of Methodism.

It will be issued quarterly, and the first volume will consist of five numbers—the number for October, 1880, and four following in January, April, July and October, 1881. Each number will contain at least forty-eight octavo pages, and more if found necessary. It will be edited by the Rev. J. M. Freeman, D.D., and published by Phillips & Hunt, at 805 Broadway, New York, and by Walden & Stowe, Cincinnati, O.

By order of the General Conference it will be sent to all our preachers free, in consideration of their services as agents of the different causes represented. Each presiding elder and pastor is earnestly desired to secure as many additional subscriptions as possible, especially among our official members, all of whom ought to have the information the Manual will contain.

Price, 50c. a year, postage included, the first year comprising five numbers, as noted above. Address, giving post-office, county and State of each subscriber, Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, New York; or Walden & Stowe, Cincinnati, O.

Our Church Property Burned in Harrison, Ark.

Last week we chronicled the burning of our church and parsonage at Jacksonville, Florida, and also made note from the Associated Press dispatches of the burning by an incendiary of our seminary and church in Harrison, Arkansas.

Fuller particulars of the last calamity are at hand. The Arkansas Conference Seminary was set on fire Tuesday night, July 27, between nine and ten o'clock. The inmates and those residing in the immediate vicinity were absent attending a temperance meeting. The flames spread to the church and both buildings were destroyed. Our friends there are fully convinced that the incendiarism was the result of a rebel element in that region opposed to Union people, and especially to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The murder of Todd for preaching to colored people was excused and finally denied by the governor of Arkansas, and now comes this work of the torch. Will the proper authorities help find and punish the guilty parties, or will they help hide and screen them?

Says a letter from Texas: "We send you a copy of the first edition of the *Home Messenger*, published in Houston, Texas, by Hearn Methodist Episcopal Church, South. We desire to make our little paper interesting and profitable and to that end would like the help of your valuable journal. Will you please exchange with us." Certainly. The *Messenger* is a neat quarto, semi-monthly paper. It is edited by Rev. S. H. Werlein, well known in this city, and its subscription price is 50 cents per annum. It is mainly devoted to local news of the church.

The General Conference Committee of Entertainment has made its final report. All bills have been paid. The amount contributed by the churches of Cincinnati, Covington, Newport and vicinities was $2,235.50. The Book Concern paid out $4,241.60 on expenses of delegates not covered by collections from the churches. The final report is signed by E. Sargent, president, and D. J. Starr, secretary.

The late Delaware Conference met at Dover, Del., was a pleasant session. Bishop Bowman presided, Dr. and Mrs. Rust were present and addressed the Conference. The presiding elders for the coming year are Rev. J. W. Webb, Rev. J. D. Elbert, Rev. J. H. Holland.

The song published on our fourth page to-day, entitled "The Meanest Thing of All," may be purchased of H. C. Harris, New York. An edition of 100,000 will be issued. It is an incisive temperance song that should be heard all over the country.

The Young Men's Christian Association Bulletin for August, says its editor, J. M. Pagaud, Jr., is on a tour for his health; and invites ladies and gentlemen to unite with "The Social Reading Circle."

The New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association have issued a valuable pamphlet, which should be read by every tenant and landlord. It urges reform in the privy system of the city.

We have received the catalogue of the Ohio Wesleyan University, with compliments of President Payne, from Delaware, O.

The Journal of the General Conference will be out in October. So says Dr. Woodruff, the secretary and editor.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—O. H. Shute, cashier of the New Orleans National Bank, has returned to his duties after a holiday abroad.

—Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald has been elected office secretary of the Mission Rooms at New York. This is a good selection for an important work

—The Rev. Dr. A. C. George and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk have been appointed on the Executive Committee, American section, to prepare the programme for the Ecumenial Conference to meet in London, August, 1881.

—The New York *Advocate's* London correspondent, writes that Bishop and Mrs. Merrill arrived in London Saturday July 17. They worshipped in City Road Chapel July 18, made a call at Paternoster Row July 19, and being late for reaching his first Conference in Germany, the Bishop was obliged to leave London for Paris by the night mail Monday, July 19, the evening before the opening of the English Conference, which was a disappointment as much to the Bishop at it will be to the Conference, but one day more in London might have prevented the Bishop being present at the opening of his own Conference in Germany, which he desired to avoid.

—A student of Alcorn University, Rodney, Miss., in a letter to us, after speaking of "the generous body of trustees," pays his respects to President H. R. Revels, of that institution: "Not a youth comes to this university and goes away without some attachment to the doctor, and his family is one that cannot be excelled—may his future be much more brighter and prosperous than his past. The school, during the past session was in a most delightful condition, it wanted no attention, and made fine progress in everything. By his fervent and earnest prayers he has withstood many storms but he shall receive just reward when the harvest time comes."

—The Valparaiso (Ind.) *Vidette* of July 15 says: "Considerable excitement was caused in our city last Sunday afternoon by the sudden and dangerous illness of the Rev. N. L. Brakeman, our Methodist pastor, who, as he was starting to attend Sabbath-school service at 2 P. M., was powerfully overcome by the heat and rendered speechless, and thought to be dying. The prostration was attended by serious, but not fatal, paralysis of the entire left side. Vigorous treatment by his physicians, Drs. Leitherman and Newland, brought about favorable symptoms, and he is now recovering, though still, in a measure, helpless. The Church and congregation over which he presides have raised a liberal purse of money for him, sufficient to meet all the expenses of treatment for a number of weeks."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

I. Mosely, West Point: "A protracted meeting resulted in 14 conversions, 12 baptized."

L. P. Brown, Shubuta: "At quarterly conference, July 27-28, our beloved presiding elder was with us and preached a fine sermon. The sacrament was administered to 63. Elder's collection, $5 35."

J. P. Freeman, Rosemeath: "I am glad to say that I have purchased a fine bell for our church, known as Wesley Chapel; also we have built upon the front part of the church a belfry worth $20; Prof. J. M. Dixson did it for $12. We now have a finished church. Our bell cost us $54, delivered. Rev. J. B. Griffin is doing all he can for the upbuilding of his people."

B. L. Crump, Greenwood: "A general examination of Sunday-school pupils took place on the 1st. Several prizes were distributed to the most proficient. William Batchelor and Bragg Avant received illustrated engravings of the Lord's prayer. Other prizes were given to Miss Ella McCain and Wesley Dunn, Jr. A centennial collection of $3.65 was taken up. I expect to open my protracted meeting at Jane's Chapel, next Sunday night, 15 miles east of this place. Pray for us."

Wm. Hale, Tiobee: "I am proud to note that we have erected and completed our church at this place, and chose Saturday, July 31st, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. We prepared a dinner for the occasion, and invited Rev. Z. P. Price to assist our pastor, Rev. I. Moseley, in an address for the occasion. Rev. Price introduced worship by singing, and the 1st Samuel, 2d chapter, and 8th verse was chosen as a text, viz: 'God raises up the poor.' He was followed by Rev. I. Moseley, who made some very forcible remarks, and I must say we witnessed a glorious time."

TEXAS.

S. Smith, Mayafield: "A good parsonage has been built. Had 18 converts in a protracted meeting, and 6 backsliders reclaimed."

A. Galbreath, Richmond: "Camp meeting continues, and sinners are turning to God. Sunday, Aug. 1, 10 were added to the church."

L. Calloway, Lovelady: "On Trinity circuit 15 members have been added since March. Will do all we can for the causes of the Church."

W. B. Pullam, Houston: "Held [illegible] quarterly conferences on my [illegible]. The work is growing. [illegible] conference will convene at [illegible] Hill, October 7th, and [illegible] on the 10th."

[illegible], Georgetown: "I have [illegible] preaching places on the [illegible]. I have held protracted [illegible] at all except one. At [illegible] I have had grand success. At this place there have [illegible] conversions, and we have [illegible] completed a very nice little [illegible], and have got a [illegible] and all are [illegible]. I held a [illegible] resulted [illegible] will be a [illegible] work the [illegible] financially, [illegible] of Austin [illegible] and have [illegible] the brethren [illegible] we had a [illegible] be for[illegible] people of [illegible] surrounding [illegible] Sunday we [illegible] $17.35."

[illegible]

[illegible] church and [illegible] Florida, [illegible] in [illegible] says [illegible] had [illegible] but [illegible] the [illegible] render [illegible] amount [illegible] by [illegible] edifice [illegible] the [illegible] our [illegible] have [illegible]

elder, O. Pickett, was with us; 86 communed; collections $30. Elder Pickett preached at Dickson station, Wednesday night, and then proceeded by land to Dover, a distance of about 58 miles. Our work is prospering."

GEORGIA.

O. T. Roberts, Blackshear: "I have a good church at this place."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Fort Worth *Daily Democrat* advertises for 1000 men to pick cotton and corn, and says about that number could find employment in every county in the State.

The *National Temperance Advocate* expects electoral tickets to be placed in the field in twenty States for Gen. Neal Dow and Prof. A. H. Thompson, the Prohibition nominees.

Austin District Conference.

The district conference of the Austin district, West Texas conference, met at Georgetown, July 22, 1880, Presiding Elder S. Gates presiding. On motion, P. M. Carmichael was elected secretary and A. Brown was chosen assistant secretary. On motion the following committees were appointed: On examination of local preachers, candidates for admission into the traveling connection—J. W. Robinson, D. Mucker and E. Cogswell; to receive reports—G. Norman, J. Smith and M. Lott; on public worship—the presiding elder and pastor in charge at this place. The bar of the conference was then fixed, and also the hour, 9 a. m., to begin and the hour, 12 m., to adjourn.

The second day Elder Gates was in the chair. Prayer by Geo. Sawyers. At roll call 23 responded. The day was given to receiving and hearing reports. At the close the elder asked some disciplinary questions, after which the president ordered the brethren to meet in the cabinet at 4 p. m.

The third day was given to passing the characters and renewing the licenses of the local preachers and exhorters. The characters were passed, but some lost their licenses. The next district conference will be held on the Cunningham circuit. On Monday morning the appointments of local preachers were read, and conference adjourned sine die.

P. M. CARMICHAEL, Sec'y.

Letter from Donaldsonville.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., July 30, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—The Blue Bucket, Jr., Fire Company of this place gave a grand dramatic entertainment at their hall, on Thursday night, the 29th inst. Music was furnished by the Crescent Brass Band of this place. Guitar played by D. W. Brown, Esq., of New Orleans, and piano by Miss Marcelin Landry, of Donaldsonville. Each in their order acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to themselves as well as to their able instructors, Messrs. A. Bernard, John Martin, P. S. Carmouche and others. Misses O. Claiborne, G. Claiborne and S. Ocey played their parts upon the stage to the great satisfaction of the packed house. The singing by the choir was exquisite, especially that of Miss Louise Conway, who made a very grand display of her vocal talent.

With a view of raising funds for the construction of a new M. E. church on the lands donated by Mr. Benajah Gibson, in Donaldsonville, the same young ladies and gentlemen, and others, will give another like entertainment at Green Hall, in St. James, Saturday, August 28.

Very respectfully,

A. T. GRIGSBY.

PROGRAMME ON 29TH.

Overture, Crescent City Brass Band; song, Nancy Lee.

BEWARE OF THE WIDOWS—Kate, Miss G. Claiborne; Servant, Miss L. Ocey; Widow, Miss S. Gaston; song, My Pretty Red Rose, Miss L. Conway.

HOW TO GET AN ANSWER—Miss Grump, Miss O. Claiborne; Miss Pray, Miss G. Claiborne; song, Sweet Jennie of Kildare, Miss G. Claiborne.

TWO IDEAS OF LIFE—Kate, Miss G. Claiborne; Jennie, Miss L. Baquet; song, Rock Her Cradle, Baby Sleeps, Miss L. Conway.

STAGE STRUCK COUPLE—Jennie, Miss O. Claiborne; Pedge, P. A. Landry; Jerry, a stage struck barber, J. C. Martin; song and tableau, "Speak to Me, only Speak," Miss O. Claiborne and J. C. Martin.

IN AND OUT—Garfield, D. C. Nelson; Hancock, L. A. Verrette; song, Why Can't I Have a Beau. Miss O. Claiborne.

[illegible]—Cupid, a servant, A. D. Conway; Old Cruncher, L. A. Verrette; Charles Jenkins, F. A. Leons; Lucy [illegible], Miss L. Ocey; song, Casey Social [illegible] J. C. Martin.

[illegible] I WAS YOUNG—Aunt Pruce, Miss [illegible]; Marguerette, her niece, Miss O. [illegible]; song, Cling to Me, Little One, [illegible] L. Conway.

[illegible] WANTED—Peter O'Brien, P. [illegible]; Mrs. Martin, Miss O. Claiborne; [illegible] J. C. Martin; Mr. Swell, A. D. [illegible]; Miss S. Gaston; Miss [illegible] L. Ocey; song, My Charming [illegible].

An Oxford Sewing Society.

[illegible] EDITOR—Allow me to say [illegible] about the daughters of [illegible]. We have organized a [illegible], composed of little [illegible] years of [illegible] the purpose of learning the [illegible] how to sew and [illegible]

We gave a little supper at the church July 23d, which was a grand success. We were all dressed in red, pink and white aprons. Our society commenced by marching up and down the aisles singing "I love Jesus." We made $20 60 for the church and society. Our pastor, Rev. S. A. Cowan, is well pleased with us, and is using his influence to establish our society on a firm basis. Mrs. Laura Chilton allows us to use her sewing machine and helps us in our work.

ELIZA CHILTON, Pres.

Oxford, Miss., Aug. 4, 1880.

Mrs. Harper at Holly Springs.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., July 18, 1880.

Mrs. E. W. Harper, of Philadelphia, Pa., made us a visit a short time since, and delivered three valuable lectures in Asbury Chapel. She is a talented and fluent speaker, and is deeply interested in the education and moral elevation of her people. Her discourses on "character" were listened to by large and interested audiences, who were much pleased. Her address to the ladies was especially good. She took for the subject of her remarks the 10th verse of the 31st chapter of Proverbs, and in a clear and forcible way showed them how they ought to live and train their children. Would that our people might conform their lives to the valuable advice they so gladly listened to from her.

W. H. H. GALLION.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

August 15, 1880.—ABRAHAM AND MELCHIZEDEK.

SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 14: 12-24.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Jesus, made a high priest forever after the order of Melchizedek."—Heb. 6: 20.

TOPIC.—The Type-Priest of the True Covenant.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Preliminary.—The fertile plain of the Jordan, which excited the cupidity of Lot, was a temptation, with its flourishing cities, to any monarch strong enough to conquer it. The history of the taking and pillaging of the five cities near the Dead Sea, is given for the purpose of showing how unwise was the choice of Lot, and how punished he was for his selfishness. The conquerors "took all the goods of Sodom and Gomorrah and all their victuals, and went their way."

Lot actually "dwelt" in a city, the inhabitants of which were "sinners before the Lord exceedingly." He dwelt there, though his righteous soul was vexed every day "with the filthy conversation of the wicked," and with their unlawful deeds. He was lured in by his desire for the acquisition of property, for the companionship that a city affords. Lot was taken captive, with the prospect before him of spending his life in slavery beyond the river Euphrates, in a region more remote than that from which he came. Taking himself, of course, they took his goods. His goods were the cause of the strife between his herdsmen and the herdsmen of Abram; they brought about the separation between himself and his kinsman. Though he was guilty and ungrateful, still to Abram he was the son of his brother. He forgot all his own sense of injury in that fact. In his distress Lot turned for sympathy, if not for succor, toward the man he had wronged. Abram was prompt in his action. Indisposed as he might have been to assert his own rights with Lot, his kinsman, still it was not from any lack of courage or of strength. Though he would have no contest with him, he was willing enough to fight for him. It was a brave act to set forth in pursuit of a large and victorious army with a force so small. For with the addition of the men furnished by Aner, Eshcol, and Mamre, Abram hardly could have had more than a thousand, all told. He made the darkness his ally. The foe was not expecting an onset. They thought that they had left behind no enemy who could follow. They were taken by surprise, and, in the night, their terror multiplied the number of the assailing forces. They were routed completely, and Abram pursued the flying foe even to the vicinity of Damascus. He secured all of the property that had been taken away from the cities, together with the store of food which the invaders had carried away. Lot owed to his uncle a double debt of gratitude for what he then did for him.

Abram, from being a mere keeper of flocks, had come to be regarded as a conqueror. He had placed the whole plain of the Jordan under peculiar obligations to him. The king of Sodom was the first to render honor to the returning victor. "Melchisedek—brought forth bread and wine." Melchidezek officiated as priest rather than as host. He pronounced a benediction upon Abram as a servant of God, and upon God as the one who gave to Abram his victory. Abram gave to Melchidezek one tenth of all that he had taken from the enemy. He tells the king that he has [illegible] most high God that he will accept of nothing from him. Whatever may have been the usages relative to property recovered in such cases, Abram considered that morally, at least, he had no right to it, and that to take it would have been to have received it as a gift. And that he had determined not to do. From Melchizedek he was willing, nay eager, to receive a blessing, for he was the "King of Righteousness," but from the wicked king of Sodom he would take absolutely nothing.

Be wise and happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.

MARRIAGES.

At Aberdeen, Miss., on June 26, at the bride's residence, Mr. Edmond Spencer to Miss Emma Oliver; on July 17, Mr. Turner Morgan to Miss Rachael Bibb, Rev. P. Blue officiating.

DR. PAYNE, in his lecture upon the Foe and Grace, says that Dyspepsia is a great Foe to Grace. It darkens the sky and breaks the hopes of many Christians. They think the trouble is in their hearts, when it is in their stomachs. Thus the stomach influences the feelings to such a degree that it should be more carefully looked after, and regulated with the never failing Simmons Liver Regulator, the constant use of which will so improve the feelings as to make the heart happy and the spirits light. It is a well-known fact that food, ill digested, but imperfectly nourishes the system, as it is only partially assimilated by the blood. Sufferers with Dyspepsia, whose circulation is impoverished and nerves weakened, experience a rapid and decided improvement in their physical and mental condition by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator. Try it, and you will be astonished at the good results.

DEATHS.

Sister Elizabeth Monroe was born in 1831, in East Feliciana, La., and died July 16th, 1880. She confessed to have received the Savior in 1872, and joined the Mt. Carmel church, of which she was a faithful member to the day of her death. She leaves a husband, eight children, and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

Z. T. GAYDEN, Pastor.

Clinton, La.

Brother Emanuel Toby was the founder of the Mt. Vernon church, in the city of Houston. He was assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has been ever since we had a Sunday-school. He has been a pillar of the church so long that he has left us in great sorrow. He had been preaching in Houston 41 years, and on the 10th of August he would have been 74 years of age. He preached in Macon, Miss., two years and nine months. He died July 29.

EDWARD ROSCO.

Houston, Texas.

The Summer Solstice.

One great reason why hot weather is so debilitating lies in the fact that the body is exhausted by the labors of the year. Indeed, it is natural that this should be so. In order, therefore, to resist this tendency to exhaustion it only becomes necessary to re-invigorate the body which can readily be done by one or two bottles of Warner's Safe Tonic. This remedy is being extensively used by physicians for this purpose and is for sale by druggists in all parts of the world.

New Books.

We announce all books received from publishers as soon as they come to hand. We will give notices or reviews of each one, after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOK NOTICES.

ORATIONS OF DEMOSTHENES. Translated by Thomas Leland. Vol. II. No. 34 Standard Series. Price, 20 cents.

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JOAN OF ARC. By Lamartine. No. 36 Standard Series. Price, 10 cents.

This book, as are all of Lamartine's books, is exceedingly interesting. All the above are published by I. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 Dey Street, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga., have issued the Hancock and [illegible] March, a campaign piece of music. Price, 40 cts.

—The *American Journal of Microscopy* (P. O. Box 2852, New York) says there will be two meetings of microscopists this year, one at Boston, and the other at Detroit.

—The *American Agriculturist* for August has a little on every topic [illegible] to a "Lubber Grasshopper." Orange Judd & Co., New York. Price, $1 50 per year.

—The *Library Magazine* for August has a paper On the Sources of German Discontent, Migration of Popular Stories, The French Clergy and the Present Republic, The Austrian Power, etc. Price 10 cts. American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, New York.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for July has The Future of Liberalism, Atheism and Repentance, Modern French Art, A Stranger in America, Story Telling, The Commercial Treaty between France and England, Bleeding to Death, etc. Geo. D. Munro, Publisher, New York.

—*Good Company*, Number Eleven, opens with Notes of Travel by Charles Dudley Warner, at the end of which he throws the charm of his style about the immense Chicago stock-yards. The prevailing Southern diet and the obstacles to improved methods in cooking is given by Mrs. Helen Campbell. E. S. Gilbert's "Midsummer" is pat to the season and entertaining. Seasonable, too, is Dora Read Goodale's poem "A Summer Night Storm," and "Sunshine." Octave Thanet has the "Romance of a Medicine Bottle," and there is a full allowance of stories and shorter sketches.

—The *International Review* for August (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.) has papers on the Caucus in England; Masson's Life of Milton; The Game Food of America; Two Anti-Slavery Leaders; The Undiscovered Country; Italian Popular Poetry; The Nominations; National Ethics and Contemporary Literature. Among the contributors are Horace White, Thomas W. Higginson, Brooks Adams, Henry Cabot Lodge and Rowland Connor. The International is a compendium of the freshest current thought. Terms, $5 per year.

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Conference Notices.

Huntsville District, Texas.

FOURTH ROUND.

Beaumont, Sept. 4-5; Liberty, Sept. 11-12; Wallisville, Sept. 18-19; Livingston, Sept. 25-26; Moscow, Oct. 2-3; Cold Springs, Oct. 9-10; Lovelady, Oct. 16-17; Walker Circuit, Oct. 23-24; Huntsville, Oct. 30-31; Huntsville Circuit, Nov. 6-7; Danville, Nov. 13 14; Willis, Nov. 20-21.

33 W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Murfreesboro District—Tenn. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Sparta, Sept. 4-5; Alexandria, Sept. 11-12; Caney Fork and Carthage, Sept. 18-19; Murfreesboro Station, Stone's River Circuit, Sept. 25-26; Martin's Creek, Oct. 2-3; Cooksville, Oct. 9-10; Summerville, Oct. 16-17; Shelbyville Station and Circuit, Oct. 23-24; Murfreesboro Circuit, Oct. 30-31; North Lebanon, Nov. 6-7; McMinnville Station and Circuit, Nov. 13-14.

B. B. MANSON, P. E.

NOTICE.

The Austin Conference camp meeting will be held at Perker, thirteen miles east of Weatherford, on the Texas and Pacific railroad, beginning August 18th and continues six days. All the friends of Jesus are cordially invited to meet us at this Feast of Tabernacles. Excursion tickets can be obtained along the line of the Texas and Pacific railroad, at little more than half rates. Dr. Brush will have charge of the meeting.

JAS. SCOVILLE, Pastor.

Weatherford, Texas, July 27, 1880.

Nashville District Conference.

Programme of the literary exercises: J. Braden, D. D., Church Records; D. W. Hays, How to sing, when to sing and where to sing; Prof. W. Patterson, Prayer; Prof. J. W. E. Bowens, Education; J. W. Pickett, Passages of Scripture that should not be selected as texts; H. Primm, Church Extension; Jas. Pickett, Domestic Missions; B. Anderson, Freedmen's Aid Society; W. Lillard, Duties of Class Leaders; P. Martin, Temperance; S. Boddie, Cleanliness; W. Bryant, How to conduct public worship; J. P. Gregg, Duty of Pastors to the Sunday-school; S. T. Hickerson, How to conduct a prayer-meeting; D. Cooke, Best plan for sermonizing; A. Gardener, Repentance; C. Pickett, The effect of secular societies upon the Church.

Nashville District—Tenn. Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Lewisburg, Aug. 28 29; Springhill, Sept 4-5; Franklin, Sept. 11-12; Mill Creek, Sept. 18-19; Gallatin, Sept. 25-26; Hartsville, Oct. 2-3; Mitchellsville, Oct. 9-10; Springfield, Oct. 16-17; Dickson, Oct. 23-24; Dover, Oct. 30-31; Nashville circuit, Nov. 6 7; Clark Chapel, Nov. 6-7; Lebanon, Nov. 13 14.

The District Conference will convene in Thompson Chapel, Nashville, Nov. 3d, at 9 o'clock, a. m. A sermon will be preached at 9:15 a. m., by Prof. Bowens. Note.—As we have arranged our district conference so that Bishop Foster can hold it as he passes through to hold the Georgia Conference, Nov. 11th, I hope you will come up on time with your reports all right, for the Bishop will accept of no foolishness. The pastors are requested to bring their quarterly conference records to the district conference as we wish to have them examined.

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32 4t H. M. PERKINS, Principal.

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Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishop.*
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Austin	Dallas	Nov. 18	Haven
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Huntington	Nov. 25	Foster
Georgia	Martin's Chapel	Nov. 11	Foster
Holston	Greenville	Oct. 20	Haven
Kentucky	Hardensburg	Oct. 6	Haven
Southern Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
Tennessee	McMinnville	Nov. 18	Foster
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West Texas	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

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It's mean to pluck the tender shoot
That's been nurtured but an hour;
God meant it should bear up the fruit
Or hold the bud and flower.
It is mean to covet a neighbor's gain—
True riches is contentment.
It is mean to laugh or jest at pain
Or cultivate resentment.

It's mean to pass a poor friend by
When his seedy garb we note:
Why give pain to the honest heart
That's under a ragged coat.
It is mean to circulate reports
To wound a neighbor's fame,
To take every man's best estate—
A pure and spotless name.

It's mean to strike a man that's down,
It's mean to kiss and tell,
It's mean to put the cover on
To keep truth in the well.
It is mean to lie, it's mean to steal,
But meaner far, I think,
Than all mean things I ever knew,
To ask a boy to drink.

*Copyrighted in 1880, by H. C. Harris, New York.

Good and Bad.

One day little Robert's father saw him playing with some boys who were rude and unmannerly. He had observed for some time a change for the worse in his son, and now he knew the cause. He was very sorry, but he said nothing to Robert at the time.

In the evening he brought from the garden six rosy-cheeked apples, put them on a plate, and presented them to Robert.

He was much pleased at his father's kindness, and thanked him.

"You must lay them aside for a few days, that they may become mellow," said the father; and Robert cheerfully placed the plate with the apples in his mother's store-room.

Just as he was putting them ... his father laid on the plate a ... apple, which was quite ... and desired him to allow it ...

"... father," said Robert, "the ... will spoil the others."

"... think so? Why should ... apples rather make ... one fresh?" said his ... And with these words he ... of the room.

... days afterwards he asked ... to open the store-room door ... But what ... itself! The six ... had been so round ... were now quite ... a bad smell ...

"..." cried he, "did I not ... the rotten apple would ... yet you did ..."

"..." the father, "have ... that the com... will make you ... not listen to me ... the apples ... happen to you if ... with bad boys ..."

... forget the lesson. ... of the former play-fel... to join in their ... of the rotten ... kept himself apart from ...—*Record.*

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... his far Western home he has a Katie of his own. No one knows, for he never reveals his inner life; but the change so quickly wrought by a child proves that he has a heart, and gives hope that he may forsake his evil ways.

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my mother, Isabella Hickerson. I left her in Coffee county, Tenn., at the head waters of Duck river. She belonged to William Hickerson. Please address me at Lovelady, Texas, in care of James Rollins.

LORKLIN HICKERSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, Albert Cooper, who left here two years before the war and went to Texas with a Mr. Cooper. We belonged to Wann Johnson. We had one sister, Eliza Johnson. Mother's name was Mary Cooper. Address me at Hickory Station, Newton Co., Miss.

FRINK JOHNSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire father and mother. Mother's name was Judia Gibson. She belonged to Steve Gibson. Geo. Ashford swapped her to Gibson. Father's name was Center Gibson. I left them with Steve Gibson, in Fairfield district, South Carolina, about twenty years ago. Please address me at New Prospect, Choctaw Co, Miss.

JERRY ASHFORD.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my brother and step-father. Mother's name is Maria Bradford; father's, Thomas Bradford, and sisters', Harriet and Charity Bradford. I left them in Pickens county, Ala. We all belonged to James Bradford. My last owner was John S. Gill. When I left there my name was Mary Gill. Please address me, in care of Rev. J. K. Loggins, at Galveston, Texas.

MARY COOK.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brothers Richard and Daniel, whom I left in Red River county about 1862. Richard belonged to Levi Childs and Daniel to Joe Cade. When I left them I had two children, Mittie and Jemima. I did not know what names brothers went by at that time. We came from Georgia together, with Joe Cade, to Red River, Texas, where Cade sold Daniel, myself and two children. My husband's name was Tom Jenkins, and I went by the name of Harriet Jenkins. I was afterwards sold to the Dupree, of Grimes county, Texas. Write to me, or to Sally Dupre, at Plantersville, Grimes Co., Texas, in care of Jesse G. Dupre.

HARRIET DUPRE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire my people, Mike, Calliope, Susan and Jane. The last I saw of them was near Grand Gulf, Mississippi, about 1840. They went to New Orleans to their owner, Richard Harris. I left my youngest sister and eight aunts, Susan Bryant, Mary, Charlotte, Margaret, Betty, Lizzie, Peggie and Agnes Humphrey, with Capt. Geo. Humphrey, five miles south of Grand Gulf; also four uncles, Willaber, Abner, Samuel and Samps Johnson. My husband left me at Ellis Bridge's place, in Madison parish, Louisiana, about 1863. Jacob and Gracy Moore are his parents; his sisters are Ellen, Eliza, Priscella and Frances; his sons, Jacob, Bob and David. I went by the name of Maria Moore. Please address me at Plantersville, Grimes Co., Texas.

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G. W. STAMM,
Editor "*The Industrial Era.*"
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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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—Christian World.

For the Southwestern.

On the Fly.

BY PROF. T. W. LINCOLN.

[illegible]

the same as all public lands. As the question of right to settlement is enlisting the attention of prominent parties of St. Louis, it will probably be soon tested before the courts. But woe to the unwary settler. The tomahawk will be dug up and the scalping knife unearthed for the native has sworn extermination. And lo, the poor Indian. He will be driven from his home, to find only barren fields and rocky shores. The great tide of civilization sweeping onward has already gathered around him. He must yield to the inevitable, for the irresistible Yankee is on his trail.

But now we have been hurried on to the border line of "The Nation," and before us lie the broad prairies of Kansas, dotted with farm houses, grazing herds, growing towns and fields of luxuriant growth. The entire eastern part of Kansas is not a failure this year, but a grand success. The acreage of corn far exceeds that of any previous year, and the prospects for an abundant harvest were never better. Drowth, and chinch bugs and grasshoppers are a myth as far as the results are concerned. A good harvest this year is the salvation of all new-comers. It virtually settles the vexed question of the wisdom of the exodus thus far to Kansas. All who have come are safe and will succeed. I became interested in making inquiries of them in different parts of the States. In one representative town in the interior where six or eight months ago fifty families were sent totally destitute, depending for the time upon the charity of the town for food and clothing, I found that these same families have already earned for themselves a good living, a little lot of ground and each has built a small but comfortable house. The little new plank and frame houses in "Africa," and the well kept gardens are evidences of the notable industry and perseverance of the colored man. Let the same unwearied work and patient endurance be exercised by them in any of the "free" States that they put forth in their present condition, and success for them is certain. Here it is an equal race, and pluck and industry alone wins. Here the day's work means highest rates and cash payments, and fair dealing and no truckling with dishonest tradesmen. Many of the people have secured farms in different parts of the State and are doing well. I find them welcomed thus far [illegible] industry and thrift they have shown. "There is room and good homes for them yet in Kansas," said one of our ministers here to me, "if they come to work and endure."

By the way, I learn that Rev. [illegible] Lynch is doing a grand work in the State, and is eminently fitted to be the leader. He is calling loudly for young men from the South to come over and help him. He must have educated young men. None other than men from the schools will satisfy him. If not these, he will wait patiently, doing the work himself. He says that he will let the churches go without preaching, only as he himself may be able to visit them, rather than [illegible] an unfitted man to warp them. [illegible] to start right, if very slowly. This must be the policy of our Church everywhere in time. [illegible] of energy and intellect [illegible] prepare themselves for the work or fail. There are thousands [illegible] in the church and but few teachers. [illegible] truth and duty, [illegible] should aspire to the mastery. Masters are needed to conquer [illegible] lead on to higher experience [illegible] and victorious [illegible]. Our schools of the South should be crowded with [illegible] who are to lead the hosts [illegible] complete triumph.

[illegible]

Gray's Peak, the "Dome of the Continent;" while at the foot of my little mountain, and away down its gorge eastward, winding around the hills, its waters sparkling in the sunlight in their leap over the rocks, runs the little Clear Creek, that in the ages past, assisted by fire and earthquake, has formed its wonderful cañons out of the massive granite. The views from these mountains are of a sublimity beyond conception. God's hand has been here, kindling the fires, lifting the rocks from their beds and piling the mountains one upon another. I can do no other than bow in reverence and submission to his Almighty power.

Georgetown, Col., Aug. 2.

For the Southwestern.

An Educated Ministry.

It has been said that the cat loves fish, but will not swim nor dive to catch them. So some people like gold, but will not try to get it; others like bread, but will not work for it, and not a few would like to read and write intelligently, but they are too lazy to learn. As a rule men must labor for all they have, and nothing is worth possessing or offering to others that costs nothing. May the Lord "preserve the Church" from "skulls that cannot teach and will not learn." Selah.

All over the Houston district our best people are calling for preachers that can read the Bible, our hymns and Discipline intelligently, and that can do their own writing, and men who cannot do this must prepare to take back seats. The great questions that the minister is called to discuss are the most stupendous that can agitate the human soul. God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit—how these three are one and yet separate and distinct; how they stand related one to the other, and how man stands related to each. Sin, salvation, death, judgment, eternity; what is the true way from earth to heaven, and what are some of the divine lights that illuminate the way—these are some of the great and unspeakable questions submitted to the minister for his salvation, and he who will not learn them cannot teach them. "Selah."

"Brother Cushman, do you think that is hurtful for me, a preacher of the gospel, to smoke and chew tobacco?" My brother, that depends very much upon your moral condition. Buzzards, I am told, eat carrion and thrive upon it, but it would kill some animals if they were to do the same. Just so some preachers can chew and smoke tobacco and receive no hurt from it, but it would kill others. My pity is for the man who is in such a moral state that the use of tobacco does not hurt him. It is the pure in spirit who feel the contact with wrong. This longing after, this hankering for the devil's weed, is a fearful sign of relapse. Brother, I will not speak in parables; I tell you plainly that this going to tobacco for pleasure and comfort is not much of a recommendation for the religion of Jesus Christ.

L. P. CUSHMAN.

For the Southwestern.

Letter from Devall's Bluff, Ark.

DEAR SIR—I desire to say a few words about our young men, especially those desiring to become ministers of the gospel. I see the great need of education among all classes, and especially among the colored people. We want intelligent ministers to come among us, and hope that our young men will consider the matter well, and increase their desire for an education. Whatever a man comes to in this life depends upon his own work and perseverance. If the young man wants to get to the position of meritorious men he must work to that end. We are too often hasty to be called great and mighty men; and if we continue to be hasty to attain these ends before we are competent, it will be unfortunate and repented of in old age. Now is the time for young men to cling to their books day and night. The country is calling for intelligent men to lead the ignorant and to lay plans to promote the welfare of the people.

The M. E. Church is an instrument inspired from on high, among the people; for it is the only church that is working for the welfare of the colored people, as well as the poor whites. It is doing good work all over the globe, and I can see the effects of it here and learn of the good it is doing elsewhere. I hope that our young men will come [illegible] for it is working for the welfare of all. I can not find the reason why every colored person does not unite with the M. E. Church. This church was instrumental in their emancipation, and labored hard to gain their equalities as citizens. I believe that every colored man should unite himself to this Church.

PAUL JACKO.

For the Southwestern.

Letter from Wharton.

WHARTON, Texas, July 29, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—My school began the first of March and continued for four months. It contained about fifty students, some very young. For examination we were blessed with a beautiful day, and it was conducted in the presence of some of the leading citizens of Wharton, parents and friends. The examination was acknowledged by those present to be excellent. On Wednesday at 10 a. m., the pupils met at the school-house for singing and to get ready to march out to a fair ground, prepared for a pic nic. At 12 o'clock the procession having on uniform, and singing melodiously, with flag in front, marched out to the pleasant grove on the river's bank. The sound of the dinner bell echoed, and at the tap of the drum the scholars were called together and formed into line two abreast—girls standing and boys marching around and facing the girls. Here they stood for about ten minutes and enlivened the guests with a cheerful hymn. We received blessing by elder Jas. Tisdale, and then enjoyed a nice time around the table with plenty to eat. After noon preparations were made for speakers. A song was sung by the choir and prayer was offered by elder Jas. Tisdale. Elder Greggs addressed the audience on "The Advancement of Education." A. Jackson was the next speaker. All passed off satisfactorily, and the speakers were cheered. At 9 p. m. there was a beautiful exhibition. We had a large number of hearers, and addressed them with about forty choice pieces. It was crowned by a speech by Bro. A. F. Kinison, of Columbus.

J. C. MAYS.

For the Southwestern.

The Work Before Us.

DEAR EDITOR—I have been trying for some time to bear with the folly of my friends (or rather the professed friends of Jesus), in keeping up this talk about color, but my patience is nearly exhausted and I sometimes have a feeling of disgust as I read and think how "Jesus is wounded in the house of his friends," and the work of doing good is hindered by our consenting to sin and sowing discord. So I thought I would write to you to relieve my mind.

It seems to me that if we have a work to do, we ought to get at it and not stop to reason with the enemy about races. Having begun work among the oppressed (no matter what caused it) let us pursue the even tenor of our way until every obstacle is removed and the way opened for the gathering in of all people and climes and tongues.

Dony Block, the worthy mother of Ebenezer Society, says, "I wish they would stop this talk and work to save all."

I hope the time will never come when the M. E. Church will have separate organizations to save the people from either illiteracy or sin. What others say will not amount to much if we continue to labor together as in God's sight.

MRS. T. HOWELLS.

Whitman, Texas, July 26, 1880.

From *The Churchman*: "A rich planter in one of the Gulf States, at the instance of Bishop Elliot, built a church for his servants. When the Bishop saw it, he said: 'It is more like a stable than a church.' 'O,' said the planter, 'it is good enough for niggers.' The Bishop turned upon him with a look that pierced him through, and replied, 'We do not built churches for niggers; we build them for the glory of God.' After the planter had recovered his breath, he ventured to ask, 'What shall we name the church?' The indignation of the Bishop was too great to be appeased in a moment, and he said, 'Name it? I don't know unless we call it the Church of the Holy Manger.'"

For every man to "vote for whom he pleases" is just what all men ought to do; is what only truly independent men will do, and is what the Ring-crats and their sub whip-crackers in South Carolina strive to prevent.—*Christian Neighbor.*

Comparison Between Two Methodist Conferences which Occupy the Same Ground.

BY A MINISTER OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

[The following letter from the New York *Advocate* will be read with interest. Such comparisons can be made in every Southern State, and the showing will in most cases be very creditable to the work among the colored people, and equally so the work among the white people, inaugurated by our Church since the war:—ED.]

The Minutes of the sixty-sixth session of the Tennessee Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Journal of the twelfth annual session of the Tennessee Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Church, are before me.

Comparisons are said to be odious. To me the comparison of the two pamphlets has been surprising. To your readers some of the facts and figures which are published may be both instructive and astonishing. The two Conferences cover the same territory—Middle or Central Tennessee. Our Conference has been denominated by Bishop M'Tyiere, "The Jerusalem Conference, the mother of us all." The Publishing House and Vanderbilt University are located in our midst. The venerable Bishop Paine and Dr. M'Ferrin were both reared among us, and were never members of any other Conference. The palm and banner we have boasted for years. Our membership, reported October, 1878, was 45,254. Membership of African Methodist Episcopal Church, same date 7,764; 946 of whom were on probation. Increase of our membership last year, 403; African Methodist Episcopal Church, 1,640, including probationers. Their financial tables show collections for all Church purposes for the year to be $28,799.48, or over $3.70 per member. Our 45,254 members contributed for all Church purposes, $98,331.91, or more than $2.17 per member. Of the amount reported by us $52,985.09 was for the salaries of the preachers; the African Methodist Episcopal Church $10,924.61 for the support of the ministry. A little over $32,000 was raised by us for churches and parsonages; they paid a little more than $16,000 for similar objects. We have a parsonage for every six preachers; they have only one for every seven. The average salary paid our preachers on stations was about $600; theirs, $547. Average salaries of our preachers on circuits, $227; theirs, $247. The preachers in charge of domestic missions in our Conference received on an average less than $100 each, the members whom they served giving an average of 25 cents each; nearly half the members of the African Conference were in charge of missions, and were paid about $120 each on an average, their members and probationers paying their pastors more than $1 per member. $3,000 expended by the Africans, and $2,500 by the Southern Methodists, in Middle Tennessee last year, each to furnish the poor among their own color with the gospel.

The churches, parsonages, and other Church property our Conference has accumulated in sixty-six years we estimate at the value of $635,408, or about $14 per member; similar property acquired by the African Conference in twelve years, $98,490.45, or about $12 per member. Headquarters of both Conferences at Nashville, the State capital, where we report eight churches, five parsonages, property worth $120,000, members nearly three thousand (2,960); African Methodists, 1,747 members, six churches, two parsonages—property estimated at $64,920. Only two of their six churches paid their pastors as much as $1,000 salary; while four of our eight Nashville churches paid their pastors from $1,000 to $3,0[illegible] each.

The Southern Methodist Conference reports nearly twenty per cent. fewer Sunday-schools than church buildings, and not forty-five per cent. of the number of members enrolled as Sunday-school scholars; while the African Conference reports nearly twenty per cent. more schools than church buildings, and over fifty per cent. of scholars to membership in the Church. We report an average of a church house for every eighty-seven members, they one for every eighty-eight.

"And what shall I say more, for the time would fail me to tell," and your space to publish the instructive points of comparison between the reports of the "Minutes" and the "Journal." The former was gotten up in excellent style by two superior men of our Conference, a minister and a layman, who did their work well. The latter is larger and fuller than the former. I am astonished at what has been accomplished by the African Methodist Church among us in so short a time. Our leading county paper of last week told us of the Commencement exercises of the female schools under the auspices of our Church and the African Methodist Church in the chief town of our county. The matriculations of the latter largely exceeded the former, yet our school is popular and prospering, and we outnumber the blacks two to one in population, and our Church their Church three to one in the county. No matter what complaints we make of the African race in the South, in educational and church enterprises they are struggling nobly, and their success is remarkable. The end is not yet. It is well for us, better for them.

Gen. Garfield on the Black Soldiers.

At the great Republican gathering on Fifth avenue, New York city, on the 6th inst. to welcome Gen. Garfield, candidate for President, he spoke these manly words to the "Boys in Blue" before him:

"While a man of us is left to shake hands together, we'll stand by the great truths of the war! [Cheers—Voices, 'Good! good!'] And gentlemen, comrades, some of these truths have settled so deep into our hearts that we can never forget them. One of them I wish to mention—the grand, elevating spirit of the war itself. We gathered the boys from the farms, from the shops, from the homes and places of the Republic, and they were unknown to fame. But they went out into this war and were entered on the roster of immortal heroes. [Applause.] They went into it and came out of it in the spirit of those soldiers who were with Henry at Agincourt, where he said, 'who this day sheds his blood with me shall gentle his condition!' And it did gentle the condition and the heart of every worthy soldier who fought in it. And another we'll remember, and remember it forever. We'll remember our allies who fought with us. When we began the great struggle we looked over behind the army of white rebels and saw four millions of black people, trained to toiling and working for our enemies, and we found that the hearts of these four millions were God-stirred, inspired by the God of Liberty, and were all our friends. [Applause.] We have seen white men betray the flag and fight to kill the Union, but in all that long and dreary war you never saw a traitor under a black skin. [Cheers] Our prisoners escaping from the horrors of starvation and prison, hunting for the North by the gleam of the north star, never feared to enter a black man's cabin and ask for bread. [Applause.] In all that period of terror and distress no Union soldier was ever betrayed by any black man anywhere, and so long as we live we'll stand by these black allies of ours. [Great cheering.] We'll stand by them until the equal sunlight of liberty, fixed in the eternal firmament of our Constitution shall shine with equal ray upon every man, black or white, in the Union. [Prolonged cheers]

"And now, fellow-citizens and fellow soldiers, in this there is no bitterness; in this there is all the beneficence of eternal justice, and by this we will stand forever." [Cheers]

Gen. Garfield's Record.

Many of our readers have a greater or less interest in politics, and probably at least one-half of them belong to the Republican party. As political Republicans, therefore, they would undoubtedly like to see an epitome of the record of their Presidential candidate, which is as follows:

At fourteen he was at work at a carpenter's bench.

At sixteen he was a boatman on the Ohio canal.

At eighteen he was studying in the Chester, Ohio, Seminary.

At twenty-one he was teaching in one of Ohio's common schools, pushing forward with his own studies at the same time.

At twenty-three he entered Williams College.

At twenty-six he graduated from Williams with the highest honors of his class.

At twenty-seven he was a tutor at Hiram College, Ohio.

At twenty-eight he was principal of Hiram College.

At twenty-nine he was a member of the Ohio Senate—the youngest member of that body.

At thirty he was Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio regiment.

At thirty-one he was placed in command of a brigade, routed the rebels under Humphrey Marshall, helped Gen. Buell in his fight at Pittsburgh Landing, played a prominent part in the siege of Corinth and in the important movements along the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

At thirty-two he was appointed chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland, participated in the campaigns in Middle Tennessee and in the notable battle of Chickamauga, and was promoted to the rank of Major General.

At thirty-three he was in Congress, the successor of Joshua R. Giddings.

At forty-eight, having been continuously in Congress since he was thirty-three, he was elected to the United States Senate.

At forty-nine he was nominated for the Presidency of the United States.

A Patriarch's Letter.

The following is an extract from a letter written by David Ayers to Dr. McFerrin, of Nashville, Tenn., and published in the *Advocate* of that city:

There is engraved on the case of my watch "D. Ayers, born August 10, 1793." From this you can tell my present age. I have often been requested to write a history of my life, but as I have been of so little use in the world, I think the less I say about myself the better.

I united with the Church in old John Street when the first representative General Conference was in session. Of course I heard Bishop Asbury and all the old preachers. I believe all the members of John Street who were living when I united with the Church are dead. All of my dear father's family are dead. All of my school-mates are dead. I am alone in the world, and am of no present use in the world. I am so deaf I cannot hear any preaching. I am very feeble, and cannot expect to live much longer, but how long I cannot tell. God may have some work for me to do yet. I have more friends in heaven than I have on earth, and I do expect to get to heaven myself. I do enjoy the religion of Jesus Christ. I love our Church, and am always happy to be with our people. I do not hear the singing, but when I get to heaven I shall not be deaf. I shall be able to sing then, and I expect to shout also. Then I shall see my dear Savior who died for me; and I hope to meet you and all our Bishops there. My dear wife has been gone to heaven more than two years.

Yours truly, D. AYERS.

Galveston, Texas, June 5, 1880.

Bishop Foss, one of the newly-elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church preached a sermon recently, in which he told the remarkable fact "that during the late war one hundred and four young men enlisted. They were all members of the First Methodist Church of New Haven, Conn., and comprised almost the entire youthful male membership of the Church. Deep solicitude was felt regarding them throughout the Church and the community. They were the subjects of constant and earnest prayer. They passed through many battles and numberless other perils of war, yet every one of them returned home in safety. Infidels would say that this was the mere result of chance, but no thoughtful person would."

Dr. Duff said in 1829, as he was just leaving for India: "There was a time when I had no care or concern for the heathen. That was when I had no care or concern for my own soul. When, by the grace of God I was lead to care for my own soul, then it was I began to care for the heathen abroad. In my closet, on my bended knees, I then said to God, 'O Lord, Thou knowest that silver and gold to give this cause I have none. What I have, I give to thee. I offer thee myself. Wilt thou accept the gift?'"

The Confucian idea is that the end of life is attained when each man has his own house and lives in it, and all the world is at peace.

General News Items.

Greece is purchasing war material.

Gov. Roberts, of Texas, was renominated on the first ballot.

Congressman Goode, second Virginia district, was renominated.

Republicans of Connecticut nominated H. B. Bigelow for governor.

Twelve Turkish regiments will be used in transfer of territory to Montenegro.

Secretary Schurz has gone to visit and prepare roads in the Yellowstone National Park.

The Democrats of second Mississippi district nominated Mr. Van H. Manning for Congress.

Georgia Democrats failed to nominate for governor. A majority will support Gov. Colquitt.

A London publisher advertises the New Testament, with copious notes, references and introductions, three maps, and twenty-four illustrations for one penny!

It is said that Florida has been so gerrymandered by the Democrats, that they are sure of electing a United States Senator, even if the State should give a very heavy Republican majority.

The "Stingy Yankees" go on, in the most reckless manner endowing colleges and universities. They will have an "endowed college" in Georgia the first thing we know.—*Macon Christian Advocate.*

The Columbia, S. C., *Christian Neighbor* says: "Judge J. H. Hudson has decided that if a man fails to pay his poll tax he may be sent to jail. This decision affirmed the judgment of Trial Justice F. W. Fickling by which certain persons had been sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars or be confined in the county jail for thirty days.

We shall hail with salutation of hope and joy the day when the American citizen becomes a freeman in politics and a Christian at the ballot-box. A campaign turning on the character of the candidates will do more to purify political life than all the sermons on "Daniel, the Model Statesman" ever preached.—*Richmond Advocate.*

Alabama, in which the colored and white population are so nearly equal that, if a fair election were held on the color line, [illegible] of the whites would [illegible] gives a Democratic majority [illegible] election, just concluded, of 50,000. The Solid South has begun the Presidential campaign in downright earnest.—*N. Y. Witness.*

A man and woman, supposed to be John Bender and his daughter Kate, the notorious Kansas murderers have been arrested in Dodge county, Neb., and are now in jail at Fremont. They were arrested in Colfax, near Schuyler, coming East. From their conversation in the cars, and subsequent examination it is believed they are the Benders, or that important witnesses have been secured.

The New York *Advocate* says that Rev. G. W. Chandler "was impressed, that although a considerable number of copies of the *Advocate* were taken, there were others who should subscribe for it." He concluded, therefore, "to take a walk round among his people," resulting in twenty-five new subscribers. Why may not a thousand pastors do likewise, with similar results.

The United States grand jury in Judge Blatchford's court, New York, made a presentment in the Seawanhaka disaster. They believe the accident due to the criminal carelessness and negligence of certain government officials and the officers and owners of the vessel. Attached were indictments against Austin Jayne and Andrew Craft, inspectors of life boats, etc; against John K. Matthews and Alex. Caldwell, inspectors of boilers and machinery; against Charles B. Smith, captain, and Edgar Weeks, engineer of the Seawanhaka, and against Benj. C. Kirk, S. L. M. Barlow, Stephen Tabor, James Udall, Edward Morgan, Silas Mott and Stephen V. Townsend, directors and owners of the Seawanhaka. The offense charged against these parties is manslaughter. Assistant District Attorney Friers moved that bench warrants be issued on the several indictments presented, to which his honor gave consent. He also moved that certified copies of the presentment be forwarded to the President of the United States, the heads of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Attorney General and others.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1880.

From the Bureau of Education, Interior Department, Washington, D. C., we have received circular No. 2, 1880, a valuable educational document.

The office of the *Central Methodist* (church South) at Catlettsburg, Ky., stood on the line of a new railroad, and it had to be moved off. If a wave of genuine fraternity should strike that neighborhood we believe our editorial brother would have to make another move away from his ancient landmarks.

At a district conference in Georgia this resolution was passed, "Resolved, that the preachers in charge of stations and circuits within the limits of this district conference be requested to discountenance, as far as possible, the use of any other Sunday-school literature than that prepared and published under the sanction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." The *Richmond Advocate* comments: "It was right to pass and practice it."

Since returning from General Conference we have preached from two to four times each week. We leave to-day (Aug. 13) to complete our tour through central Louisiana, and will meet our churches as follows: Sunday, Aug. 15, Opelousas in morning and Washington at night; Tuesday, Aug. 17, Cheneyville circuit; Aug. 18, Cheneyville; Aug. 19, Bayou Roberts; Aug. 22, Alexandria and Pineville; Aug. 25, [illegible]; Aug. 27, Cypre Mort. To reach these points we have two hundred and fifty miles of staging; in addition to four hundred miles of travel by rail.

Owing to crowded space we were compelled to defer a notice of the celebration of emancipation in the West Indies on the 2d inst., at the fair grounds this city. Several thousand people were present, and an artillery salute was fired. Rev. [illegible] presided. Mrs. Anna [illegible] delivered an original poem. Rev. H. C. C. Astwood was the orator of the day. The address of [illegible] Officer Dumont was an able presentation, by a thoughtful and educated man, of the condition and possibilities of his race. [illegible] Vance, J. H. Burch, and J. [illegible] McLeod were eagerly listened to. To Rev. A. M. Green the credit belongs for the successful management of this affair.

The last report of the grand jury shows that New Orleans is a badly governed city, and there is need [illegible] of action among those who have its best interests at heart. [illegible] all the public institutions [illegible] in the hands of political [illegible] and the revenues are either [illegible] or insufficient, it should be no easy matter to devise a remedy. [illegible] incompetent police [illegible] management of [illegible] and reports [illegible] maltreatment on [illegible] boasted party of [illegible] bad exhibit [illegible] confidence. [illegible] ward club [illegible] organization [illegible] at the [illegible] of redemption [illegible] in theory, [illegible] in practice. [illegible] for a [illegible] the [illegible] move [illegible] ment. [illegible] an example [illegible] may [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. A. A. [illegible] a very [illegible]

Through the Heart of Louisiana.

II.

We arrived at Morgan City at noon, Saturday, July 31. This town with its 2000 inhabitants, is on Berwick's Bay, which here is about one third of a mile wide and from twenty to seventy feet deep. Here the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad crosses, and soon through trains will be running from New Orleans to Houston. To cross this bay quickly and safely, with heavy trains is a question of great practical significance. The survey for a bridge has been made and it will cost $150,000. At present the mail and baggage cars are crossed on a ferry boat. An hour before our arrival the boat accidentally struck the pier as was not intended and three cars were tumbled into the Bay. A large and powerful boat is being built in New Orleans for this place similar to the one now used to cross trains from New Orleans to Algiers. On that a whole train of passenger and sleeping coaches can with safety be taken across.

Opposite Morgan City the little town of Berwick is growing up and may become a place of some importance. Here we have no church but need one. From Berwick the railroad runs through a great cypress swamp for some miles, and for a new road is in an excellent condition. On the train we met Mr. Gray, editor of the *Free Press* of Morgan City; Rev. Dr. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church, who has in charge the missions of that Church on the Teche; Dr. C. B. Darrall, ex-Congressman, whose large plantations near Morgan City yield a large income; Col. James, the lessee of the Louisiana penitentiary convicts; and Hon. C. Clinton, proprietor of the New Orleans *Times*. So the world wags on, representatives of all professions meet at every turn. As we were waiting for the cars to start a couple of well dressed and intelligent colored women started to go into the rear car, it being the only passenger coach except the smoking car. The brakesman pointed to the smoking car, but they refused to go. The representative of the road said he would ask for orders and so telegraphed across the Bay, and the reply came to the effect that no colored persons could ride in rear car unless they were servants accompanying their employees or they were nurses with white children in their arms. Talk about caste in India! Here it is at our door!

Six miles brings us to Pattersonville, a small town where we have a small beginning of a church. Two o'clock we reached Centreville, our first stopping place. Rev. B. Anderson, our pastor, met us at the train and we found a comfortable house at Bro. Osborne's, the story of whose life has many points of interest. Among other things he invented a horse shoe which required no nails driven through the hoof rim. But another stole his idea and made a fortune from it. Quarterly Conference met in the evening, and on Sunday morning we addressed the Sunday-school and at 11 o'clock preached to a good sized and attentive audience. This church has a pastor to itself for the first time this year and, all things considered, is doing well. The building has not all been paid for, but the brethren are determined to pay the last dollar this year, and then complete it inside. All the other churches in town were blown down in the late terrible storm, but ours stood.

The afternoon and evening of the day were spent in Franklin, five miles farther up the Bayou. This is a town of nearly 2,000 people, with some very good residences and stores. It is the Parish seat. Nearly all the denominations have churches here. It is said fully one-[illegible] of the property is owned by [illegible] people. Our people have as good a church property as any in the city. It fronts on the main [illegible] and extends through the [illegible]. The church is a substantial [illegible] building, high ceiling, with [illegible] rear end and both [illegible] rear lot is a parson[age] [illegible] blown down by the [illegible] re-built. We gave [illegible] at 3 p. m., and ad[ministered] [illegible] communion to 98, [illegible] at night. The pas[tor] [illegible] J. W. Hudson, is respect[ed] [illegible] people, and we saw many [illegible] of substantial growth. [illegible] conference every [illegible] form and speci[illegible] leader had a written re[port] [illegible] condition of his class. [illegible] been injured by [illegible] with the [illegible] successors. This is [illegible] Conference [illegible] handle with[illegible] men who, [illegible] unable to [illegible] still to [illegible] were [illegible]

Monday morning we drove five miles further on to La Teche where is located our Orphans' Home plantation. Here two days were given to plotting and surveying that plantation with the Parish Surveyor. Of this place and the plans of the Board of Control we will speak again. Madam J. S. Roberts, who for several years was matron of the Home, still lives on the place, is postmistress, and gave us a hearty welcome.

Tuesday night we met the quarterly conference of the La Teche church. Rev. Addison Moore is pastor and the church is made up of a small membership, not many Methodists living in the neighborhood. The building is good and paid for. There are in this church a few enterprising young men who ought to be a power for good in the neighborhood. May they be pious and earnest for the Master. The pastor has received $180 from the church since Conference and $20 from the Missionary Society.

Wednesday, Aug. 4, we went by rail to New Iberia, twenty miles. We made our home at Serrett's Hotel, a good hotel after you get to it. But the way to it is worth mentioning. The whole establishment consists of a splendidly furnished saloon standing on the main street; next a fine billiard hall; next a livery stable, and last the hotel proper. You do not have to go through these, but must pass all to go to and from your lodgings. 1st, Rum; 2d, Billiards; 3d, Horses, and 4th, Lodging and board. Queer order! If we had our way we would reverse the order, and let rum and billiards go, where young men and old would not be tempted by either. At night we met the official brethren of our Church. This church was blown down by the hurricane last fall. The brethren have rebuilt it, but it is not finished, and there is a debt on it of about $300. This will be paid at once, and upon this condition the Board of Church Extension will give $200 to complete the plain but substantial structure. Rev. M. Dyer is in charge. Our church here ought to be much stronger. We do not know where the blame rests but the fact is evident. Our Congregational friends have built up a fairly good society out of people who belong to us. That is a good church but Methodists belong at home, and as a rule will not leave home if they are properly cared for. The Southern Methodists have a good church here. Bro. Clay, an English brother, married to a Southern lady, is the pastor. He is popular. Most other churches are represented in the town, the Catholics leading all. The place has nearly 3,000 inhabitants. One thing surprised us—there is not a book store in town—unless the few shelves filled mostly with school books, in Dr. Lee's drug store, can be called one. This fact speaks volumes; this is not a reading people.

Thursday morning Rev. Allen Luster, our pastor, at St. Martinsville, nine miles distant up the Bayou, came for us in his buggy. We started at 1 p. m., the forenoon having been spent at the lodging and board end of our hotel making "copy" for the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN. On the edge of town our brother pointed out a pleasant home surrounded by trees and evidences of comfort. He said it was owned by a colored woman, who now lives in it, and who, since her freedom, has raised and supported a family of children, taken care of a bedridden husband for twelve years, and paid for the home. Brave soul, she will have a cozy corner in heaven. A prominent physician in a neighboring village told us of another case of real heroism, and showed us the house where the woman now lives. Before the war she was bought and lived with by her owner, as his mistress. Several children were born. He became a paralytic and for twenty-four years besides supporting the children and raising them respectably, she supported and cared for him until he died, and now lives in her own house—all this with her own brains and hands. Within three miles of St. Martinsville we passed the magnificent plantation of Bro. Pettibone, of New York. $25,000 are being expended in new machinery this year. The present crop consists of four hundred and fifty acres of cane.

This is our first visit to St. Martinsville. We remembered Longfellow's description of the place and its surroundings, put into the mouth of Father Felician, Evangeline's guardian:

> "On the banks of the Teche, are the towns of St. Maur and St. Martins.
> Beautiful is the land with its prairies and forests and fruit trees;
> Under the feet a garden of flowers and the bluest of heavens
> Bending above, and resting its dome on the walls of the forest.
> They who dwell there have named it the Eden of Louisiana."

We were anxious to see the spot where in fancy we had often stood and sympathized with poor Evangeline, whose betrothed lover Gabriel, she hunted in vain. As the story goes it is a hundred and thirty years or more since her boat floated on the smooth surface of this bayou. Yesterday I talked with a descendant of the original Acadian stock, whose grandmother came all the way from Canada in a pirogue (small skiff). Perhaps she was one of Evangeline's companions! So as soon as we arrived, without waiting for dinner, we went down to the Bayou and stood on its banks. We stood

> "Near the bank of the river, o'er shadowed by oaks, from whose branches
> Garlands of Spanish moss and mystic mistletoe flaunted,
> Such as the Druids cut down with golden hatchets at Gale-tide."

Here, too, "the mocking bird, wildest of singers," sang for us in the quiet eventide. Just above some maidens, perhaps Acadians, were crossing the Bayou, standing erect in their little boats and striking first one side and then the other, the glassy surface of the water. Above were the "bluest of heavens." The flowers and grasses were luxuriant, and in the distance were the remnants of great forests and stretching far away to the West were the magnificent prairies, rich beyond estimate in the fertility of their soil. Yes, God did make this fair country an "Eden," but how has man failed to do his part. How poor a town for such a country; how unprogressive a people for such skies, and what insignificant products for such a soil! This fair land has been cursed with two twin evils allied in spirit and alike in many of their effects—slavery and Roman Catholicism. What an "Eden" this land would be to-day had neither of these foes to human liberty and progress never touched this soil!

Perverted Wealth.

The idea seems to be gaining ground in this country that the accumulation of gold and silver, or their representatives in bonds, stocks and tangible estates confers honor upon the possessors and is the foundation of happiness.

The great secret that most men keep locked up in their hearts, and which stimulates their endeavors, is the idea that if they can secure wealth, "I will better my position and be a happier man in the world."

The majority of mankind forget, or perhaps overlook the fact, that God has given to them a mind of such vast capacities that it can take in and swallow down ten thousand such worlds as this with all its treasures, honors and fame, and then starve to death upon such food.

And beside, it is not the possession of great wealth that renders the possessor worthy of respect and honor, but rather the application, and the manner of its use.

It is not the exhibition of splendid riches, fashionable and costly apparel, which entitles a man to position and honor, for with all this there may be selfishness of purpose, sordidness of character, and the most intense covetousness, sinking and degrading the whole character.

If the man of wealth, swelling with earthly pride, shows us his costly furniture, the luxuriousness of his table, and the opulence that abounds on every hand, he may but remind us of our own impecunious condition for which we may not thank him, nor be impressed with his generosity or goodness of heart.

But if, on the other hand, he shows us pictures from the pencil of native genius, if he can point us to a gifted young man who has been brought out from obscurity and poverty, giving to the world and to his country deeds of noble service, if he can point us to an institution for the education of youth endowed by his wealth, if he can show us the corner stone of some charitable institution or the building of a sanctuary for God and humanity, then we can honor the man and rejoice in the wise and timely application of his wealth; because he has made it subservient to the accomplishment of good and God-like alms that will tell for God and goodness upon the world of mankind. His monument and honors are chiseled on the tablets of human minds and hearts.

There are no jealousies and heart-burnings haunting the footsteps of such a man who so wisely distributes his wealth ministering gladness to human hearts. We respect, we honor, we crown such men with our love and affection. The world is made the better by having such men to write their noble deeds upon its open page, that the passer by may read the inscriptions and gather fresh courage. But the man who lives to speculate and to hoard his wealth, clutching with an avaricious hand, and sometimes by doubtful means; shaving here and scalping yonder, without regard to the necessities or distress of others; and by an intense covetousness seeks to add to his stores of wealth—leaving no record of his usefulness; of good actually done; of hearts made glad, and homes made to rejoice, but has caused it to minister chiefly to earthly desires, perverted appetite and sensual pleasures, we have no love, no respect, no honors to confer upon such men.

Men of wealth who have done nothing for the advancement of science, morals, or religion—and who have closed their ears to the calls of struggling humanity as well as the calls of charity—ofttimes witness the suffering child of genius given up in despair, and at last die in poverty, for the want of a little timely aid from their hoarded treasures. Such men will go down—

> "To the vile dust from whence they sprung,
> Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Wonderful infatuation, for they brought nothing into this world and it is very certain they will take nothing out.

That Chattanooga Convention.

There is now in session a convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., composed of representatives of the educational work within the bounds of the Holston, Georgia, Alabama, Central Tennessee, Virginia, and Central Southern Conferences. The work assigned is: 1. Consultation. 2. To consider the action of the General Conference and the propriety of forming an educational society, in the interest of the white work of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South. 3. To unify and systemize our church educational work.

The call is signed by J. F. Spence, E. Q. Fuller, J. E. Bryant, L. B. Caldwell, J. H. Ketron, Wm. Rule, M. R. M. Burke, Ralph Pierce, J. M. Carter, D. A. Bolton, T. H. Coldwell, W. A. Wright, S. P. Fowler, F. C. Beaman.

We shall await the result of the consultation of the brethren at this convention with considerable interest. Consultations over and discussions of the educational work of the Church in any region are often of vital importance. But the propriety of organizing an educational society, in the interest of the white work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, is to us very doubtful. We are inclined to state it stronger, but will wait, hoping that the convention will not conclude such a step ought to be taken.

The following letter from Hon. Thomas H. Coldwell, in the *Methodist Advocate* of Aug. 11, expresses our views. He says:

> In your paper of July 28, there is a call signed by several gentlemen for a convention to be held at Chattanooga, Aug. 18. My name is signed to the call. This was done without my consent or knowledge. While I am willing and anxious to do anything reasonable for the education of the whites of our Church in the South, I do not approve of this convention, and feel sure that this movement will result in no good to the cause, but the very opposite of good. The General Conference at Cincinnati started in the right direction on the subject of education in the South, and I am willing to wait patiently and hopefully upon the action of the brethren to whom the Conference committed our interests. Knowing these men, and especially Dr. Rust, I feel that our aim should be to aid them, and not to divide our forces, but to give them time and opportunity by our aid to do for our white work those things it stands in so much need of, and which so many of the committee desire should be done speedily. I am profoundly convinced that it is our best policy to strengthen and sustain the present plans of our Church, and not to attempt to divide our strength by inaugurating new and unauthorized agencies.
>
> THOMAS H. COLDWELL.

The action of the General Conference referred to was directing the Freedmen's Aid Society to give aid to the schools organized among the white people of the South when it could be done without interfering with the educational work among the colored people. This action was taken in good faith, and what is now needed is to have all interested in education in the South to help rouse the Church to the importance of this work among all classes, and to give more largely of her means, so that instead of Dr. Rust having $75,000, he may have $100.000 a year. This would insure from $15,000 to $25,000 for the schools named. We say again we shall await the conclusion of that convention with much interest.

That Arkansas Outrage.

The more we learn of the burning of our school and church property at Harrison, Boone county, Arkansas, the more is our righteous indignation aroused. It seems that this is the second time the institution has been burned. In 1876 the brethren of the Arkansas Conference determined to establish an institution of learning, and did so. In 1878 9 a building was begun and nearly completed, but when nearly done the torch of the incendiary was applied to it, and it was burned down. The loss was $9000, a large sum to be lost by those directly interested in the enterprise.

But determined not to be discouraged, after a season a new and cheaper building was erected, being a two story frame worth $2000. It was placed beside our brick church in that place so as to use the audience room for a chapel. The church building cost $1600. The school building was furnished with latest improved school desks and apparatus. On the night of July 20, as we have before published, when the inmates and those residing in the vicinity were away at a temperance meeting, again the torch of the incendiary was applied, and this time both school building and church were burned. The loss is $4500, but, fortunately, there is insurance amounting to $3100.

There is but one explanation to this outrageous business. The same spirit which hung Bewley in Texas, and which in a thousand ways has manifested its wickedness against the ministers and work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South during the past twenty-five years, yet lingers to curse Boone county, Arkansas. Since the last burning the aiders and abettors of that spirit have said: "It won't do to let the Northern Methodist Church and their school go on. We are better off without them." Last winter Prof. Longcoy received threatening letters, stating that if certain things were done he would be put out of the way.

But the men who planted the Arkansas Conference Seminary do not propose to be driven away. Already $1000 in addition to the insurance money has been pledged, and rebuilding will begin at once. We hope the Board of Church Extension will make a liberal donation toward helping to rebuild the church, and Dr. Rust cannot appropriate $1000 to a better purpose than to help that much to rebuild the school house.

Rev. and Prof. I. M. Longcoy, the heroic principal of the school, has gone to New York to ask aid in rebuilding. We bespeak for him a hearty welcome and generous aid everywhere.

The Two Methodisms in St. Louis.

The St. Louis correspondent of the New York *Advocate* gives the following suggestive figures concerning the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in St. Louis:

> The statistics of Methodism in this city for the last twenty years are an interesting study. It will be remembered by the reader that the two main branches of our Episcopal Methodism have stood side by side on this ground during this double decade, and until the Cape May meeting, in a hostile attitude toward each other. I therefore give the statistics of both Churches as gathered from the published Minutes of each:

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, 1860.

Charges	9
Members	1,263

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1860.

Charges	7
Members	653

Probationers are included in the above estimates. German and colored Methodists are included in the statistics of our Church, and colored members are included in the statistics of the Church South.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, 1880.

Charges	6
Members	1,275
Value of church property	$300,000
Paid for missions	1,262
Paid on salaries	8,878

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1880.

Charges	12
Members	2,818
Value of church property	$152,650
Paid for missions	1,811
Paid on salaries	11,940

It will be seen from the above that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has gained 12 members in twenty years, while our Church has gained 1,665 in the aggregate. This increase has been as follows: The English-speaking Methodists have advanced from 3 charges to 7, and from 209 members to 1,196; the Germans from 3 charges to 4, and from 364 members to 662; the colored people from no church to 1, and from 80 members to 460.

It will also be observed that our Southern brethren surpass us in none of the foregoing items, excepting the valuation of church property, while they fall behind in all the others. Why have they not met with greater prosperity in the midst of a friendly population, and on what was slave territory until the war of the rebellion? I leave this question for those better informed than the writer to answer.

Georgia and Mississippi Outrages.

Rev. Dr. Haygood, of the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (Church South), Macon, Ga., honors his manhood and his calling by condemning the crimes which have become notorious within the past few weeks. We shall hope to hear of the conviction of the guilty parties, and that the time has come when an exceptional jury will bring in the verdict. The country only holds the South responsible for her failures to punish crime, and the evidence of a genuine conviction and incarceration will go far to keep down the "bloody shirt" banners; otherwise they will wave in every decent hamlet and town in the country, and prove to be an irrepressible element of the Presidential campaign:

> The outrages in Clayton county, Ga., and in one of the Mississippi counties, are as barbarious as the human mind can conceive of. We are glad to see that in both communities vigorous measures have been taken to punish the criminals. The Southern press is, so far as we have seen, absolutely unanimous in condemning all these savage crimes. As to the Clayton county cases, all has been done that can be done up to this time. The accused persons, ten of them we are told, are in jail. And they are soon to be tried before Judge George Hillyer—who knows how to do his duty. These crimes are to be punished, not to help forward the South in the present presidential canvass, but to purge the South of crime. It is a great duty to God and men we plead for—not an answer to those who make "bloody-shirt" banners out of the slander of a whole people. The South, as such, will not be responsible for such crimes until she shows that she lacks that sense of justice which punishes criminals "without respect to color, or previous condition of servitude."

Twice Dead Churches.

Says the *Religious Telescope*, Dayton, Ohio: "When a church loses its conscience on any subject it is not likely to exhibit much conscientiousness on any other point. The Southern churches had seared consciences on the sin of slavery, and were never known to do otherwise than uphold it as a divine institution. We have beheld these churches as silent or approving spectators of the outrages of the Ku-Klux and White League. Still again we see them as indifferent witnesses of the murders and robberies of the "moonshiners" of the South who have been violating the United States revenue laws, and then killing the officers sent to carry them into effect."

A Chautauqua Quarterly.

The Whole World will contain the lectures delivered at Chautauqua during the annual sessions of the Institute; papers, geographical, ethnographical, etc., condensed reports from the leading missionary societies of the world, carefully prepared statistics, missionary Bible readings, missionary concert services for the use of Sabbath-schools, missionary catechisms, outlines of the best missionary addresses delivered during the past century, maps, pictures, plans for local missionary institutes with courses of reading and study for young people.

The prospectus of this quarterly will contain an abridged statement of the proceedings of the C. F. M. I. for 1880. The management of *The Whole World* will be committed to Rev. T. L. Food, assisted by an editorial corpse of correspondents representing the several denominations. M. Bailey, Publisher, Jamestown, New York.

We have received from the Principal, Miss E. A. Carleton, A. M., circulars calling attention to the Carleton Institute, at Farmington, Mo. The institution is for both sexes, and presents a good opportunity to acquire an education at moderate rates, in a healthy locality, midway between the extremes of heat and cold in the South and North. Dr. Fry, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, commends the school. For particulars write to Miss Carleton.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mrs. VanCott has broken down in health from over work in her evangelistic labors.

—Rev. H. Skews, of the Austin Conference has gone to Utah, by order of his physician, for his health. His lungs are affected. His wife is at Farmington, Mo.

—Prof. T. W. Lincoln, who taught in Wiley University last year, is spending his summer in Colorado. His letter this week will be read with interest. He will give our readers other letters, descriptive of his travels and what he sees.

—We regret to learn of the continued illness of Rev. Dr. Bristor, of this city. He is at his home in Baltimore, and has been compelled to give up his engagement to preach in Philadelphia during the summer. At last accounts he was better.

—J. H. Burch has been circulating a petition for the appointment of Cadet Whitaker to a second lieutenancy in the U. S. Army. It would be a fitting rebuke to the rule of caste at West Point if the President should favor the petitioners.

—Rev. Bro. Fisher, of Georgetown, Colorado, has been appointed Presiding Elder in place of Dr. B. F. Crary, who was elected editor of the California *Advocate*. Rev. J. Wilson, late of Montreal, Canada, supplies the vacated pulpit till conference, and expects to be transferred to Colorado.

—The venerable and much-loved Bishop Scott, we regret to learn, while attending the Rehoboth camp meeting was stricken with paralysis on one side. He was at once removed to his home near Odessa, from which he will hardly ever go forth again till he is borne hence to his last resting place. May God preserve his servant in peace till the hour of his release comes, and then give him, as we believe he will, a distinguished entrance into the abode of the blessed.—*Philadelphia Methodist, Aug. 8th.*

—The Fort Worth, Texas, *Democrat* of July 30, says of the late professor of the theological department of New Orleans University: "The friends and members of St. Paul's M. E. Church, after prayer and lecture service on Wednesday evening, took possession of the parsonage and gave their new pastor, Rev. A. A. Johnson, quite a surprise in the way of a donation of a large number of useful articles and a nice little purse of money. The party was impromptu, and enjoyed very much by all present. The pastor returns his thanks for this token of love and esteem."

—Says the New York *Independent*: "Frances E. Burnett, *née* Hodgson, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's" and "Louisiana," is described as a sweet, fascinating woman and a most delightful companion. She speaks of her books, of her stories, in a frank way that is very refreshing. She enjoys her popularity, she laughs over the things that are said to her, she doesn't seem to have a bit of jealousy or envy in her nature, and is a large-hearted, large-natured, lovable woman, in every way entirely unconventional and original. She has large brown eyes, fair complexion, rich auburn-brown hair, and finely-cut features. In her beautiful hands one cannot see the slightest trace of pen-and-ink labors."

—A special dispatch to the Cleveland *Leader* from Meadville, Pa., July 31, says: "The reception tendered the Rev. Dr. L. H. Bugbee, President of Allegheny College, and his estimable and accomplished wife this evening, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, was largely attended by our leading citizens, and was most successful in every respect. The gifts were numerous and valuable. Under the faithful and vigorous management of Dr. Bugbee, Allegheny College has assumed a high place among the educational institutions of this country, and the best wishes and efforts of thousands all over the land are now enlisted in its behalf. The future of Allegheny is bright with promise, and that this is so is largely due to the intelligent and untiring zeal of its worthy President."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

D. Moore, Columbus: "Elder McLachlan held our second quarter; 41 communed at the sacrament table. Sunday-schools seem to be doing well."

J. M. Nevils, Kosciusko: "Our second quarterly conference for the circuit was held July 17-18. Elder J. G. Johnson in the chair. The pastor reported 3 Sunday-schools, and 150 pupils; received in full membership 4. Collection $31.45; subscriptions $30; elder $10."

A friend, Oxford: "Our pastor, Rev. S. A. Cowan, is laboring vigorously in repairing our Church, and says he intends to make it second to none. We raised $50 yesterday. In two weeks we have collected $100. The whole church is wide awake and the work will soon be accomplished."

TEXAS.

Charles Fontaine, Anderson: "The Sunday-school is in good condition. On Centennial day $4 was raised for the Union."

Chas. Hart, West Point: "Have just closed a meeting at Wiley chapel, which resulted in 8 conversions. Our church there has been very weak, but is gaining ground. A meeting at West Point, in progress is getting along finely. We have very well managed Sunday-schools on the work."

P. Douglass, Houston: "The new Trinity church is being erected on Travis street. We are doing all we can to have the building ready for the annual conference to be held here next December. The first piece of timber was handled on the ground June 22d; the carpenters began July 20. The people keep the work going on. Superintendent Frank Vance got up a subscription and raised, July 11, $8, and on the 18th, $10, and they will do more. On third Sunday the trustees collected $110 from the congregation. The church is in good spirit."

LOUISIANA.

G. Washington, Terrebonne: "A basket meeting was given to build a parsonage. The sisters raised a good sum. I moved into the new building July 21.

G. B. Lynch, Hahnville, St. James M. E. Church: "Rev. Stephen Duncan spent Sabbath, July 25, with us and preached at night to a crowded house."

J. J. Ford, Holmesville: "Centennial day was duly observed by the Sunday-school. The Lord has blessed us with prosperity this year. Church repairs to amount of $150 have been made this year. The field is large and we need more laborers. I rejoice in the spreading glory of the church of my choice."

TENNESSEE.

At Memphis District conference, July 21 to 24, after the reading of the educational report, elder J. W. Register raised within a few min-

ates $105 for Hollow Rock Seminary. The condition of Sunday-schools was reported as improving.

ARKANSAS.

W. R. Duncan, Louisville: "I am happy to say we will have our church ready for dedication by the third quarter."

A. E. Carr, Little River circuit: "This is a new work, with many difficulties. I have a hard time. It is a wicked place. I held two meetings without a single conversion. Have raised but $8.

A Little Rock letter speaks of the church, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. G. Thompson: "The members and friends of Wesley Chapel, Little Rock Conference, took up the last collection on last Sunday, to make the final payment on a lot bought since the annual conference, to build a new church on, and on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, they gave the pastor a perfect hail storm, as it is called, at his residence. Entering at the front door, passing out at the back and each leaving a parcel of grocery or provisions sufficient to supply his larder for two or three weeks."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Five hundred marines have gone to Ireland to serve as a police force.

Republicans of second Michigan district renominated Congressman Willets.

A fire in Mineola, Texas, on the 9th, consumed a block of business houses.

Of the 13,801,197 Sunday-school teachers and scholars in the world, 7,300,433 are in the United States.

Prince Alexander has refused to sign the Bulgarian army law, because it made the commander-in-chief elective.

Atlanta, Ga., has a population of 37,[illegible]. Of these 21,345 are white and 16,480 colored. Increase in ten years 16,825. Georgia has 76,000 less people than ten years ago.

According to present estimates under the new census, the Southern States will lose thirteen representatives in Congress, and may possibly gain three—two in Texas, and one in Missouri.

Rev. and Mrs. W. E. M'Carty, of Princeton, Ind., were the recipients of very pleasant surprise visits and valuable gifts on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of their marriage.—*Western Advocate.*

Gen. Weaver says that General West, of Mississippi, told him at Selma, that if General Hancock were elected such an impetus would be given to the spirit of hatred and [illegible] Republicans in the South, he (West) did not believe [illegible] live in Mississippi a [illegible].

A person to whom the government owed some money received a [illegible] recently from the sub-treasury at New York. His creditors in Tennessee had the draft seized and a receiver appointed by authority of the State Court. The [illegible] appeals to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and [illegible] a draft on the treasury [illegible] to seizure by [illegible] official. The [illegible] of the Treasury regards it as a very [illegible] question. It is [illegible] his decision.

[illegible]

so, who has any right to dictate to her? Now, as a good mother is often vexed with idle talk and foolish questions of her child, so the General Conference has been vexed with the subject of the election of a colored bishop, and as Bro. Gregory thinks I have slept four years too long, I think that all great and wise men would say that he had waked up eight years too soon.

Bro. Gregory must learn that race or color has nothing to do with the appointment of bishops, and I would have rather slept four more years than to have vexed the great mother of our Church with such a foolish question. Why was Stephen chosen deacon? Was it because he was a white man or because he was black? It was simply because he was full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom. Now, sir, here is the key that unlocks the storehouse of honor and promotion. The centurion, in the sixth verse of the seventh chapter of St. Luke, shows a man how he generally feels before and after promotion in these words: "Lord, trouble not thyself for I am not worthy that thou should'st come under my roof." Jeremiah had the same feeling when he was promoted. On this point our Savior says: "He that would be chief among you, let him be the servant of all."

Again, Bro. Gregory says, "let us work up instead of downward." I agree with him there. Well now, the next thing is to know how to work up. Now I will tell you what the Bible says on the subject: "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted, and he that exalteth himself shall be abased." And again: "Humble yourself in the sight of the Lord and he will lift you up." But is a man showing humility when he is asking to be made a bishop? No man ought to want to be made a bishop unless the General Conferences desires it.

Now, my friends, we must and ought to give a reason for wanting a colored bishop. You can give no reason, for you know no reason. You say, let us go upward, that is, go up into office; and office, I fear, will ruin one-half of our colored ministers. But once again, Bro. Gregory also says that it is the universal sentiment of the West Texas Conference to have a bishop of our race, which is not exactly as he thinks, as J. W. R[illegible]'s letter to the ADVOCATE fully shows. He does not believe that the Lord will only bless the administration of the black man. Peter teaches that in every nation "he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted with him." Though any one would suppose that the desire of the West Texas Conference to that effect is almost universal, because anyone that will vote himself into ignorance, as the colored ministers of the West Texas Conference did, wants a colored bishop. Now, brethren, I said ignorance. Did you not separate yourselves from those who were able to teach you? Yes; and the very characters who brought you up out of a horrid pit, as it were. Now, sir, I ask the world if that was not ignorance. Bro. Gregory says, "let us go up," but if that is going up let me stay down, and let me sleep four more years.

"Observer's" letters should be read by all colored ministers, for in them is a looking glass in which a majority of colored ministers can see themselves as they are. I hope "Observer" will continue.

P. G. BROWN.

Arkansas Correspondence.

DEAR EDITOR—This is our first visit to this part of the work (Clarendon) on account of causes which could not be avoided. We have [illegible] sister Davis. [illegible] church building at this place. I believe there are no church [illegible] in the place belonging to [illegible] people. I am told the reason is that the right kind of a man at the helm is wanting.

Through the labors of one of our local preachers (Bro. Henderson) [illegible] to the court-house [illegible] a lecture on "The Origin and the Plans of the M. E. Church." We also preached at night, and also [illegible] there was preaching at two [illegible] within a few hundred [illegible] had a very fair sized and [illegible] congregation, both in the [illegible] and at night.

[illegible] Church [illegible] over [illegible] denominations is the [illegible] kind of men to represent her [illegible]—men who understand [illegible] doctrines. When such [illegible] community it is not [illegible] command large congregations.

[illegible]

earth and be ye saved." Whosoever will let him take of the water of life freely." "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved," etc. Such Scripture gives us sufficient authority for offering salvation to every man and woman as a free gift of and from God.

There are other churches older than our church, and they boast about it, but when we count numbers, spiritual and financial power, we have reason to rejoice over all others because we exceed them in each of these respects. Although our origin only dates back 150 years, we have no reason to complain, for God has wonderfully blessed us and multiplied our numbers. Let us not be weary in well doing, but continue to pray God to keep us faithful to our calling, and that more laborers may be sent forth in the vineyard of our Lord.

Enclosed I send two new subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. I find it an invaluable help in my work in this section. May God bless the SOUTHWESTERN and its able editor.

L. ANDERSON.

Clarendon, Ark., July 20, 1880.

A State Convention.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 17, 1880.

The State Convention of the Union Guiding Star Association convened in the city of Galveston on the 14th of July, at 12 o'clock, the Grand President, V. B. Davis, in the chair.

H. W. Christian, of Columbus, moved that C. W. Holden, of Galveston be elected secretary, which motion prevailed.

W. R. Graves, of Houston, moved that a committee of three be appointed on credentials, consisting of W. R. Graves, F. F. Conway and A. B. Jordan. The committee reported ten branches in the State of Texas, and 1266 members. The report being favorable, was adopted, after which the grand officers of the U. G. S. A. were elected for the ensuing year.

The following are the officers: V. B. Davis, Grand President; A. J. Johnson, Grand Vice President; J. W. Wilson, Grand Secretary; F. F. Conway, G. T.; J. A. Isaac, G. R.; D. H. Handly, G. R.

The thanks of the delegates were extended to the members of the U. G. S. A. of Galveston for their kind treatment.

F. F. CONWAY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

August 22, 1880.—THE COVENANT WITH ABRAHAM.

SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 15: 1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness."—Rom. 4: 3.

TOPIC.—The Covenant with Faith.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Prefatory.—Our lesson shows the way in which the faith of Abram became firmly based in the Lord—a fixed, immovable principle. It was because of the faith that here he received that he was enabled unhesitatingly to offer up Isaac. Abram had overcome Chedorlaomer and his hosts, and very likely may have stood in fear of a vengeful re-invasion of the country. The Lord could protect him, either in battle, or, as apparently he did, by keeping them from desiring even to again enter into the country. Abram had been looking forward to what God had promised to give.

He was not satisfied in God alone. He desired the tangible reward that had been promised to him. His thoughts were running upon posterity. He longed to have in his arms a child of his own. God gave to Abram the starry heavens as a sign of a coming heir, for one day he was to have an heir that should lead the world to the starry heavens!

To Abram's new faith nothing now was impossible. The land was not his as yet, but with an absolute trust in God, that fact made no difference in his feelings. "A deep sleep fell upon Abram." The deep sleep that fell upon him was of the kind that fell upon Adam, and it was sent in order that God might the more intimately commune with him. When Abram was in this trance-like condition, the conditions, or rather the items, of the covenant were made known to him. "Thy seed shall be a stranger in a strange land." The greatness that had been promised to him suddenly took the distance of a long perspective into the future. Instead of a happy and flourishing immediate posterity, he saw a vision of burdened and groaning bondmen, and of cruel task-masters. "That nation—will I judge." There was a limit placed to the time of bondage—a limit that God did not forget. Then he judged that nation by the ten plagues, and brought out his people, as to Abram he said he would, "with great substance." "They shall come hither again." That was to be in the fourth generation. Isaac, Levi, Amram, and Eleazar may represent the four ages. "For the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full." God will not take away the possessions of any nation, even to give them to his own people, until they completely have forfeited all

claims to further forbearance. After the sun goes down, and when it is dark, Abram beholds a smoking furnace and a flame of fire pass between the pieces, probably consuming them. They were the indications that God was there, and that he entered into a solemn covenant to perform all of the agreements that he just had specified.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen and other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust it daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

MARRIAGES.

On the evening of the 2d inst., at the bride's residence, Mr. Peter Johnson to Miss Alice Eastland. Both members of the M. E. Church.

P. JEMISON.

Macon, Miss., Aug. 14.

The drunkard is a burden to himself as well as his friends, and both he and his friends will give much to be able to see reform and sobriety induced. But since intoxication becomes a disease it requires a remedy of no unusual activity to reach the difficulty. Those who have taken Simmons Liver Regulator declare that it sets the liver in action and invigorates the system in such a way as to destroy the craving for strong drinks, and soon the desire for liquor is entirely dissipated. While shaky, nervous and distressed, resort to Simmons Liver Regulator, as a Tonic, to arouse the torpid liver to action, to regulate the bowels and remove the feeling of general depression and with it the craving for liquor.

DEATHS.

Sister Roberson died July 5th. Sister Classey died May 11th. My little boy died July 6, 1880.

W. R. R. DUNCAN.

Louisville, Ark.

Sister Lily Holiness died May 18th, aged 65 years. Sister Christiana died May 25, aged 33 years. Both were faithful members.

D. MOORE.

Columbus, Miss.

Sister Ellen Frank departed this life July 12. She had been a member over 11 years and her testimony was good. A husband and children mourn her loss.

P. HARRIS.

Crystal Springs, Miss.

On the night of Aug. 7th, Sister Maria Whitfield departed this life. She was a faithful member of the M. E. Church for years. She left a husband and children to mourn her loss.

L. J. TERRILL.

Aberdeen, Miss., Aug. 15, 1880.

Rev. J. N. Thomas, pastor of State Line church, Miss., died on the evening of the 5th inst., from a sudden stroke of paralysis. He leaves a wife and four children. He was beloved by his congregation and the citizens generally. The funeral was conducted by Rev. M. Adams and myself.

P. JEMISON.

Macon, Miss., Aug. 14.

New Books.

We announce all books received from publishers as soon as they come to hand. We will give notices or reviews of each one, after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF JAMES A. GARFIELD. By Major J. M. Bundy. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

THE HISTORY OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. By W. A. Candler. New York: Phillips & Hunt.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

BOOK-NOTICES.

THE CHILDREN OF THE BIBLE. By Miss Fanny Armstrong. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House.

This book gives sketches of the leading characters mentioned in the Bible, in language and style suited to children. The author, with a desire to aid in her Master's work, has sent out the volume hoping the stories told will be the means of doing great good. Children will appreciate it and it could well be placed in their hands. A glossary of five pages is a feature of the book.

An Editor's Escape.

OFFICE OF THE "INDUSTRIAL ERA," ALBIA, IOWA, MAY 26, 1880.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I take pleasure in making the following statement: I have been afflicted with a disease of the kidneys for the past two years and have tried numerous remedies with only partial and temporary relief; Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was recommended to me and after taking it the pain and distress left me and I am to-day feeling *strong and well.* I am perfectly satisfied that Warner's Safe Remedies are the Medicines needed and can cheerfully commend them to others.

G. W. STAMM.

I hereby certify that I have been a practising Physician for twenty-seven years and for many cronic cases in my practice do recommend Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It was upon my advice that G. W. Stamm, the editor, obtained this valuable remedy.

A. A. R[illegible], M. D.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The Adams District *Quarterly* for July, is at hand. This publication is edited by Rev. I. S. Bingham, Watertown, N. Y.

—*Appleton's Journal* for September has the second part of Edge Tools, and The Influence of Art in Daily Life, papers on Sterne, Mr. Stoddard's Poems, Aerial Explorations of Arctic Regions, International Tribunals of Egypt, by P. H. Morgan; Two American Divines, Modern French Art, Tom Taylor, etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

—The following are among the contents of *The Preacher and Homiletic Monthly* for August: "Our Brother's Blood," by Henry C. Potter, D.D.; "Cosmogony of Moses," by Rev. T. W. Coit; "Religion and Politics," by Canon Farrar; "The Unknowable God," by Joseph Parker, D.D.; "Elisha's Prayer," by Rev. William Arthur; "The Preciousness of Christ," by Jas. M. Buckley D.D. Subscription, $2 50 per year; single number, 25 cents. I. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 Dey street, New York.

—Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for September contains, as usual, a rich treat of choice literature for home reading. There are some highly interesting and instructive articles; excellent serial and short stories, sketches, essays, and poems of rare merit. The present number is remarkable for the abundance, variety and excellence of contents, and it may well cause surprise that it can be afforded at the low price of 25 cents a copy, or $3 per annum, post-free. There are in each number 128 quarto pages, and there is certainly in this one over 100 engravings. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending August 7th and 14th, contain, The Sultan's Heirs in Asia, Fortnightly; A Stranger in America, and Story-Telling, Nineteenth Century; Peasant Life in Portugal, and The Northern Shepherd, Macmillan; A Lay Confessional, Blackwood; The Hardening and Tempering of Steel, Popular Science Review; The Austrian Power, Fraser; The Romance of Chinese Social Life, and Brantome, Temple Bar; The Decline of Hypocrisy, and The Swiss Democracy, Spectator; Artificial Diamonds, and The Caribbean Sea, Nature; "Wanted—a Groom," Graphic; with the conclusion of Mrs. Oliphant's story, "A Forgotten Crime," and the usual amount of poetry. The subscription price is $8. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

14-Stop Organs.

In another column of this issue will be found the new advertisement of Hon. Daniel F. Beatty's new style 14-Stop Organs, which he is offering to the public, boxed and delivered on board cars at Washington, N. J., for only $65. It is by far the best offer yet made by Mayor Beatty. Read the advertisement.

Prof. James A. Sewell, A. M. M. D.

OF MEDICAL FACULTY LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC, states: "I have found Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator particularly useful in advanced stages of Consumption, Weakness, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Affictions. In pregnant women it has been retained while every other article of food was rejected. I can recommend it as convenient, palatable, and easy of digestion. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffener is the only invention that will make old boots straight as new.

LEMONS

AS A MEDICINE.

THEIR WONDERFUL EFFECTS ON THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is a pleasant drink. Regulates the Liver, Stomach and Bowels in a natural, healthy way without any of the Sickening, Griping and other disagreeable effects of PILLS. In using Lemon Elixir you do not acquire a habit of constipation that requires its continued use. It positively cures Constipation and Liver Diseases, Indigestion, all Headaches, Chills, Malarial or Billious Fevers, Foul Stomach, Sallow Complexion, Pimples and Blotches of the Skin, Diseases of the Kidneys, Pain in the Back, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Impure Blood and all other diseases caused by a Torpid or diseased Liver, Malaria, etc.

It is an established fact that the fresh Juice of Lemons, when properly combined with other vegetable, Liver Tonics and Cathartics, produces the most desirable and lasting effects upon the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Nervous System. Such is Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, and such is its effects, as safe for a child as for a grown person as per directions.

To show you its great popularity at home, I refer you to the following Prominent citizens of St. Louis who use Lemon Elixir regularly, personally in their families.

Judge John P. Hodgens, 101 N. Fourth St.
Judge Alex. Davis, Fourth and Chestnut streets.
Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.
T. P. Grastey, Law office, 1107 Clarke avenue.
Capt. J. A. E. Stotts, of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.
J. T. Morris, Real Estate office, Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Mr. W. W. Allen, 2717 Wash street.
And thousands of others too numerous to insert their names.

Sold by all druggists. 50 cents 1-2 pt. bottle. Dose, one to two spoonfuls.

Prepared by H. MOZLEY, M. D., St. Louis, Mo. 16 52t 1fr

17-Stop ORGANS.

Sub-bass & Oct. Coupler, box'd & ship'd only $97.75. New Pianos $195 to $1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my Mid-summer offer illustrated, free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 40 1y eow

Agents Wanted for the Pictorial BIBLE COMMENTATOR [illegible] 66 17

GET GOSPEL HYMNS COMBINED

For Camp Meeting Use.

We have prepared a new edition of Gospel Hymns Combined, (words only),

IN EXTRA LARGE TYPE,

Beautifully printed on fine white paper, bound in cloth, and a very convenient size for the pocket.

This Edition will please those who prefer large type.

Price, words only, Large Type, Cloth, 50 cts. 5 cents additional if sent by mail.
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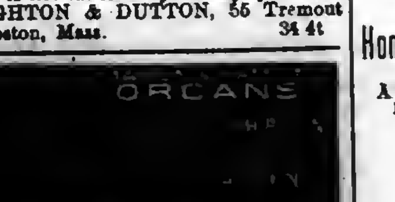

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Conference Notices.

Appointments of the Financial Agent of the West Texas Conference School.

Giddings, Aug. 5; Cunningham, Aug. 7-8; Schulenberg, Aug. 18-19; Hallettsville, Aug. 21-22; Oakland, Aug. 28-29; Industry, Sept. 4-5; Columbus, Sept. 11-12; Columbus Circuit, Sept. 13-14; Alleyton, Sept. 18-19; Eagle Lake, Sept. 17; Peach Creek, Sept. 23; Gonzales, Sept. 25-26; Leesburg, Sept. 28-29; Belmont, Sept. 30; Luling, Oct. 2-3; Lockhart, Oct. 5-6; San Marcos, Oct. 7; Austin Circuit, Oct. 12-13; McDade, Oct. 9-10; Round Rock, Oct. 14; Taylor, Oct. 15; Georgetown, Oct. 16-17; Davilla, Oct. 19-20; Salado, Oct. 22; Belton, Oct. 23-24; Manfit, Oct. 23-24; Milam Grove and Port Sullivan, Oct. 27-29; Calvert, Oct. 30-31; Calvert Circuit, Oct. 30-31; Bremond and Long Branch, Nov. 2-3; Big Creek, Nov. 4-5; Marlin, Nov. 6-7; Marlin Circuit, Nov. 9-12; Waco, Nov. 13 14; East Waco, Nov. 15-16; Milford and Grand View, Nov. 20-21; Dallas, Nov. 27-28.

J. W. ROBINSON, Financial Agent.

Programme of District Conference.

The conference will be held at the cemetery, 3½ miles from Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1880. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Eli Provine, from Luke 2: 10. H. W. Key, from Job 6: 6, the latter part of the verse. H. Moody—The Doctrine of Election, Rom. 11: 7. Joseph Smith—Ephesians 4: 10. H. Robinson—Gal. 4: 4-5. A. Phillips—The Trinity, 2 Cor. 13: 14. W. C. Miller—1 John 3: 9. T. W. Ward—2 Timothy 4: 5. P. Brooks—1 John 1: 8. C. Bullentin—The Immutability of God, James 1: 17. Osborn Green, James 3: 6. H. Rucker—The Duty of the Steward of the Church. C. Seward—Man's Moral Agency, Rev. 22: 17. E. M. Manson—The Relation of Exhorters and Local Preachers to their Pastor. George House—James 2: 18. B. B. Manson—An Outline of the Murfreesboro District at Large.

The local preachers and exhorters are expected to select their own subjects and answer such questions as may be asked them pertaining to their work. We expect all the brethren to be present.

H. ROBINSON,
JAS. MURFREE,
Committee.

E. M. MANSON, Secretary.

Huntsville District, Texas.
FOURTH ROUND.

Beaumont, Sept. 4-5; Liberty, Sept. 11-12; Wallisville, Sept. 18-19; Livingston, Sept. 25-26; Moscow, Oct. 2-3; Cold Springs, Oct. 9-10; Lovelady, Oct. 16-17; Walker Circuit, Oct. 23-24; Huntsville, Oct. 30-31; Huntsville Circuit, Nov. 6-7; Danville, Nov. 13 14; Willis, Nov. 20 21.

33 W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

M. E. Brower, President.
Cyrus Kirk, Vice-President.
A. A. Golus, Secretary.
F. Lopez, Treasurer.
John A. Smith, Grand Marshal.
Jos. Moore, Chairman Male Stewards' Board.
George D. Gaddis, Undertaker.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.
Dennis Brains, Chairman Sick Committee.
Ben Hale, Chairman Stewards.
Sarah Patterson, Lady President.
Fannie Thompson, Lady Vice President.
Lucinda Pascall, Chairman of Female Stewards' Board.
Matilda Glover, Chairman Sick Committe.
Rev. Robert Hodge, Father. } These are to
Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
Home Committee—Joseph Denpree, chairman; Lemuel Moore; Prince Duncan.
Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
jan17'79-1f.

Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Association.

This Association meets on the fourth Sunday of every month, at 10:30 a. m., at Union Sun Relief Hall, No. 129 Perdido street.

Mages E. Brower, President.
Joe Vallentine, Vice-President.
Wm. James, Treasurer.
R. D. Smith, Grand Marshal.
C. E. Powell, Chairman Finance.
Sam Bell, Chaplain.
O. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary.
Thos. G. Jefferson, Finance Secretary.
G. D. Gaddis, Undertaker upper district.
A. P. Boyer, Undertaker lower district.
J. H. Coker, Physician.

This Association pledges relief to its members and a decent burial at their death, and as an incorporated body to carry out its laws and rules.

Entrance fee, $2.50. Monthly dues, 25 cents.

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Please send in your order at once. Remit by Post Office Money Orders, Express Prepaid, or by Draft on New York. Money Refunded and freight charges paid by me both ways if in any way unsatisfactory, or you may pay me only after you have fully tested it at your own home. Send reference or evidence of your responsibility if you do not send cash with order. [illegible] The reason I offer this Organ so low is to have it introduced. [illegible] this unparalleled offer. It is about the cost of manufacture. Order at Once. Every organ of my manufacture, when introduced in a new locality, sells many more for me. Every Piano or Organ I send out, becomes a Standing Advertisement at your own home. I can therefore send out the first sample organ of a new style at about cost, relying on future sales for my profits. If you do not want an instrument yourself, will you please hand or mail this offer to a friend who wishes to purchase.

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Home and Health and Home Economics,

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Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
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How to be a Good Wife.
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Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health — Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
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Temperament and Health.
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The fall term of Walden Seminary, Little Rock, Ark., will open Sept. 20, 1880.

Terms: Tuition $1 per month; theological student's tuition, free; lessons on piano and organ can be taken at low rates; board in private families, $7 to $10 per month.

Those who work can find places to work for board.

All are urged to begin the first day of the term.

32 8t H. M. PERKINS, Principal.

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This institution is located in Nashville. Buildings large and well adapted to school purposes. 338 students enrolled last year. Next Session begins Monday, Sept. 6, 1880.

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Total Expenses from $7 to $9.50 per month.

The Law and Medical Departments will open Monday, October 4, 1880. Tuition $30 per session; board, etc., same as in other departments. The school admits both sexes, and though specially designed for colored students, admits all.

For further information, or catalogues, address the President,

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Or, if preferred, Washing and First-Class Board at $10 per Month.

Students coming to this place are required to bring a blanket, two sheets and one pillow, and those failing to do so will be required to send for them or purchase them at Rodney.

The sum of 50 cents per month will be collected from each student on account of fire-wood and room furniture.

Next Session will Begin Sept. 5, 1880.

Should those who intend coming through Vicksburg write me in time to that effect, I will send them a certificate in order that they may obtain passage on the packets at reduced rates.

For further particulars address

REV. H. R. REVELS, D. D.,
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Young Folks' Corner.

GOING UP.

Up and up the baby goes,
Up to papa's shoulder;
[illegible] the things to papa's nose,
[illegible] bolder.
[illegible] the things her arms and crows!
Do you think the darling knows
[illegible] the arms that hold her?

Up and up the baby goes,
Taller, wiser, older;
As the calyx holds the rose,
Childhood's [illegible];
By-and-by they shall enclose
[illegible] the woman and the rose;
Then, O Father! hold her!

On the heights of womanhood,
[illegible] Heavenly Father;
[illegible] what is good,
[illegible] be carried rather
[illegible] folly's multitude
[illegible] wood
Where the shadows gather.

Up and up the baby goes
[illegible]
[illegible] work,
Hands of helping ever;
[illegible] when life shall close,
Like a white [illegible] rose
[illegible]

—*From Home Life in Song.*

That Spun New Umbrella.

If all the flustered grandpas and grandmas knew how much they contribute to the humor of common life and the keen enjoyment of children by the fun they innocently make while hunting for their spectacles, while they are all the time perched on their heads, they would often be quite reconciled to such mistakes. A victim of the same description was a good old lady who had just finished her shopping in one of the Boston dry goods stores.

"There!" she cried, in an excited voice, "I should like to know what's become of that ambrill! I sot it up agin the counter when I come in, and afore I could turn round it's gone—and it [illegible] four and six for't."

"What kind of an umbrella was it [illegible]?" asked the polite clerk [illegible].

"[illegible]," was the response, "[illegible] handle on't and [illegible]."

"Like the one in your hand, [illegible], for instance?"

"[illegible] alive!" she exclaimed. [illegible] have thought she [illegible] than her own [illegible] with its [illegible] up like a drug- [illegible] and [illegible]. She never [illegible] in all her days, as [illegible] when she got [illegible].

No!

[illegible] and ringing, with an [illegible] could not fail to [illegible].

[illegible] hear such a [illegible] remarked one gentleman [illegible] of the village [illegible].

[illegible] one hears it [illegible] as emphatically. [illegible] an orphan, [illegible] about two [illegible] walks in every morning [illegible] lunch, and waits [illegible] works enough, [illegible] and does [illegible] his uncle's [illegible] knows just [illegible]. "I should [illegible] to be [illegible] never had [illegible] you wish [illegible].

[illegible] them, and he may call [illegible] use for the [illegible].

This short interview afforded the stenographer opportunity to observe Ned Dunlap closely. The next day a call was made at his uncle's, and although years elapsed before he knew what a friend he had gained that day, his fortune was assured. After he had grown to manhood and accepted a lucrative position, which was not of his seeking, he asked why it had been offered him.

"Because I knew you could say 'no' if occasion required," answered his employer. "'No' was the first word I heard you speak, and you spoke it with a will. More people, old and young, are ruined for want of using that word than from any other cause. They don't wish to do wrong, but they hesitate and parley until the tempter has them fast. The boy or girl who is not afraid to say 'no' is reasonably certain of making an honorable man or woman."

"Yes" is a sweet and often a loving word.

"No" is a strong, brave word, which has signaled the defeat of many a scheme for the ruin of some fair young life.—*Temperance Banner.*

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, Berry Caldwell. He and family left South Carolina in 1870 and went to Tennessee, and myself and family came to Mississippi with brother Riley Walker. Please address me at Jackson, Miss.
ISAAC ADAMS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my son, Frank Jones, whom I left near Macon, Georgia, in 1858. He was about four years old at the time. I then belonged to Peter Jones, and my name was Harriet Jones. Please address me at Little Rock, Ark.
HARRIET BROWN.

DEAR EDITOR—I am looking for my daughter, Mary Isaline. Her master's name was McClurg, of Carroll Co., Miss., and my daughter Sally McCorken, that belonged to Andy McCorken, of Carroll Co., Miss. Any information of them will be thankfully received. Address me at Nevasota, Texas.
MILLIE KANE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brothers, Nelson, Anderson, and Joe; and my two sisters, Mary and Nellie. My father's name was Nelson Word and my mother's name was Polly. She belonged to Mr. Ray. We lived in Newnan, Ga., below Atlanta. I left Georgia in 1860. My address is Holly Springs, Miss.
ANDREW WORD.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire after my brother and sister, Squire Handy and Priscilla Ferguson. They were born in Frankfort, Ky. We all belonged to Brutus Clay, Henry Clay's nephew. Priscilla was at Helena, Ark., five years ago, and brother was in Delhi, La. He was at work on the Western railroad. My name before my last marriage was Leana Reed. Any information of my brother or sister will be gladly received. Address Mrs. Leana Patrick, Jeannerette, La.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother-in-law's brother, George Porter, who belonged to Wash Porter, for whom he used to be carriage driver. We separated in Sumiville, Tennessee, he going to Arkansas and I being brought to Lafayette county, Mississippi by William Davies, but I cannot remember the date. Please address me at Oxford, Miss., in care of Rev. R. B. Isom.
LUCY WEBB.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister, Esther Allen. When I left home she had two sons, Nelson and Ned Allen, and a daughter, Mary Ann Allen. My owner was [illegible], of Claiborne Co., Miss. I had one brother, Ned Allen, who left home during the battle of Port Gibson. Father's name is Moses Hawthorn. My mother was Elizabeth Terry, but is now [illegible] James. Address me [illegible] Texas.

[illegible]—I wish to inquire for my sister, Rosa Arthage, and my brother, [illegible] Arthage. I left them [illegible] or Henagesville, [illegible] was taken by Mr. [illegible] was sold [illegible] Mother [illegible] Hannah, [illegible] Fannie, [illegible] Address me at [illegible] care of Rev. [illegible]
[illegible] LEWIS.

had a son named Amos Bell who was a member of St. Paul's Church in New Orleans, but he came up the country in 1866. He had two daughters, Palmy and Octavia Bell. The last I heard of him he was dead. Grandmother and aunt were living in New Orleans, on Claiborne street, but I do not know the number. Address me at St. Martinsville, La.
PALMER HUES.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my mother, Eliza; father, Jack, brothers, Alfred, Anthony and Wilson, and sisters Frances and Elvira, who belonged to John Seal, of Colfax, Grant parish, La. Sister Elizabeth and myself came to Texas about twenty-five years ago, with John Seal. The last I heard of my folks mother wrote me directly after emancipation, saying that father, Anthony and Frances were dead, and Wilson was running on a boat to New Orleans. Please address me at Refugio Co., Texas,
MELINDY STEWART.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, Rachel Swan, whom I left in Hanover, Virginia. Her former name was Billy Allen. She [illegible] his mother's Nancy Allen. I have uncles Joe, Rogers and James Scott at Richmond, Va. Address me at 294 Laurel street, New Orleans, La.
SUSAN LOCKET.

Cured of drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills.

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Yellow Fever

It has been well proved that prevention is better than cure. A very simple and effective preventive for Yellow Fever and other fevers has been found in BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. They were used during the last season in New Orleans very successfully, the common method of using them was to apply them over the stomach, changing them every week. They are one OF THE MOST ACTIVE ANTISEPTICS and seem to destroy the poison. One reason why they are of special value is that they stimulate the digestion and thus enable the system to overcome the influence of the malarial poison. They are a cheap and almost certain preventative. Ask your physician about them. Benson's Capcine Plasters are a sure preventative and cure for chills and fever if worn as above. Price 25 cents.

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CURE
$1.25 PER BOTTLE!
A Positive Remedy for ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Troubles of both Male and Female.

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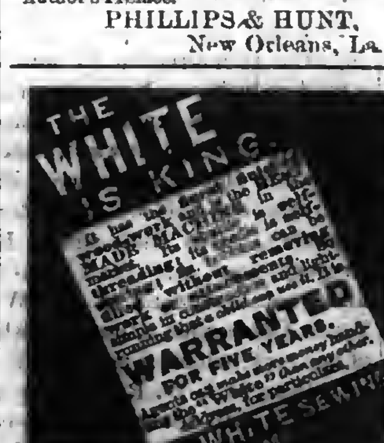

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN, [illegible] BOOK CONCERN, [illegible] New Orleans, Louisiana. [illegible] & HUNT, Agents. [illegible], D.D., Editor. [illegible] Year, Cash in Advance. [illegible]

small. The best class of Catholics abhor what they see going on around them, but the mass of that communion, unchecked by church discipline, float with the tide, while outside of all churches among a very large class, passion, educated and debauched by slavery, rules. To such an extent has the amalgamation of races gone forward in this and several other parishes, that a prominent physician told us that in visiting families he had often to ask whether they were "white" or "colored." Whether the races should inter-marry or not is not a question to be legislated upon. Every attempt in the direction of forbidding this only helps to perpetuate amalgamation in unholy intercourse. The demand is a law defining and punishing adultery, no matter by whom practiced. Here is a work for the pulpit and press of Louisiana. The time has passed to excuse silence. Not only must the discipline be enforced in every church, but public sentiment must be aroused to check this evil outside of the church. Two years ago a law was introduced into the Louisiana legislature to define and punish public adultery. A prominent legislator stated in debate that the law must not pass because of the large number of citizens it would [illegible] in every parish. Shame on our Pelican State, of which we are proud, that such a sentiment could be uttered without awakening a universal protest from pulpit and press!

Our church here (St. Martinsville) is what is called a "colored" church, although a good many of the congregation are quite as "white" as [illegible] worship in St. Paul's, New York. This is an energetic, [illegible] church. It has twenty-five [illegible] is, ten of whom own [illegible] and some of whom [illegible]. Twenty-[illegible] been [illegible] Catholic faith [illegible] months. [illegible] of conver[illegible] French [illegible] Catholics. The [illegible] attending Prot[illegible] reading Protes[illegible]. One sub[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN was [illegible] to return [illegible] no more. [illegible] our services [illegible] of English, [illegible] free and happy [illegible] people and convicted [illegible] again and [illegible]. It is astonishing [illegible] the English. [illegible] whom our pas[illegible] Lord's prayer [illegible] which she [illegible] understand. If [illegible] are saved from [illegible] in these [illegible] South, [illegible] through the [illegible] of Methodism. [illegible] work for the [illegible]

[illegible] at night to an at[illegible] audience, [illegible] promi[illegible] outside of [illegible] was [illegible] thir[illegible] present [illegible] is doing [illegible] the dis[illegible] breth[illegible] into a [illegible]

celebrated rock salt mines, and after an early dinner we drew on the livery department of the hotel for a team and driver and soon were on the splendid prairies west of New Iberia, which stretch westward and northwestward through a great portion of the State. Only give this region more people who have intelligent enterprise, and these vast prairies will bloom with wealth and prosperity. As it is, only here and there do you see well worked places, while the great majority of attempts at farming are crude indeed. Only about one-fifth of the arable land of Louisiana State is cultivated at all, and the largest portion of that one-fifth is very poorly cultivated. Still so rich is the soil and varied its productions, that did space permit we could give many instances of splendid returns for the labor and money expended. Cotton, corn, oats, and almost every variety of vegetables grow here in great profusion. These prairies are superb for stock raising.

Along the gulf coast in this parish lie what are known as the five islands of Attakapas. They are a real geological wonder. Stationed along the coast for many miles, they rise up out of the marsh from one to two hundred feet, and were formerly covered with dense forests, and now have as marked contrasts with the surrounding marsh as have bluffs and hills far in the interior with the sea marsh along the coasts. From their summits the bays opening into the gulf are seen. One of these islands Joseph Jefferson, the actor, owns and cultivates as an orange farm. He is now building a fine new house in which to entertain his guests. The most notable of these islands is now known as Avery's Island, because owned by that family. It contains 4000 acres, only 450 of which are under cultivation. These islands are doubtless remnants of the lower part of the northern half of the American continent, which extended from the extreme north southward to Mexico. It may have been along the sides of this plateau that the Aztec civilization moved southward, driven by icebergs or ancient Indian warriors, to make its best development in Central America and Mexico—that is, if the theory that the Aztecs of Mexico formerly lived in North America be true, which we at this writing neither affirm nor deny. When that vast plateau, or at least the middle section, extending from what is now the lower end of the Rocky mountains to Central America, in some way lost its underpinning and settled into unfathomable depth, the tops of a few mountains escaped being overwhelmed, and those which have escaped until now are those islands, resting so calmly and beautifully in the midst of the marsh and sea which surround them.

Avery's Island, in addition to being the largest and highest, has beneath it an inexhaustible mine of rock salt. During the late war a man was digging a well and came upon a solid substance which proved to be solid salt. This discovery was hailed as a good Providence by the Confederacy because salt was a dear commodity, and in places could not be had at any price. All along the Gulf persons "made" salt from sea water, and through the country planters dug up the ground under their smoke houses, where for many years the dripping brine had saturated the soil, and washed and gathered the salt from it. It was not strange that the discovery of this salt mine—from which in a few weeks teams were hauling the much desired commodity through Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and even Georgia—should have been considered Providential.

At the mines we met Mr. Hirsch who has in charge the works of the American Salt Mining Company. The company has its headquarters in New York, and has a capital of [illegible]. The shaft goes through [illegible] of soil and has now [illegible] sixty feet in solid rock [illegible] have been dug [illegible] different directions. Ex[illegible] will soon be [illegible] drills to be worked [illegible]. In a few weeks [illegible] a day, of two [illegible] will be taken [illegible] to be drilled [illegible]. When brought to the [illegible] with sledge [illegible] to be put in [illegible] it to

remainder, make three grades of salt for commerce. The salt is pure, and needs only to be pulverized as above. The supply is inexhaustible. The salt mines at Wielicka, Germany, have been worked for centuries. You can go in at one shaft and out by another, thirty miles away. The mines are 800 feet deep, and in them is a village of several hundred people. In the village is a church, perfect within and without, with a dome one hundred feet high, all cut out of the rock salt. Who knows but that in a hundred years from now this mine may be inhabited by a village of workmen.

Mr. John Hayes, born in Pennsylvania, came to this island in 1790. He says the island was then covered with a dense forest. That no Indians were on it, and none could be induced to go on it. They said that a great calamity once happened to the Indians there and they never dared visit it. The only signs that the Indians ever were on the island is the baskets made of willow cane like those of the present day and nearly the size of corn sacks, and other relics found now, well preserved, lying in the soil near the surface of the salt and not far from it. Part of a mortar was found near some baskets, and pottery also. An old Indian pottery kiln was found not far off with some whole pots in it. These must have been put where found many hundreds of years ago. Here is an exceedingly interesting study for geologists and antiquarians.

We arrived at our hotel in time to sleep two hours, have a bath, get supper, and get ready to meet an appointment to preach at 8 p. m. Had a good congregation and to us a profitable service with Bro. Dyer and his congregation. Rev. R. R. Beal, our pastor at Cypremort, was present and took part in the services.

Emancipation—The Negro as a Factor of Southern Prosperity.

THE ADDRESS OF HON. A. J. DUMONT.

[The following address is re-published from the New Orleans Observer for the benefit of our readers. It was delivered at the Fair Grounds, on the 2d inst., where thousands assembled to celebrate the anniversary of emancipation in the British West Indies. It is a clear presentation of the condition of the negro in the South, by one of the race well qualified to form a mature judgment. We commend it to thoughtful, practical men of the South, interested in the commercial growth of this section. There appears to be a strong disposition to underrate the negro as a factor of present prosperity, and to deny him the motives which inspire to the higher grades of civilization. Hon. Wm. M. Burwell, editor of DeBow's Review, and Secretary of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, has given the better portion of his life to the study of commercial affairs, and is perhaps the best informed writer in the South on trade topics. He has repeatedly demonstrated the utility of colored seamen in the tropical waters. Mr. Dumont cites pungent facts on this point, which show his race to be a natural ally of our commerce. In his reference to "cruel, stinging prejudice," which has barred the way to the advancement of his race, Mr. Dumont reflected the universal sentiment and the disposition to surmount the obstacle by all worthy efforts.

Thinking many of our readers would desire to know something of the speaker we give the following biographical sketch:

Andrew J. Dumont was born November 30, 1846, in the parish of Plaquemines, La., and is a descendant on his father's side of French revolutionary stock. He was reared in the city of New Orleans, until at the age of eleven, he went to Mexico, and traveled extensively through that country from Chihuahua to Yucatan, from the Pacific to the Gulf. He resided in Mexico eleven years, became an owner of real estate and a whisky distillery. The revolutionary character of the country, and constant requests of friends at home, finally induced him to return to Louisiana, via El Paso, Texas, in 1866. In 1868 he commanded the eighth precinct, Metropolitan police, and shortly afterward was appointed recorder for the fifth district. In his judicial office he demonstrated admirable executive qualities. He was for six years a member of the State Legislature, and among the bills presented by him and passed was Act No. 8, extra session of 1875, to encourage the manufacture of cotton and woolen yarns. Until recently he was deputy collector of customs at this port, and necessarily brought into contact with ship captains of all nationalities. By his courteous demeanor, and the great advantage of speaking six different languages, he made many friends among mercantile and sea-faring men. A few weeks ago he was appointed Naval Officer, and he is now discharging the duties of that office. In 1876 Mr. Dumont succeeded Hon. S. B. Packard, as president of the Republican State committee, and he has since been successively re-elected to that position unanimously. He may be described as five feet, ten inches in height, with reddish complexion, a soldierly bearing, and as a brave and energetic man. He was educated, he says, "in the great school of experience, and so far as scholarly attainments are concerned, I am a self made man."—ED.]

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The notable events of the past are the guide-posts for the living [illegible] the coming future. [illegible] touches which have helped to make or ruin a people that cannot furnish sufficient instruction to the living by which their actions may be safely guided to the successful construction of their own fortunes.

Ever since the discovery of this continent, the colored race have been the bone of contention between right and wrong; and it is indeed a reason of profound thanks to an over ruling Providence, that through their sufferings the New World bids fair to be in practice what it has been from the beginning in theory, a refuge for the oppressed, and a safe retreat for downtrodden humanity in every part of the world. The battle for the rights of man, which is as old as the contending forces of selfishness pitted against the welfare of others in the human breast, has been fought in all ages; but to our race on this continent the chief point of interest occurred and began with the memorable struggle in the English Parliament which ended in loosening the chains of slavery from the limbs of 800,000 slaves in the British West Indies. From that historic landmark in the life of our race, when the young, accomplished Queen of the British Empire, moved by the noble impulses which characterize her sex, and under the wise counsel of Wilberforce, by one stroke of the Imperial pen gave liberty to a long oppressed people. Freedom sprang into life, grew by agitation, until it to-day sits enthroned in every government of this continent. But dear as the memory of the first of August is to our people, its significance and rich lesson would be lost to us, if we cannot see in the greater emancipation of the black man in the United States the responsibilities with which we are to-day loaded. Much has been said, both true and false, by friend and foe, of the colored people of these United States since they have entered into the enjoyment of freedom. It is not my purpose to join in this praise or detraction of the colored man, but rather to notice him as he is, in the light of his possibilities, to observe what he may be with time and his own exertions. Our failures thus far must be attributed to the disadvantages of the vile institution in which we were trained; our improvements, to do us justice, must not be judged relatively by that of our white fellow-citizens, but by the limited means which have been at our command in fifteen years of freedom.

That we have not acquitted ourselves in all instances with commendable credit, is much to be regretted; that we have often left undone, both in our private and public relations, those things which our welfare and the general interest demanded, must be conceded, for the baleful influences of our past condition cannot be expected all at once, owing to the possession of liberty, to relax their iron hold. But, as the wealth-producers of this Southland, as the trained bones and sinews whose acquaintance is with the soil and whose skill lies in handling implements of husbandry, we remain up to this day, in freedom as we were in slavery, the magic source of the South's material greatness. We have belied the prophecies of those who declared, with satisfaction to themselves and the enemies of humanity, that, in freedom, the Negro's highest ambition will be to squat down and eat pumpkins, and pass away into nothingness through sloth and indolence. The immense and annually increasing crops of the South which have brought back to the nation from the panic of 1873 the balance of trade against Europe, tell, in more forcible language to the world than our praises can sound it, that the Negro as a freeman is the Aladdin's lamp of prosperity to the country where his ancestors were transported by force. Take a survey of the Mississippi from Cairo as it bears on its bosom to this port the wealth of this magnificent valley, to be distributed to lands beyond the seas, and you must admit that the millions of fleecy bales, the hogsheads of rich sweetness and the barrels of rice are almost entirely the result of the black man's industry. If our observation pass from the land to the water, there also we find the Negro an indispensable factor to the greatness and up-building of the South.

The hundreds of steam craft plying on our Father of waters and its numerous tributaries are chiefly manned by the arms of black men. These crews by their adaptability to the climate and immunity from the ravages of that dread enemy of the white man, yellow fever, insure navigation at all seasons of the year. The low swamps, the malaria and the poisonous gases of a rich semi-tropical vegetation which has made the South in a measure a closed house to the energies of the Anglo-Saxon are no obstacle to the industry of the colored laborer and seaman. To him the fever laden atmosphere of our bayous and rivers is as harmless as the air of the higher latitudes is strengthening to the lungs of the white man. This hardy and tireless muscle of the black man which is the steady foundation of Southern prosperity, both on land and on our navigable streams, may be likewise utilized to the growth of commerce. The superior capacity of the Negro as a seaman in the tropical seas has been long an admitted fact with the mercantile marine and navy of Great Britain. No English vessel of war in West Indian or West African waters considers her equipment for duty complete until she has on board a full complement of natives. But yesterday, as it were, a trial of strength in rowing took place between the crews of the British, French, Russian and United States fleets on the coast of South America. The American boat was manned by colored boys in blue, and distanced the rest, with the Russians as second. It may be safely assumed that a race which has proved itself superior in industrial pursuits in our low lands and malarious waters can be rendered effectively superior in bringing wealth and riches from the tropical lands of the Gulf and beyond into the Southern States. What more sensible investment with better hopes of a certain return could our New Orleans Chamber of Commerce make than to encourage in every practical way the development of colored seamanship for the Gulf and South American trades? If this city is ever to reap the bonanza of wealth which lies hidden in this tropical trade, it will only be when vessels moor at our wharves which have blacks aboard as mariners.

The love of gain is cosmopolitan; it knows no color, it has no prejudice. We feel confident that the merchants of this city can not long remain indifferent to these suggestions. Our Senators and Representatives in Congress could confer no greater service, first on their constituents and then on the country at large, than to foster and encourage the use of colored men on the Southern high seas. May we not in vain hope that sooner or later we shall have the novel but natural pleasure of seeing our sea-going vessels to tropical latitudes manned by black men!

In the other relations of life, the colored man is not far from the standard that can be reasonably expected of any other race under similar circumstances. In the mechanical trades, in the schools of art and science, and in the learned professions, he is honorably represented. North or South, East or West, there is hardly a city of consequence which has not an educated colored physician or lawyer, while as masons and carpenters they are numerous in the South.

The cruel, stinging prejudice which has pinned us for years to earth is giving way before our determined efforts to rise to manhood and fill our share in the mission to make this country, in all respects, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The prophets who said we would waste, pine and die out under the sun of freedom are slinking away one by one into dark holes, praying that their prophesies may be forgotten. Slowly but surely, as the mist of false impressions which have been formed of us passes off, just so certainly will our worth be acknowledged and our rights granted both in word and in deed. Our own fortunes and that of the millions who are to succeed us is in our own hands. If we use wisely the advantages which nature has placed in our power in these Southern States, we will not only become great, but will further dispose our white fellow citizens to bless the First of August and its first born son, Abraham Lincoln's day of emancipation of the slaves in the United States.

A wash out at Armstrong creek, seven miles east of Knoxville, Tenn., wrecked the engine, tender, baggage and postal cars, and two passenger coaches on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad; 1 killed, 17 wounded.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Lonoke (Ark.) Circuit.

DEAR DR. HARTZELL—As one half the conference year is now gone by I thought it time for me to report how the Lord is dealing with the people on Lonoke circuit. We have just closed a protracted meeting at Richwoods, which opened July 29th and continued ten days, and resulted in 16 conversions and 28 accessions which makes 43 I have received since conference. The following preachers were present all or part of the time, and took an earnest and active part. Presiding elder Pollard, Rev. E. Roberts, Rev. U. S. Kitchens, Rev. H. H. McAlister, a young man full of Christ, educated at Shaw University and who is now teaching school at Richwood, Rev. Berry McCain, who was the Sankey of the meeting and who, with Bro. McAlister, desires to join the Little Rock Conference at its next session. Also Revs. Wm. Reed and Todd Dillahay. From the opening service it was evident that God's spirit was abroad among the people, and a remarkable fact was the first one to come forward—a poor, lost penitent seeking salvation—was a little boy seven years old (Haven Pollard), which was followed by other children from the Sabbath-school, who were not long in finding Him who said, "Forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven," "verily a little child shall lead them," and then followed men and women of middle life, heads of families, men who had lived in sin near a half a century, falling before God, crying for mercy. We shall never know until the "great day" how many were saved, more than fifty were at the altar as mourners during the meeting. I wish some of your readers at the north could have been present at the love feast Sunday morning, and heard the singing, and the rich experiences of these colored Methodists. They would have thought the "good old days of Methodism" had returned.

We have a subscription started with over twenty dollars subscribed, to finish Lonoke church. We propose to put sash in the windows, ceil and paper it, and buy a bell, by conference. The people all over the work love the old Methodist church. I noticed a brother writing to the SOUTHWESTERN a few weeks since, stated that he met with much opposition because he worked in the old church. Surely the opposition he speaks of can not come from the colored people. I cannot see why that very fact is not a great help to him; I know it is to me. For, how can any one who loves righteousness and liberty help loving such a church, when they know what she has done and is now doing for the poor and oppressed. I make it my business to tell the people what the church is, that it is not a race church but into its communion it welcomes all alike, of what it did in the dark days of slavery to free the slave, of what it did during the struggle by sending, as Mr. Lincoln said, "more men to the front and more prayers to heaven than any other church," of what it is doing now through its schools, its great Missionary, Freedman's Aid, and Church Extension Societies. It seems strange to me that a preacher should meet with opposition among colored people because he was working in such a church, and right here I would like to ask a question that comes to me every time I read the many articles I find in the papers in reference to the election of a colored bishop in our church on account of his being colored, or when I hear preachers say that a Methodist society composed of people more or less colored will not receive a pastor or presiding elder because their complexion is a little fairer than some of theirs, the question is why such men stay in the old church? There are race churches that teach as a part of their creed that such things are right. The simple truth is that our people are misrepresented. They do not care so much what color a man's skin is as they do for the kind of a character he has; what are his qualifications, and I believe that a white postor stands as good a chance to succeed among colored people as a colored man of equal qualifications, and a far better chance than a colored man who is not as well informed as the average school boy of fourteen. It is an imposition on the people for our church, or any church, to send out men as pastors who can not read and speak correctly and who know nothing about the Methodist church, or what is is doing all over the world; who get up and whine and spit and [illegible] make the young seeker and meek. The people are longing for a better ministry. May God hasten the day when we can furnish the thousands who are perishing in this State and in every State in this sunny South, with a minister that will be free from ignorance and prejudice and whose only aim will be to spread scriptural holiness throughout the land, whose ministry will be to all who need salvation without looking at the color of his skin, the texture of his hair, or the enormity of his sins. Dear brethren, get a man thoroughly converted and he is a new creature in Christ Jesus, and he will be a brother to you even though he may be of another [illegible].

We all love the SOUTHWESTERN, and Dr. Hartzell's name is fast becoming a household word along [illegible] of Bishop Haven and Dr. Rust's [illegible] hundreds of homes in Arkansas. [illegible] have heard a number of prayers since conference, from these [illegible]ful people where the names of Drs. Rust and Hartzell were made [illegible] of, praising God for such men and praying for God's blessings to rest upon them, but I must close I [illegible] already I have written more than you will find space to publish.

Very faithfully,

L. M. LAYTON.

General News Items.

Ole Bull, the violinist, died [illegible] Gergen, Norway.

The Porte has finally decided [illegible] cede Dulcigno to Montenegro.

Merino has been proclaimed president of the Republic of San Domingo.

The Democrats of Connecticut nominated Hon. James English [illegible] governor.

A fire at Eureka, Nev., on [illegible] 17th, fanned by a gale, destroyed property to the amount of [illegible] one million dollars. Many families were left destitute.

The Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar in Chicago, [illegible] week, caused the city to be [illegible] with visitors. Probably 100,000 witnessed the pageant.

Returns from forty-seven [illegible] of Georgia show a population [illegible] 383,166 as against 288,148 in 18[illegible], an increase of over 30 per cent. [illegible] the remaining counties do as [illegible] Georgia will show over 10 [illegible] cent. greater increase than [illegible] great State of Pennsylvania, [illegible] thus put to rest the statement [illegible] some time since, that immigration was building up all the N[illegible] States, but that the South [illegible] little or no increase.—*S. C. Advocate.*

W. S. Hopham, only survivor [illegible] the schooner Onida, reports his vessel capsized on Padre Island, [illegible] the night of Aug. 12, and Capt. [illegible] A. Howard, United States engineer, lately in charge of harbor improvements at Sabine Pass, and [illegible] Powers, a sailor, drowned. [illegible] schooner Laurel went ashore [illegible] Capt. McCall and four men [illegible] lost. The schooner Welcome [illegible] another unknown vessel, [illegible] upwards, were on Mustang [illegible] and all hands were supposed to [illegible] lost.

A man in Brookfield, Conn. owns a healthy calf with [illegible] tails. We are not much of a [illegible]tist" ourselves, so we are [illegible] to ask our evolutionary authorities whether this variation of species [illegible] due to an increase of flies, [illegible] ing an enlarged supply of the [illegible] ral weapon of defence; or, [illegible] a decrease of flies, occasioning [illegible] diminution of wear and tear, [illegible] given nature a chance to put [illegible] more of its caudal energy by [illegible] survival of a larger number of [illegible] useful and ornamental ap[illegible] —*Christian Intelligencer.*

At Belfast, Ireland, there [illegible] serious rioting. The mounted [illegible]lice charged the mob and [illegible] persons were arrested. [illegible] houses were wrecked by the [illegible] During the riot at Dun[illegible] many of the police were [illegible] and their ranks several times [illegible]en. They finally fired [illegible] into the crowd. The firing [illegible] turned from revolvers and [illegible] of stones fell, many of the [illegible] almost rushing on the point of [illegible] bayonets in the eagerness of [illegible] attack, and subsequently a [illegible] of ball was fired and many [illegible] wounded. At Downpatrick, [illegible] fight between the Catholics [illegible] Orangemen, firearms were [illegible] constantly from one o'clock [illegible] night until three [illegible] morning. Several [illegible] severely wounded.

Sour Godliness.

Doubtless there are times in the lives of most persons when it is difficult to sustain a fine flow of spirits, even when there is no special provocation or cause for despondency.

Say what you will by way of justification or apology, but there is evidently a sense of degradation a libel put upon Christian character to witness the outbursts of fretful and discontented spirits, chafing under the necessary duties and obligations of life.

There is a very large class however, and among them many professors of Christianity, who deliberately suicide all cheerfulness, and that without any just cause. They seem to pride themselves in the austere severity of their countenances, and in a spirit of sour godliness, frown upon all innocent displays of gayety and laughter, and repress all outbursts of joyousness. As a general thing, this class of godly moralists indulge in sad and gloomy pictures of the times, always studying out the dark side of everything—closing their minds and latticing their hearts against the cheerful rays of sunny thoughts that otherwise would flow in upon them to dissipate their hard thoughts and gloomy feelings.

Instead of rising up to the works of the day with hearts overflowing with gratitude and love—fresh and rosy as the morning light—they are [illegible] full of sour godliness that [illegible] class remarked: "I never [illegible] to my wife and child[illegible] after breakfast." As a [illegible] of course, whenever such [illegible]typed professors make their [illegible] they cast a repulsive [illegible] the brightest hearts, and [illegible] the most cheerful [illegible].

They are in the moral and spiritual world, what dark, leaden clouds, and rainy days are to the physical, [illegible] a gloom over every thing. [illegible] oppressive moral atmosphere [illegible] is a home where such [illegible] their unfortunate [illegible]. The irrepressible mirth [illegible] the ringing laughter [illegible] and the cheerful [illegible] social life never find [illegible] such blue[illegible] [illegible]. They [illegible] themselves [illegible] and disagreeable [illegible] then, for[illegible] enjoy life [illegible]

[illegible] to such persons [illegible] whose heart [illegible] cheerful[illegible] whose [illegible] happy and [illegible] in life.

[illegible] may occasionally [illegible] their spirits, [illegible] may rest [illegible] learned [illegible] the soul [illegible] the spirits, [illegible] words [illegible], and a [illegible] purse in [illegible]

[illegible] grateful, and [illegible] for them, [illegible] passions and [illegible] foreign [illegible] The beautiful [illegible] opening [illegible] makes them [illegible] Do not [illegible] footfall of [illegible]

[illegible] Society.

[illegible] annual report [illegible] widely ex[illegible] of the [illegible] last [illegible] in [illegible]

the verdict of enlightened Christendom before accepting the revised Bible in place of the present text.

The report contains a list of the Society's officers, committees, constitution, catalogue of publications, receipts and donations, life directors and members. All of our readers who may desire to know more of this great Christian organization should send five cents to the American Bible Society, New York, and get a copy of the report.

The Alabama Election.

The recent so-called election in the State of Alabama was merely the registering of a preconcerted scheme of fraud. Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, in public speeches gave warning of the Democratic programme, of which he had learned from prominent citizens of the State. The address of the Republican State Committee gives a long list of the shameless deeds of commissioners, acting under a shameless law, in the presence and under the protection of State militia. Names of commissioners, polling places and the votes cast as compared with the votes returned are recited, and it is clearly demonstrated that a carnival of crime, disgraceful to the country was enacted. Ballot boxes were destroyed, emptied and refilled. Republican commissioners appointed because of their ignorance on Democratic recommendation, were denied the privilege of witnessing the count and subjected to violence in some instances. In many precincts more votes were returned by commissioners than the entire number of voters, according to the U. S. census just taken by Democratic supervisors.

For the sake of purity of elections, the peace and welfare of the country, the press of all shades of religious and political opinion should take hold of the Alabama crime, and makes its repetition an impossibility. The sentiment of Gen. Hancock that "a full vote, free ballot and a fair count" is necessary for the people to rule in fact, does not appear to control his Alabama friends, yet that result this country must demand and enforce in all the States, or prepare for a new civil war as the penalty.

Bishop Scott's Health.

The N. Y. *Advocate* publishes the following letter from Bishop Scott, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

The Rev. Bishop Harris:

DEAR BROTHER:—I am in fair general health, but very helpless. My left hand and forearm are not only useless, but greatly in my way—badly paralyzed in the nerves of motion, not of sensation: also, my left leg and foot are so affected that I can only shuffle along, with peril of falling. I cannot dress or undress, or take my food, without help.

The last hymn in the Hymnal is much in my mind:

> In age and feebleness extreme,
> Who shall a helpless worm redeem?
> Jesus, my only help thou art,
> Strength of my failing flesh and heart;
> O could I catch one smile from thee,
> And drop into eternity!

In all and through all I am kept in great peace, and the future is not drear and forbidding. The Lord be with you!

A Good Joke.

A Texas brother of the A. M. E. Church was so aroused by the press reports of Dr. Tanner's forty days fast that his bowels of compassion could stand it no longer, and in blessed ignorance of mistaken identity sent this letter to the editor of the *Christian Recorder*:

Rev. Benjamin T. Tanner, D.D., 631 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR—The State is excited beyond mention about "Tanner's fasting." I leave you to judge "opinions." This is to inform you that you have had, and yet do have the prayers of the Austin District for your success, completion and long life thereafter. God bless you and may heaven bestow upon you its benediction in copious effusion. In behalf of the district pastors and laity I remain respectfully yours,

W. D. P. PYLE, Presiding Elder.

The National Temperance Society has just published a Temperance Lesson-Leaf, prepared expressly for the last Sunday in the quarter ending September, 1880. This Leaf contains Text, Outline, [illegible] Readings, Questions, Ex[illegible], Illustrations, Hymns, [illegible] Readings, and Primary [illegible]. It has been carefully [illegible] by committees from the [illegible] Temperance Society and [illegible] National Christian Temperance Union, and contains four [illegible] and will be [illegible] price of fifty [illegible]. Specimens sent [illegible]. Address J. [illegible] Publishing Agent 58 [illegible] New York.

[illegible] going out Canal [illegible] shell road, a [illegible] was over[illegible] inmates of the [illegible] in which [illegible] gentleman. [illegible] the agi[illegible] has [illegible] all [illegible]

May. The school board met Saturday and adjourned to meet again in October. The probability is that they will open them in the fall or the first of January. This has never happened in this parish before in the last ten years. We were told in the last campaign we would have more schools and better wages in the event of the success of the Democratic party. Democratic reform we are now experiencing."

We have received a descriptive and illustrated pamphlet on West Point United States Military Academy, copyrighted by Rev. R. Wheatley. It has a map and portraits of celebrities of the place.

Have you paid for your paper? If not do so without delay.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. J. W. Hudson, of Franklin charge, will spend a few weeks with friends at Monroe.

—The Rev. Joseph Cook will sail for Germany in October for an extended stay for study.

—The post-office address of Bishop E. O. Haven will be "Book Room, 805 Broadway, New York," until further notice.

—Phineas Richards, of Columbus, La., is so well pleased with his premium book that he would not be willing to part from it for three times its cost.

—Ex-Governor Nicholls is suggested as a candidate for Mayor of New Orleans. His personal purity of character causes his name to be mentioned with approbation.

—Judge A. W. Tourgee, the author of the well-known "Fool's Errand," is finishing a new book, "Bricks without Straw," which he hopes to have off his hands by the end of August.

—The Rev. W. D. M. Trotter, D.D., an effective minister, the founder and first editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, St. Louis, died of congestion, July 25, at his residence, Jacksonville, Ill.

—Mrs. Clara Roach was recommended by the Leaders and Stewards of Hamline M. E. Church, Washington, to preach, but the P. E., at the Quarterly Conference, refused to entertain the motion, and the question was appealed to the next annual conference.

—The New York *Advocate* heard that Bishop Simpson, after the partial recovery of Mrs. Simpson, concluded to proceed on his journey, and accompanied by one of his daughters, he has gone forward by the Pacific Mail Steamer from San Francisco to Japan. His other daughter and Mrs. Simpson remain in this country.

—Bishop Wiley rested here until Wednesday morning when he left on the steamer for Portland, Oregon, whence he will go to the Dalles and meet the Columbia River Conference, Aug. 12; then to Eugene City, where he will meet the Oregon Conference, Aug 19; then he returns to meet the Southern California Conference at Los Angeles, Sept. 2; and the California Conference, Sept. 15, at Petaluma. He gave us a very interesting account of the meeting in Utah and Montana.—*California Advocate.*

—Judge H. M. Spofford was taken with a congestive chill, and died at Red Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on the 21st, after suffering a long illness. He was a native of Massachusetts, a college graduate. He taught school in Claiborne, and studied law and opened an office in Caddo parish. He served on the Supreme bench several years, and was elected by the Nicholl's Legislature to the U. S. Senate in 1876. The legal Legislature having elected Gov. Kellogg, the Senate refused to admit Judge Spofford, but the contest was reopened and pending at the time of his death. As a scholar, citizen and orator he was highly esteemed.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

H. Wyatt, Hickory: "Our protracted meeting has closed. A good many have joined."

R. McAlpin, Lawrence: "Will commence a protracted meeting on the third Sunday of August. There are four Sunday-schools on my circuit."

A. Lemon, Batesville: "I have succeeded in building a parsonage partly furnished and fenced in. The churches are doing moderately well; 27 have joined in full connection, and 11 on probation."

M. Adams, Shubuta: "We have had another glorious quarterly conference, Elder J. W. Dunn presiding. We have purchased a fine organ for church and Sunday-school; our music teacher and all are well pleased with the instrument."

H. May: "My work is progressing [illegible]; 3 accessions at Brook[illegible] this year; 9 converts and 59 [illegible]

Through a basket meeting at Summit we raised $37 to lengthen the church. Rev. A. Davis, of Jackson, and Elder S. Jackson, of A. M. E. Church, preached for us."

TEXAS.

A. Culbreath, Richmond: "Our camp meeting added 20 to the church on probation. The country is stirred up."

W. Allen, San Augustine: "A protracted meeting, just closed, resulted in 20 conversions and a general awakening; there were 40 accessions. Last Sunday we were assisted by Rev. D. McRae, of the Presbyterian church. Have completed a new church in Sabine county, and a nice parsonage on the church lot in San Augustine."

A. Adair, Lovelady: "Elder W. B. Pullam was with us July 17-18. He preached at Aimwell. Our camp meeting opens Aug. 19, seven miles north of here. The dark cloud seems to be moving gradually from our people. We ask the prayers of our Christian friends. We have a splendid teacher with us who instructs on both week days and Sabbath. She is from Concord, N. C., and a graduate of Scotia Seminary. We feel that the Lord sent her here."

LOUISIANA.

E. P. Royal, LaHarpe Street Church, New Orleans, reports his second quarterly conference held by Elder Dale. The financial condition of the church is poor. Some members were expelled for neglecting the means of grace. Sunday-school prospers under good superintendents."

J. W. Hilton, Natchitoches: "We have had two basket meetings and raised $700; have painted our church nicely and are out of debt. July 16th our Sunday-school exhibition came off, and our 150 pupils had a nice time. The elder visited us on his second round. The work is prospering."

F. S. Legardy, Shreveport: "We are doing all we can to get St. James Church out of debt. The members promise to give on the second Sunday in August $5 each, and it will all amount to $700. Bro. Morant is a worker; there have been hinderances, but he has a fine church and a large congregation. There are 138 pupils in Sunday-school. We ask the prayers of the whole church."

H. J. Wright, Alexandria: "Rev. J. F. Marshall left here yesterday morning (20th) in a buggy for Cheneyville, where he will meet the Rev. Dr. Hartzell, and return this evening to hold the second quarterly conference in Murray Street M. E. Church to-morrow at one o'clock. We anticipate a large attendance, for the Doctor Sunday, as all are anxious to see him as well as to hear him speak."

TENNESSEE.

Henry Dunlap, Mansfield: "I have had a hard time this year, but the Lord has blessed my work. I am building two churches. Sunday-schools are in good order."

Wm. Dwegan, Capleville: "Our second quarter was held by Elder Butler at St. John Chapel. It resulted in a great revival; 24 conversions; 10 reclaimed. S. B. Dauley is our efficient Sunday-school superintendent."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Garfield speaks French and German fluently.

The German government expelled Mormon missionaries from that country.

The Yaeger flouring mill at St. Louis burned on the 18th. Loss nearly $400,000.

Republicans of second Mississippi district nominated Capt. Geo. M. Buchanan for Congress.

The sum of $600,000 is expended by the British government for musical instruction in the public schools.

James A. Sedden, formerly secretary of war of the Confederacy, died in Goochland Co., Va., Aug. 20, aged 65 years.

Secretary Ramsay granted Cadet Whitaker a furlough, which releases him from arrest. His counsel demands a court-martial.

A colored subscriber wrote to the Austin *Iron Age* that white people were stopping negroes from getting their mail until after the election.

The Beattie Republican Executive Committee of Louisiana has organized, and addressed a note with a view to compromise with the Warmoth committee.

The late hurricane destroyed property to the amount of millions of dollars at and near Brownsville and Matamoras. Eight persons killed; many homeless. Houses and shippings shattered.

The lady of the sultan's harem who recently took refuge in the British embassy, at Constantinople, and who was subsequently surrendered, has been strangled as an accomplice in a palace conspiracy.

At the International Educational Congress, to be held in Brussels, Belgium, the admission of women to the State Universities is to be one of the prominent questions. The Belgian Minister of Public Instruction will preside.

Ex-Gov. H. V. Johnson died at his residence in Jefferson county, Ga., on the 16th, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was presidential elector, judge in 1844, United States Senator in 1848, and Governor of Georgia from 1853 to 1857. He was the Democratic candidate for Vice President with Douglas in 1860, and member of the secession convention in Georgia in 1861, when he opposed vigorously the policy of leaving the Union. In 1863 he was elected to the Confederate States Senate, and presided over the State constitutional convention in 1865. In 1866 he was elected United States Senator, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1873 he was elected circuit judge of the State court, which position he held at the time of his death.

Notes from Tennessee.

The breakfast was late, or the train too early—the latter probably—so I am left in this little town of Franklin, renowned for one of the most destructive battles of the late war. It is seventeen miles south from Nashville, and is situated in the midst of a country noted for its fertility, and the loyalty of the inhabitants to the late Confederacy. The town has about 1500 inhabitants, a goodly number of churches, business houses and saloons ad libitum. The writer spoke to a good congregation of colored people last night in the M. E. Church, on the subject of physical, intellectual and religious education. Our Church has no work among the whites in this immediate neighborhood. Our standard of Methodism does not flourish on soil where the Confederacy found general and hearty support. Our pastor, Rev. Jas. Pickett is doing well bringing up collections, and enjoying peace in the church. He handed me his collection for the Freedmen's Aid Society, his full assessment of $5. Rev. E. Manson, of North Lebanon circuit, has reported his collection for the same cause, $1.50. Last Sunday at the quarterly meeting for the Lebanon circuit, while playing presiding elder for Rev. C. Pickett, the writer visited Rev. John Seay, the oldest Methodist preacher in the Tennessee Conference, if not in the State. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1820, when 26 years old, began to preach soon after. In 1821 he entered the itinerancy. With all our membership in the South, in 1844 he was taken into the Southern church, where he remained till 1867, when, on the refusal of his quarterly conference to pass his character as a local elder because he entertained such "Yankee preachers" as Rev. A. A. Gee and Rev. O. O. Knight, he withdrew from the church and was readmitted on his certificate of location into the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which he claims that he was taken in 1844 without his consent and against his convictions. About two weeks ago while walking in his orchard just after a rain, he slipped on the wet clay and so shocked his system that he has been compelled to keep his bed ever since. His friends will be glad to know that he is improving, and will doubtless soon be able to be out again. His religious comfort is great in his affliction, and his reference to his conversion of the 20th of August, 1820, just sixty years ago, was full of melting influence. He made during this quarterly meeting donations as follows: Quarterage, $5; Missions, $5, and to aid Rev. A. Burdette, in his church at Waynesboro, $5. At Seay Chapel one old white haired man united with the church and in Lebanon at night two young women were secured on probation. The presiding elder, Bro. Pickett, was aiding in a revival at Rockland, 13 miles north of Nashville, where the church has not had such a prospect, for a good work, for many years. Fifteen conversions have already been reported and the interest increasing. Rev. W. Lillard is pastor. Quite a number of revivals are reported in progress in different parts of the conference. The brethren are generally at work, and no doubt good reports, both of spiritual results and of collections for the benevolent enterprises of the Church, will be made. The political excitement is considerable just now. The Democratic Convention which met in Nashville a few days ago and which was very largely attended, divided on the subject of paying the State debt or repudiating it. The former were very largely in the majority and carried their own measures, which so disgusted the others that they left in a body and organized for themselves. We have now four candidates for Governor: Republican, Greenbacker, regular Democratic, and repudiationist. With such an array of aspirants for the office everybody ought to be suited, especially as their friends declare "all are most excellent, talented, honest, patriotic statesmen." Who says Tennessee will not have a first class governor after the election?

J. BRADEN.

Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 18.

Letter from Van Buren—Aid Wanted.

VAN BUREN, Ark., July 27.

DEAR EDITOR—Please allow me space to speak of my work in this part of the country. At Van Buren and Alma we are getting along well. Centennial services were held by Van Buren Sunday-school, and $7.40 raised for the Union. The school has purchased an organ for its use, and several ladies are taking music lessons.

I have been unable to do much preaching, owing to a severe cold taken during conference which settled on my lungs. I have suffered a great deal, and still suffer from it. Usual protracted meetings have not been held, yet there has been some increase. The people are anxious to greet the presiding elder.

The Fayetteville charge was left to be supplied, and the elder asked me to visit the work as often as I could. It is in the northwest part of the State, off from railroad or water navigation, in a grain growing country. We have a society of about sixty or seventy members. Produce is taken to market with difficulty, wages are low, and our people are poor, and need a church. They are now worshipping in a school house built by the American Missionary Association. The Association wants to sell the property to our society for $450 cash; the building cost $2000. About the 16th or 17th of June a storm passed through Fayetteville, and it struck that portion of the town where the great majority of our people lived. It carried off nearly all they had, clothing included. Many were injured in person, and the people are too poor to rebuild their homes. They want a church, and the brick building offered them is a desirable one, 30x40 feet. Will any one agree to help secure a house of worship by sending a liberal donation? They are going to try. I preached there July 19, and raised $103 by subscriptions, to be paid October 1. These people are to be pitied; they have no preacher except when I am able to go. There are two other colored societies in town, but the people say there is no church like the Methodist Episcopal church for them. If any one will respond to this appeal the money will be invested right away. The Church Extension Society will help us some if we can raise a part of the money, and we shall do all we can. Address me at Van Buren, or Bro. Aaron Morrison, at Fayetteville, Ark.

A. J. PHILLIPS.

To the Members of the Tennessee Conference.

The General Conference having made some changes in the form of the reports of the number of probationers and members it will be necessary for you to be thoroughly acquainted with your church records and class books in order to make the reports required by the following form No. 2.

PROBATIONERS.

Number on the roll at the last Conference..
Number removed by Certificate..........
Number removed without Certificate......
Number dropped, withdrawn, or unknown..
Number of deaths.........................
Number received into Full Connection.....
Number on the roll at the end of this year..

MEMBERS.

Number received by Certificate..........
Number received from Probation..........
Number removed by Certificate...........
Number removed without Certificate......
Number withdrawn, expelled, or unknown..
Number of deaths.........................
Number of known members at the end of this year..........................

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

Pastor's Claim, including rental value of Parsonage, or, house rent,* $..........
Pastor's Receipts, including rental value of Parsonage, or, house rent, $..........
Deficiency, $...............................

PRESIDING ELDER.

Amount apportioned, $......................
Amount paid, $.............................

BISHOPS.

Amount apportioned, $......................
Amount paid, $.............................

CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Amount apportioned, $......................
Amount paid, $.............................

If there is a parsonage, indicate that fact by an asterisk placed after the amount of claim, thus: e. g., "Claim, $363 00"

You will see that the report you made last year or that of your predecessor is the basis of this year's report. Only a short time since the writer heard a brother say that his predecessor had reported over 50 more members and probationers than could be found. Some were dead, some removed, withdrawn, expelled, unknown, etc., yet he must make as large a report as his predecessor, or be set down as a failure. The church record or class-books should be rewritten every quarter and corrections made. Let every member of the conference come prepared to make out his statistics in accordance with this form.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1880.

Arkansas Notes.

No one who is acquainted with the work of the M. E. Church in the South, will question the truthfulness of the assertion that the success she has achieved has cost much hard toil and patient endurance by those who have been put in the front and in responsible positions. Probably the only plan for success has been adopted by our bishops; namely, the putting of efficient and worthy men in those places of trust, brethren who have not feared to do and dare, and who would accept of nothing less than victory in their work as a justification of the efforts of the church and the confidence reposed in them. Many of those of whom we speak have come from the North, and too many of them, we are sorry to say, have had reasons to return; but others, equally true, are of Southern birth. But whether from the icebergs or the tropics, they have had a common foe to meet—an enemy of long experience and deep laid schemes who comes by flank movements; dividing his forces and attracting from every conceivable standpoint. We fear this foe too often finds copperheads and rebel sympathizers in our own ranks. One enemy in the camp may do much more damage than many outsiders! Brethren should watch for this lurking serpent lest he coil himself with poisonous fang and painful sting in the shade of our Methodist rose bush.

We have before us, as we write, a letter the contents of which shows that while we have been building up our Zion, Satan, who was cast out, hath returned with seven other devils more malignant than himself, and hath instigated an odious rumor and serious reflections and unnecessary inquiries about the characters of not only three of my predecessors, Revs. C. L. Howell, Ed. Osburn, and Allen Akridge, the official members of this charge, but in its sweep goes even higher and makes a thrust at the character of our presiding elder, I. G. Pollard. This letter informs us that our church, St. James Chapel "is far from being finished," etc.—that Church Extension money donated to help us has been misapplied and "unaccounted for," with other implications we deem improper to publish; all of which we want to brand as malicious slanders and baseless falsehoods, and to hurl them back as such into the teeth of the person or persons with whom they originated.

What are the facts in the case: 1st. Our house is almost completed. In round numbers, what has been done first and last, has cost about $600, and our total indebtedness does not exceed $30, and the trustees estimate that less than $75 will put on the finishing touches. Furthermore we have the only growing congregation, either white or colored, and the only one in the town that can report as much as a single convert this year.

Unless I should make these statements, dear Editor, and defend the reputation, character and administration, of these brethren when I know that they have been perfectly honest and self-sacrificing, I would be untrue to God and the Church. What we need is not the absence of these brethren but more like them. But our conferences throughout the South, if they hope to succeed, must rid themselves of those who are needy, high-minded lovers of filthy lucre more than lovers of God, or the lost ones—traitors, fierce despisers of those who are good; covetous, unthankful, unholy, ever learning and never able to come to a knowledge of the truth—brotherly love. But their folly shall proceed no further. The following statement made by one of them at a conference we heard of once will expose them. Speaking of a presiding elder who happened to be a white man, and who had built up the work the year before more than any other man in the conference, he said; "If he (the elder) were out of the way why then some colored man would get the money that he gets."

Brethren we should cease to speak evil one of another. If you are not satisfied with a brother or his work go to him like a man. We have heard of men paying fines in courts of the country for slander. We heard a man say not long ago that he could raise a few hundred dollars to defend his character in the courts.

G. W. SAMS.

Pine Bluff, Ark., July 30th., 1880.

Notes from Murfreesboro.

MR. EDITOR—I want to drop you a few thoughts in regard to the Murfreesboro district, Tennessee conference. This has been a year of complaining by preachers about their appointments. They all want the best. If we go as the charge is given, into the hedges and highways to preach, we can ho[illegible] stationed preachers, nor [illegible] elders nor editors of [illegible]. If all would say [illegible]

[illegible] ... to come.

B. Manson, P. E.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

[illegible] INTERCES-

[illegible] beginning of [illegible] (23-33).— [illegible] the most remarka- [illegible] intercession upon [illegible] when he [illegible] for Israel ap- [illegible] short of its [illegible] and its inten- [illegible] And then, [illegible] was interceding for [illegible] while Abra- [illegible] voice for the [illegible] plain. Let us [illegible] In his [illegible] forgetful [illegible] He was too [illegible] object of [illegible] of main- [illegible] under [illegible] rev- [illegible] would [illegible] observed; [illegible] boldness as [illegible] in his ser- [illegible] to save the [illegible] save all the [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

The rites of matrimony were celebrated between Mr. Jefferson Graham and Miss Amanda Rivers, Aug. 19th. May their path ever shine. S. A. Cowan.

Oxford, Miss.

On Thursday, July 15, 1880, at the residence of the bride, San Augustine, Texas, by Rev. Wm. Allen, Mr. J. McMichael to Miss Jane H. Barrett. On the 17th, Mr. Jerry Hollis to Miss Annie Teal.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen and other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust it daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

DEATHS.

Sister Sophie Brackenbury died April 17, in full triumph of faith. Bro. E. Toby died July 29, aged 74, leaving glorious testimony.

T. Edwards.

Houston, Texas.

Sister E. Sherills died July 14, at Lodi, Texas, aged 22 years. Her [illegible] three weeks later. She was a faithful Christian, and husband and children deeply mourn her loss.

Bro. Richard Mass, a faithful member, departed this life July 8. He leaves a wife and two children. His death is a great loss to the church in Lawrence, Miss.

R. McAlpin, Pastor.

William Frisby Tee, one of our Sabbath-school scholars, age 13 years, passed away August 14th, [illegible] La. Rev. J. F. [illegible] performed the last rites.

H. J. W.

On the morning of July 18 the angel of death visited our neighborhood, and a young but faithful member of the M. E. Church fell asleep in Jesus. He was 13 years of age and had been a member for [illegible] He now rests with [illegible] A. Lemon.

[illegible] Harry Rhee, aged 90 years, [illegible] August 13 in full triumph of faith. He was a faithful member [illegible] just waiting on the [illegible] His remains were fol[lowed] [illegible] Murray Street [illegible] of members and friends of the old brother. [illegible] and Bro. Henry [illegible] officiating.

H. J. W.

[illegible], La.

[illegible] James Robinson, a faithful member of our church fell asleep in [illegible] August [illegible], 1880. He was a member of the M. E. Church 12 [illegible] which time he has [illegible] from a lay mem[ber] [illegible] steward, with [illegible] He died as he [illegible]

A. Davis, Pastor.

[illegible] at his [illegible] Springs, [illegible] He was [illegible] at [illegible] for [illegible] said [illegible] in his [illegible] of the [illegible] Univer- [illegible] gen- [illegible] and [illegible]

New Books.

We announce all books received from publishers as soon as they come to hand. We will give notices or reviews of each one, after examination as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Bible for the Young and Fireside Commentator. By Rev. Geo. A. Crooke. St. Louis: J. H. Chambers & Co.

American Newspaper Directory 1880. New York: Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Data of Ethics. By Herbert Spencer. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co. Price 15 cts.

No. 9 of the Humboldt Library. A fine essay by one of the greatest scholars of the time, given complete, at a remarkably low price. For sale at newstands.

The History of Sunday-schools. By W. A. Candler. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price 75 cts.

A brief historical treatise, with special reference to the Sunday-schools of America. It is a 12 mo. of 149 printed pages, including historical naritive, and tables of Sunday-school statistics for the United States and Canada.

Life and Public Services of James A. Garfield. By Major J. M. Bundy. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price 50 cts.

Major Bundy, an experienced journalist, has prepared a serviceable biography of the Republican candidate for President. It is illustrated with portraits of Garfield as a boy of 14; a Colonel, and as he is to-day. Many extracts are given from occasional letters and speeches. His letters to B. A. Hinsdale show with what reluctance he accepted the invitation of President Grant to visit Louisiana, and witness the progress of the count of the vote in 1876. The book is worth a reading by the opponents as well as the friends of Gen. Garfield's candidacy.

From Despair to Gladness.

Mr. Giles Carter, a well known citizen of Rochester, N. Y., has just given the following card to the public: For about two years my wife has been troubled with something and we could not imagine what; she had frequent flashes of heat, followed by severe sweats, both night and day; her back troubled her a great deal, and any exertion seemed to utterly prostrate her. She drank large quantities of water without seeming to quench her thirst in the least, and kept getting worse and worse all the time. We employed the services of a physician, but without benefit, not even learning what was the matter with her. Finally, noticing a peculiarity in her urine, I had it examined, and by boiling, reduced it to *molasses*, about half in quantity to the amount of water used. I at once wrote to her brother, a physician in the East, who pronounced it "Sugar" or (Saccharine) Diabetes. He said he knew of no cure for it, and that she probably could not get well; that she might live for a few years, but would get worse and worse all the time.

At this time, and when we were in despair, I saw Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure advertised, purchased a bottle and my wife has continued using it until she is now *perfectly cured* and as well as she has been in years. I consider Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure a blessing and boon to humanity."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *American Journal of Microscopy* for August (P. O. box 2852, New York) is replete with microscopic intelligence.

—*Arthur's Home Magazine* for September gives four pages of patterns for the month, a good supply of illustrated articles, short stories, household notes, etc. T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia.

—Messrs. Hall & Co., 234 Broadway, New York, will send free to all who desire it, a pamphlet of specimen pages of the revised edition of the "Problem of Human Life," a notable book published by them.

—The Boston *Musical Herald* for August, with an illustrated sketch of Bartholdy, articles on church music, and pieces of sacred music with notes, is a choice number. Price, 15 cts.—annual subscription, $1 50.

—The *Fortnightly Review* for August (New York: George Munro) has Land Tenure in Ireland, Why the American Colonies separated from Great Britain, Health Resorts in the Pyrenees, Mr. Bradlaugh and His Opponents, July 14, The European Concert, The Deccan, The Policy of Coercion, etc. Price, [illegible] cents.

—The *Voice*, official organ of the Music Teachers' National Association, edited by Edgar S. Werner, Albany, N. Y., is a monthly devoted to voice culture—musical and elocutionary—with special attention to [illegible], stammering and other defects of speech. Its contributors [illegible] leading specialists of the [illegible] America and in Europe. $1 per year; single copy, 10 cents.

—Messrs. Forshee Bros., 106 Camp [street], have issued the first number of a [illegible] paper, "*The New* [illegible]." It contains biographical [sketches] of the Democratic nomi[nees] [illegible], speeches by [illegible] and Jonas, Han[cock's] letter to Senator Pease, and [a fine] portrait of Gen. Hancock— [illegible] of the original in *Harper's* [illegible]. It is a neat specimen of [illegible]

—[illegible] *Magazine* for September [illegible] number, with [illegible] Especially [illegible] is such [illegible] F. M. Row[illegible] of George III. [illegible]

ers' Paradise beside the Loire." Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis concludes her "By-paths in the Mountains" with a description of the North Carolina mountains. Mr. Bishop also concludes his "Fish and Men in the Maine Islands." William M. Briggs contributes a poem, "Amid the Grasses." Miss Anna C. Brackett contributes a suggestive article, entitled "Indian and Negro," apropos of a recent visit to the Hampton school. In fiction the number is very strong. The *Editor's Easy Chair* gossips in its best vein concerning old Newport, and the women of England and America, and gives some interesting reminiscences of the late George Ripley.

—Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement, the art writer, opens *Wide Awake* for September with a dainty story for the little girls entitled "Patty's Travelling Bag." Another very curious story follows, by Cornelia Seabring Parker, "The Difference between Tweedledee and Tweedledum." Then comes one of Mr. Benjamin's series about living "American Artists." There are several fine poems with fine pictures in the number. Only $2 a year. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Prof. James A. Sewell, A. M. M. D.

Of Medical Faculty Laval University, Quebec, states: "I have found Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator particularly useful in advanced stages of Consumption, Weakness, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Afflictions. In pregnant women it has been retained while every other article of food was rejected. I can recommend it as convenient, palatable, and easy of digestion. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

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The new Discipline is now in press, and will soon be ready.

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The Bishop has had ample opportunity for a careful study of Peking, Shanghai, Foochow, and other interior and coast cities of [China], and to study the habits and religions [illegible]. Later he enjoyed equal facili[ties] [illegible] into the character [illegible] Japanese. His thorough [illegible] (for Methodism [illegible]) in both em[pires] [illegible] contact with [illegible] travelers have [illegible] be observed in [illegible]

Conference Notices.

Houston, Texas, District.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Galveston, St. Paul, Sept. 3-5; Galveston, Tabernacle, Sept. 4-5; Houston, Trinity, Sept. 10-12; Houston, Mt Vernon, Sept 11-12; Oyster Creek, Sept. 18-19; Columbia, Sept. 19-20; Matagorda, Sept. 28; Chances Prairie, Sept. 25-26; Houston, St. James, Oct. 1-3; Houston Circuit, Oct. 8; Harrisburg, Oct. 9-10; Lynchburg, Oct. 10; Frost Chapel and Pitteville, Oct. 16-17; Richmond, Oct. 23-24; Stafford, Oct. 30-31; Oak Hill, Nov. 6-7; Hockley, Nov. 13-14; Sandy Center, Nov. 20-21; Spring, Nov. 27-28.

We hope that each preacher in charge will see that the trustees have their report prepared for the Quarterly Conference, as the Discipline directs.

The District Conference will convene at Richmond, Oct. 21, at 9 o'clock a. m. The programme of literary exercises is a follows: "Distinction between Soul and Body," T. Edwards; "Family Worship, Its Necessity and How to Conduct It," P. Douglass; "The Necessity of Education in our Church Work," O. Watrous; "The District Steward," R. Smith; "How to Increase our Sunday-schools," W. A. Stewart; "The Duty of the Preacher to his People," F. Norwood; "The True Scape-goat," D. Gage; "The Work of the Class Leader," W. Thomas; "Conscience," R. Williams; "Difference between Forgiveness and Regeneration," A. C. Culbreath; "The Effect of Secular Societies upon the Christian Minister," J. K. Loggins; "Christian Honesty," B. F. Williams and E. Roscoe; written exercises upon Matt. 20:21, J. Armstead; Zach. 4:10, W. Childs; Luke 15:25, W. E. Smith; 1 Job, 3:2, S. Kelley; Matt. 22:14, A. Harris.

L. P. Cushman, P. E.

Houston, Texas, Aug. 18, 1880.

Appointments of the Financial Agent of the West Texas Conference School.

Giddings, Aug. 5; Cunningham, Aug. 7-8; Schulenberg, Aug. 18-19; Halletsville, Aug. 21-22; Oakland, Aug. 28-29; Industry, Sept. 4-5; Columbus, Sept. 11-12; Columbus Circuit, Sept. 13-14; Alleyton, Sept. 18-19; Eagle Lake, Sept. 17; Peach Creek, Sept. 23; Gonzales, Sept. 25-26; Leesburg, Sept. 28-29; Belmont, Sept. 30; Luling, Oct. 2-3; Lockhart, Oct. 5-6; San Marcos, Oct. 7; Austin Circuit, Oct. 12-13; McDade, Oct. 9-10; Round Rock, Oct. 14; Taylor, Oct. 15; Georgetown, Oct. 16-17; Davilla, Oct. 19-20; Salado, Oct. 22; Belton, Oct. 23-24; Manfit, Oct. 23-24; Milam Grove and Port Sullivan, Oct. 27-29; Calvert, Oct. 30-31; Calvert Circuit, Oct. 30-31; Bremond and Long Branch, Nov. 2-3; Big Creek, Nov. 4-5; Marlin, Nov. 6-7; Marlin Circuit, Nov. 9-12; Waco, Nov. 13-14; East Waco, Nov. 15-16; Milford and Grand View, Nov. 20-21; Dallas, Nov. 27-28.

J. W. Robinson, Financial Agent.

Programme of District Conference.

The conference will be held at the cemetery, 3½ miles from Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1880. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Eli Provine, from Luke 2:10. H. W. Key, from Job 6:6, the latter part of the verse. H. Moody—The Doctrine of Election, Rom. 11:7. Joseph Smith—Ephesians 4:10. H. Robinson—Gal. 4:4-5. A. Phillips—The Trinity, 2 Cor. 13:14. W. C. Miller—1 John 3:9. T. W. Ward—2 Timothy 4:5. P. Brooks—1 John 1:8. C. Bullentin—The Immutability of God, James 1:17. Osborn Green, James 3:6. H. Rucker—The Duty of the Steward of the Church. C. Seward—Man's Moral Agency, Rev. 22:17. E. M. Manson—The Relation of Exhorters and Local Preachers to their Pastor. George House—James 2:10. B. S. Manson—An Outline of the Murfreesboro District at Large.

The local preachers and exhorters are expected to select their own subjects and answer such questions as may be asked them pertaining to their work. We expect all the brethren to be present.

H. Robinson,
Jas. Murfree,
Committee.

E. M. Manson, Secretary.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first Monday of every month in Wesley Chapel, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members: and a decent funeral at death.

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Cyrus Kirk, Vice-President.
A. A. Goins, Secretary.
F. Lopez, Treasurer.
John A. Smith, Grand Marshal.
Jos. Moore, Chairman Male Stewards' Board.
George D. Gaddis, Undertaker.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.
Dennis Braise, Chairman Sick Committee.
Ben Hale, Chairman Stewards.
Sarah Patterson, Lady President.
Fannie Thompson, Lady Vice President.
Lucinda Pascall, Chairman of Female Stewards' Board.
Matilda Glover, Chairman Sick Committe.
Rev. Robert Hodge, Father. } These are to
Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
Home Committee—Joseph Denpree, chairman; Lemuel Moore; Prince Duncan.
Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
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Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Association.

This Association meets on the fourth Sunday of every month, at 10:30 a. m., at Union Sun Belief Hall, No. 129 Perdido street.

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Joe Vallentine, Vice-President.
Wm. James, Treasurer.
B. D. Smith, Grand Marshal.
C. E. Powell, Chairman Finance.
Sam Bell, Chaplain.
C. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary.
Thos. G. Jefferson, Finance Secretary.
G. D. Gaddis, Undertaker upper district.
A. P. Boyer, Undertaker lower district.
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This Association pledges relief to its members and a decent burial at their death, and as an incorporated body to carry out its laws and rules.

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A great many speakers will be present among whom are Revs. E. Williams, S. Duncan, S. Priestley, P. King, H. A. Ruffin, J. H. Brown, Charles Brown, H. Hill, John Brown and Marcus Dale.

The Committee will spare no pains in making this the best excursion of the season.

We invite all well-wishers of the Church. Our tickets are cheap at $1; children, half price.

Conductors—J. S. Brooks and J. T. Noel.
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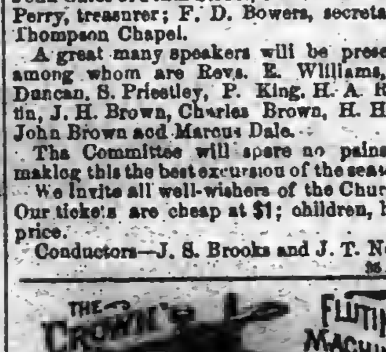

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Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishop.*
Alabama	Hanceville	Dec. 2	Foster
Austin	Dallas	Nov. 18	Haven
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Huntington	Nov. 25	Foster
Georgia	Martin's Chapel	Nov. 11	Foster
Holston	Greenville	Oct. 20	Haven
Kentucky	Hardensburg	Oct. 3	Haven
Southern Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
Tennessee	McMinnville	Nov. 18	Foster
Texas	Houston	Dec. 8	Haven
West Texas	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

By order of the Bishops.

William L. Harris, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29, 1880.

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Servants in the Family.
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Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
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Table Manners.
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Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
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Politeness.
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How and What to Read.
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Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
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Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
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"Good morning, my son," she said, just as pleasantly as I had ever heard her speak in all my life. "Come in," she continued; "have a seat," setting a chair for me. "I hope you are well, my son?" That word "son," how it hurt me. I was not worthy of it.

"Very well, I thank you"—I did not venture to say "mother." "Are all well?"

"Well, I thank you, my son," and she went on chatting away just as pleasantly as if I had been a neighbor called in. I wanted to tell her my sin and shame; but did not know where or how to commence. Dinner was soon ready, and mother asked me to dine with her, with all the politeness and deference due a visitor.

When seated at the table, mother said: "Will you please say grace for us?"

That was awful. The words checked me, though I had been accustomed to asking a blessing for a year or two. I could not eat; I was too full already. Mother hoped I was well. I told her I was.

When dinner was over I said: "Mother, what work do you want me to do?"

"None at all, my son; I do not expect visitors to work for me," she answered.

"But, mother, I have come home, and I want to go to work and quit this foolishness," I said.

She replied firmly, "Well, my son, to be candid with you, if you will now take a whipping, you can stay; but if not, you can have your dinner and leave."

I jumped up and pulled off my coat and vest, and sat down with my face toward the back of the room, and my back toward mother, and said:

"Well, mother, I will take the whipping and stay at home with you. ... get your switch and give it to me."

... then mother burst into tears, ... her arms, and said, "... be, my son. Let us ..."

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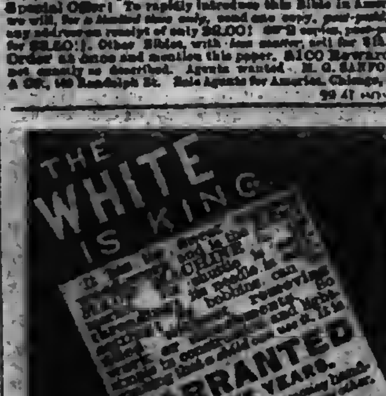

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Editor "*The Industrial Era.*"
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I earn my daily bread.
No liveried servants round me wait,
I cannot ride in pomp and state
Among the titled and the great:
A humble path I tread.

And yet a heritage I hold
I'd not exchange for all their gold,
And sounding names, and wealth untold—
Their houses and their lands.
I have a free and kingly mind
That greed of gold can never bind—
An eye that pride shall never blind
To duty's high demands.

I have a soul with love imbued
For all the human brotherhood,
Confessing ever "God is good!"
Unwavering faith in heaven;
A faithful compass by my side,
A chart that still shall be my guide,
When wildly o'er the raging tide
My bark is tempest driven.

I have a lyre that gently flings
Sweet music from its trembling strings,
And stirs the spirit's hidden springs
To kindly melody.
And friendly hands are clasped in mine,
And starry eyes upon me shine,
The while Love's dainty fingers twine
A roseate wreath for me.

If all that Heaven hath granted me,
If all these priceless treasures be
The heritage of poverty,
These treasures vast and sure—
If riches be to care allied,
If [illegible] walks by fortune's side,
If gold begetteth foolish pride,
Thank God, thank God, I'm poor!

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Pliable and the Pilgrim.

BY DANIEL WISE, D.D.

Good John Bunyan, in the second chapter of his inimitable "Pilgrim's Progress," gives a graphic portrait of a character whose representatives have been found loitering near the portals of the church from the times of our Lord to the present day. He names him Pliable. Let us make Mr. Pliable the subject of a brief study.

He comes upon Bunyan's canvass when "Christian" is seen fleeing from the city of Destruction. He is in the company of one Obstinate and both are in pursuit of the Pilgrim. Their object is to persuade him to abandon his proposed journey to the "Celestial City."

When they overtake him they [illegible] and frankly declare their purpose. Christian, who is in dead earnest, not only refuses most decidedly to go back, but he begs [illegible] him on his journey for [illegible] them if they die in the [illegible] Destruction "You will sink [illegible] grave into a place [illegible] fire and brimstone," [illegible] saying, "be con[illegible] bers, and go along [illegible]

[illegible] tush! and asks [illegible] Pilgrim as one be[illegible] 'company of crazy-[illegible]' [illegible] Christian's [illegible] touched the in[illegible] Pliable, and, [illegible] with Ob[illegible] intention [illegible] Christian [illegible] like him. [illegible] book and [illegible] newly [illegible] way, [illegible] not [illegible]

He might have asked Christian about his, but just then, says Bunyan, "they drew nigh to a very miry slough that was in the midst of the plain, and they being heedless did both fall suddenly into the bog. Pliable was sorely offended at this mishap, threw away his flimsy belief in the truths which had just previously charmed his imagination, struggled out of the mire on the side next his own house, and then hurried back to his old home as fast as his legs could carry him. Christian, aided by one named Help, who just then came by, got out of the bog on the side nearest the "Wicket Gate," but he saw Pliable no more.

Pliable is, as intimated above, a typical character. He represents those superficially excited sinners who flock to our altars in times of deep religious feeling and who sneak back to their old sins and sinful associations as soon as temptation assails them, or their failure to find peace discourages them. There is no depth to their convictions, and therefore no persistent seeking. They do not go to the altar because they are conscious of being guilty, vile, helpless, utterly undeserving sinners, but because their sympathies are touched by the earnestness and emotion of others. It is not Christ the purifier whom they desire, but Christ the rewarder. They want heaven viewed simply as a place of happiness, but they do not want that freedom from impurity which is Heaven's characteristic feature. Of course such persons gain no light. They soon become mixed in the slough of confusion and discouragement, and go back to the life of sin which they have never ceased to love. Poor Pliables!

If preachers and churches desire more seekers like Pilgrim and fewer like Pliable, they must be more explicit concerning the exceeding breadth of God's commandments and the exceeding sinfulness of sin, when the spirit of conviction is abroad. It is seldom beneficial to press instant faith in Christ on half awakened seekers, for no sinner can value Christ as a Savior until he is deeply convinced that he is lost. It is not the swimmer, but the drowning man, who grasps the rope. The more profound the conviction, the firmer is the grasp of faith; therefore let ministers, especially in revivals, faithfully insist on those truths which tend to produce intense convictions. The danger of the hour is superficial Christianity.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A More Excellent Way.

BY D. W. HAYS.

I hope no one will regard the criticism I am about to offer, as indicating on my part a lack of appreciation of the merit of any person who may come within its scope. The fact that it is pointed against a custom which I have blindly followed, until quite recently, ought to remove the suspicion, if any, of its having been prompted by a sinister motive. Some time ago I set myself to the task of comprehending more fully the idea of civil and religious freedom, and, as the result, I have come into the possession of broader views respecting my relation to the State and to the Church. I confess that I share no longer the degrading feeling that I am only a despised colored man—an isolated wretch—alternately elated or depressed by the flitting gleams of a precarious destiny. A more exalted sentiment now pervades my bosom. I feel that I do not merely occupy a place in the State, like a statue in the park, but that I am a member, and integral part of the commonwealth. I feel, also, that I am not in the Church as an intruder, nor simply as a spectator, but as a co-worker with God and a member of his militant host who are striving, not only for the redemption of a race, but for the religious conquest of the whole world. It is [illegible] this ennobling view that I cut loose from my moorings; and, trusting in God, I enter upon my [illegible] with our father's Bible in [illegible], with the old flag floating [illegible] my head and with a spirit [illegible] than the billows which [illegible] my liberated bark. [illegible] whatever concerns [illegible] land, concerns me. [illegible] nor for rhetor[illegible] you are getting [illegible] what I am [illegible] and I [illegible] longer. [illegible]

their discussions almost entirely to such topics as were thought to have an immediate bearing upon the weal of the race with which they happened to be classed. Questions not directly concerning them, though of universal importance, have, as a general thing, been treated with indifference. In promoting measures which they believed would advance their own claims they have shown marked zeal. I have listened to peals of eloquence which it would be difficult, if not impossible to surpass; I have read compositions which for grace and finish would not, in my opinion, suffer from a comparison with much that has entered into the permanent literature of the country. But for one defect, which more or less mar them all, they might be studied as models. They abound in an exuberance of self-reference. Nearly every sentence is made to bristle with such expressions as "our people," "our race," "our rights," "our manhood," "our self-respect," "our ability," "our independence," "our future," "our colored bishop," and many others of a similar character, all of which show an amount of self-consciousness that can but reflect somewhat discreditably upon any people. I would not be understood as holding that these terms may not at times be eminently proper, and even necessary, but it is clear to my mind that the habit of constantly ringing upon them in the familiar tone, is calculated to defeat the very end for which they are so injudiciously plied. If we want to secure the respect and attention of an intelligent audience we must study to adapt our manner and address to the requirements of a cultivated taste. While we may ask of them fair dealing and a respectful hearing, they may with equal justice demand of us a gentlemanly deportment and a speech free from indecorous rudeness. If we attempt to substitute clamor for sound argument, and indignant threats for moral suasion, we shall utterly fail to get a verdict in our favor. White folks are like colored folks—at least in one particular—they are much easier led than driven. None of them, save a few ignoramuses who ought to be confined in bedlam, dispute the susceptibility of the colored people for receiving the best culture the institutions of the land afford. Whatever may be said to the contrary, men of thought have been cured of their skepticism regarding this issue. Facts have triumphed. We have no powder to waste by keeping up fire on a demolished garrison. Our conflict is with the living, not with the dead or those whom we might treat as if dead, the modern fools—remnants of a mongrel race of incorrigibly stupid sots. I see no reason why a colored man may not now look a white man straight in the eye and talk right on without stopping to mention any of the objectional phrases to which I have called attention. Circumstances, might, perhaps, justify their use occasionally by way of explanation or defending one's self against disparaging epithets born of prejudice and aimed at color. It is only when such terms are brought out on dress parade or used as ornaments that they excite nausea. I have heard no white person complain as yet, but I am inclined to believe that some of them, our friends especially, are growing a bit tired of hearing the grating noise of such silly flaunts. They would, no doubt, rather that in approaching them, either in person or in writing, we would appear completely divested of the feeling that expresses itself in endless self-reference. They would know us, not as "we colored people," nor as "my people," but as "we" citizens and "my" brethren and sisters in the Lord. Just at this juncture let me say that from what I have observed among men, I am persuaded that the colored pleple will always, in some manner, be elbowed aside until they both feel and act as freemen; paying no attention whatever to the color of the skin with which God has clothed them. I have no sympathy for those who, when they think they have uttered a sensible remark, are anxious to advertize the fact to the world that a colored man was the author of it. Call one of these men a "negro" and he will resent it as an insult, but preface the opprobious epithet with the adjective "smart" and he will smile and go forth wearing it as a badge of honor. It is a sign of littleness to be ever talking of one's self, laudatory or otherwise.

The same truth is applicable to a race or a nation. The distinctively colored churches, as well as some of the colored members of our own Church, together with a numerous swarm of outsiders styling themselves leaders of "their" people, need to ponder this fact. Too much exclusiveness necessitates a dwarfish growth and leads to ultimate extinction. The South would have, in time, perished from its rigid sectionalism had not the late war struck down the barrier which separated it from the skill, enterprise and wealth of the North.

I have many illustrations at hand which show conclusively that immense advantages lie on the side of a cosmopolitan race or sect. The more extensive our acquaintance with the different families of white persons and the more compact our friendship, the more rapid will be our advancement and the more secure our friendship. We have friends among them, scores of whom are within the pale of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and it seems to me that one of the paramount duties of the hour is for us to seek in every hororable way to strengthen the bond by which we are drawn into such amicable relations. This can be done by the cultivation of a more liberal sentiment, by broadening our view of things, by attention to those details that go to make up character and by making ourselves in every respect entirely trustworthy. This is the more excellent way, and the only way that is likely to win. Many will not follow it, however, because they have been led to believe in the much-vaunted chimera of an absolute race independence; a thing neither possible nor desirable. We are in the minority at this time, and as the influx of population from foreign countries increases every year, swelling the number of whites to such enormous proportions, I see nothing whatever to inspire the hope of our ever being able to secure what might be termed race ascendancy. Evidently we shall need the good will and kindly aid of the whites—ku-klux, white leaguers and bull-dozers excepted—to enable us to carry on the work of education so auspiciously begun, as well as to compass our political aspirations. That there are signs of growth in the right direction must be cheerfully admitted; and I would say in conclusion that should this hastily drawn up sketch accelerate it in the least, the writer will have been rewarded.

Another word and I have done. I have sought to avoid making the impression that I favor putting a curb on free speech, or that I would counsel the sinking of any one's individuality, or recommend fawning and weak compromises as a means of securing people's regard. I condemn all these false methods. I have tried to point out the necessity of our climbing to a higher summit, where the eye has a broader sweep, where the atmosphere inspires a flame of patriotic devotion, and where the gazer, be he white or black, feels all the throbing impulses that stir the heart of the true American citizen.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Colorado Conference.

BY PROF. T. W. LINCOLN.

If the issue of the work of our new Bishops be as happy as the initiatory of Bishop Warren at this session of the Colorado Conference, the Church may well congratulate herself on the good fortune of her choice. His affability and courteous bearing at once won all hearts. While exhibiting the greatest forbearance during this his first session of trial he yet lacked none of the elements of decision in emergencies; and his kindly smiles and ready humor often turned discordant elements into harmonious action. All felt that they were dealing with the highest type of Christian manhood and of executive ability. Coming at the very first into the midst of these sturdy men of the mountains, he felt that he came with plenty of ignorance, but hoped to receive such inspiration from these grand hills and grander men as would the better fit him for his work. I have been glad, in listening and looking, to feel that he is all our own, our Southern Bishop, sent to take up the work of the lamented Haven. In Bishop Warren we shall not want for kindly sympathy. His love is large enough to reach out to the most humble, and his wisdom broad enough not to stand abashed in the presence of the wisest. He will be a tower of strength in our Southern field. The mantle of Haven has fallen upon a noble man. God bless Bishop Warren and his work!

The Colorado Conference embraces a territory of magnificent distances, including the entire State, Utes and all, the missions of New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming, and from three to nearly fifteen thousand feet in height. Our highest church as yet, however, is at Leadville, 10,247 feet above sea level, but there are accessible hights yet to be climbed, and souls there to be saved. Were nearness to the heavens the proof of devotion, this conference ought to be the most devout; and judging from the present standard of devotion, the collections, it may well lay claim to this distinction. It was a characteristic feature of the preachers' reports, that the collections far exceeded the apportionment. Father Dyer, the grand old veteran of the hills, just superannuated, and the only one of the conference, thought that this question of collections had become the test of ministerial success, instead of the old question of good done and souls saved, a question for thought in this Methodistic age.

The Conference numbers fifty-three members. The entire membership of the church in the State is five thousand; of the Sunday-school, 4,500. The average salary of the preachers, $700. Elder Merritt, of the Southern district, made a characteristic report. This district embraces a territory of 99,000 square miles. He had traveled during the year 8000 miles, chiefly by stage. The principle of philosophy, that heavy bodies move slowly, has no application in this case in that the good Doctor with his three hundred avoirdupois could go so far over the mountains and up gulches. But the fitness of a large man for a large place is seen at once, and the marvel is lost. Our good Bishop seemed continually to be impressed with the largeness of the surroundings.

The personnel of the Conference is worthy of note, made up of transfers from "the States," the Canadas, England, and Ould Ireland, thus bringing together elements which, like the flint and steel, develop energy by contact; and the very peculiar experiences among these miners and Mexicans and Utes and desperadoes have produced a hardihood and a sanctified acuteness and a holy grit not found on the plains. These grand old hills and fire tested rocks have met their counterpart in the men, both preachers and people. If the hearts of the people are flinty, still in the hardest quartz rock here, the silver and gold are found. There are no more kindly natures in the world than among these miners, underneath their rough exterior, and our brethren have learned where and how to strike for the richest ore. But it requires the hammer and drill and the dynamite to break the rock, and then the grinding and the sifting and the fire to get the gold; but a "rich strike" has been made and God is blessing his work abundantly.

In the work of education the conference manifests its characteristic energy and comprehensiveness. They have just organized and opened the "University of Denver" under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Moore, late of the Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College. Starting with only a fair building and a large faith, Dr. Moore makes the University equal in every respect to the universities of the East. While this is an experiment yet it must prove successful and be the means of keeping Methodism in the front in Colorado. An educational meeting was held on Saturday night, and three thousand dollars pledged for the new building.

On Sabbath morning the Bishop preached with great power from Gen. 1:26, on the greatness of God's thoughts and plans for us, and the largeness of a soul imbued with divine power. Dr. Moore preached in the evening and afterward the closing session of Conference convened and the "secrets of the cabinet disclosed, and the fate of certain men fixed for the year. While the appointments were being announced some one at my side whispered that no other body of men in the world would submit thus to have their destiny placed in the hands of one man. But they go without complaint to the city, the town, the mining camp and to the mission field, for "Lo! I am with you even unto the end of the world." The mountains have lifted up their heads in defiance, but they are brought low, and the valleys are exalted. These ranges are fast becoming a highway of holiness for the redeemed of the Lord to walk upon. The anthem of the angels upon the plains of Bethlehem has been caught by these rocky peaks, and in harmonic notes goes floating on from snowy crest to flowery plain; and from foot hill to foot hill gleam the signal fires of the army of our King. I think of the time when these hills shall crumble and these rocks shall melt, and when these souls refined, redeemed, shall rise above all these with songs of gladness and shouts of victory; when this eager thirst for gold shall be changed into fulness of joy at the fountain of life, and when these rocky paths shall give place to golden streets. Then no more the disappointment, the failure to "strike it rich," the foot-sore and weary tramp up the mountain, and the continual falling in hidden places among the rocks.

Georgetown, Col.

APPOINTMENTS.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT—Earl Cranston, P. E.

Denver—Lawrence street, to be supplied; California street, F. C. Millington; St. James, H. S Hilton; Evans church, to be supplied by J. F. McClelland.
Morrison, J. Collins.
Castle Rock, B. B. Dundas.
Colorado Springs, W. L. Slutz.
Manitou and Monument, William Osburn.
Pueblo, J. A. Edmondson.
Canon City, E. C. Dodge.
Rosita, J. A. Smith.
Silver Cliff, J. H. Merritt.
Buena Vista and South Arkansas, to be supplied by William McDade.
Fairplay and Alma, T. P. Cook.
Leadville, F. A. Uzzell.
Del Norte and Saguache, P. Smith.
Breckinridge and Kokomo, T. Coffman.
Pitkin, G. B. Armstrong.
Gothic and Rock Creek, supplied by T. Wallace.
Irwin and Crested Buttes, supplied by L. A. Winsor.
Gunnison City, J. H. Scott.
Ouray, W. H. Green.
Pagosa Springs and Animas City, A. Warren.
Trinidad, J. H. Beardsley.
David H. Moore, president of the Colorado seminary and university of Denver, member of Lawrence street quarterly conference.
Thomas Harwood, superintendent of missions in New Mexico.
D. W. Calfee, Benito Garcia, Juan Garcie, Marcus Bacila, Blas Gutieras, Ambrosia Gonzales, Pablo Salazar, Raphael Galleos, L. Frampton and Emory H. Brooks, missionaries to New Mexico.

NORTHERN DISTRICT—O. L. Fisher, P. E.

Greeley, S. W. Thornton.
Greeley circuit, supplied by A. D. Fairbanks.
Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, H. J. Shaffner.
Laramie, Wyoming Territory, L. J. Hall.
Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, N. W. Chase.
Evanston and Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, W. F. Warren.
Fort Collins, E. L. Allen.
Fort Collins circuit, supplied by C. Koyl.
Loveland, A. W. Coffman.
Platteville, H. L. Beardsley.
Longmont, supplied by J. F. Musgrove.
Boulder, W. H. Gillam.
Boulder circuit, to be supplied.
Caribou, supplied by E. J. Marsh.
Salina and Gold Hill, supplied by A. Coleman.
Golden, C. S. Uzzell.
Golden circuit, supplied by H. M. Law.
Wheat Ridge and Argo, C. L. Libby.
Black Hawk, C. A. Brooks.
Central, M. Evans.
Silver Plume, J. Stocks.
Bald Mountain, A. N. Fields.
Georgetown, J. Wilson.
Idaho, J. F. White.
E. E. Edwards, president of Colorado Agricultural college, and member of Fort Collins quarterly conference.
G. H. Adams, superintendent of missions in Arizona.
James P. McIntire, missionary to Arizona.
The following were transferred to this Conference: Rev. John Wilson, from the Canada Conference; Rev. David H. Moore, D.D., from the Ohio Conference.
Rev. B. F. Crary, D.D., was transferred to the California Conference.

Course of Study for Local Preachers.

FOR LICENSE TO PREACH.

Candidates for license to preach are to be examined on the common branches of an English education, and on their general knowledge of the Bible, and of the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FIRST YEAR.

1. The Bible: History. "Outlines of Bible History."—*Hurst.*
2. "Catechism of the Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 3."
3. "Christian Theology."—*Wakefield.* (Introduction and Book I.)
4. "Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church." (Edition of 1880.)

To be Read: Watson's "Life of Wesley;" Simpson's "A Hundred Years of Methodism;" Porter's "Hints to Self Educated Ministers."

SECOND YEAR.

1. The Bible: Doctrines.
2. "Christian Theology."—*Wakefield* (Books II and III.)
3. "Christian Baptism."—*Merrill*
4. Church History: "Outlines of Church History."—*Hurst.*

To be Read: Ridpath's "History of the United States;" Porter's "Compendium of Metodism."

THIRD YEAR.

1. The Bible: Sacraments.
2. "Christian Theology."—*Wakefield.* (Books IV and V.)
3. "Plain Account of Christian Perfection."—*Wesley.*
4. "Rhetoric."—*Haven.*

To be Read: "Wesley's Sermons," (Volume I); Nast's "Introduction to the Gospel Records;" Seebohn's "Era of the Protestant Reformation"

FOURTH YEAR

1. "Christian Theology."—*Wakefield.* (Books VI and VII.)
2. "Logic"—*Jevons.* (Science Primer Edition.)
3. Review of the Course for the three preceding years.

To be Read: "Wesley's Sermons," (Volume II;) Porter's "History of Methodism."

NOTE 1. This Course of Study does not apply to local preachers who are now in either deacon's or elder's orders.

NOTE 2. This Course of Study does apply to all candidates for *license to preach*, and to all local preachers whose *licenses are to be renewed*, beginning with the first year, and continuing successively through the period of four years. And in order that a local preacher shall be eligible to the renewal of his license, he must first pass a satisfactory examination on the Course of Study for the respective years as prescribed.

NOTE 3. The examinations in this Course of Study are not intended in any case to take the place of the examinations by the Annual Conferences of local preachers who are candidates for orders.

EXAMINATION OF LOCAL PREACHERS BY THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

1. For Deacon's Orders.—Local preachers who are candidates for deacon's orders must pass a satisfactory examination in review of the *entire four year's course* prescribed for local preachers.

2. For Elder's Orders.—Lolal deacons who are candidates for elder's orders are required to pass a satisfactory examination on Watson's "Theological Institutes" and Stevens' "History of Methodism."

By order of the Board of Bishops.

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Sec'y.

New York, July 14, 1880.

Important Decision.

Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, has decided a question of very great importance, noticed in the dispatches some days ago. In 1878 the Treasurer of the United States sent a draft to B. P. Stacy, of Knoxville, Tenn., to pay a sum due him from the government. Stacy owed judgment. The creditor who filed the creditor's bill seized the draft by process of law. The officer brought it into court, appointed a receiver, decreed that the receiver should indorse and collect the draft, and with the proceeds pay the judgment. The receiver presented the draft, indorsed with a copy of the decree, for payment at the Treasury in February, 1879, since which time it has remained under consideration. Judge Lawrence has prepared a printed opinion of fourteen pages, in which he argues the whole subject fully, and he determines that the draft must be paid to Stacy, and not to the receiver, and made an order accordingly. This is important, in view of the fact that hundreds of thousands are sent out annually. Soldiers' pensions are paid by drafts. It has long been settled that government officers could not be garnisheed, or made parties in court, but the Tennessee court sought to evade this rule of law by intervention of a receiver. Efforts have been made by injunction and otherwise to reach the proceeds of the draft. A case is now pending in which the Supreme Court of the District of Columbus has appointed a receiver, who has filed a revocation of a power of attorney given by the original claimant, and the receiver now demands of the First Auditor certain District of Columbia bonds held by the Treasurer in trust for an original contractor for whose labor bonds were given.—*Inter-Ocean.*

There is quite a general agreement, however, that whatever McDonald or those of his kind may say will exert very little influence on public opinion. The simple word of such men is absolutely worthless, while any new circumstances to which they may refer, or any new corroborative evidence they may produce, will merely be thrown in with a confused mass of the same character which has been accumulating for years, and the convictions of individuals will remain, in most instances, as previously formed.—*St. Louis Republican (Dem.).*

Whoever succeeds tolerably well as an editor is something more than an ordinary man, let his contemporaries think of him as they will.

General News Items.

The Russian squadron has been ordered to Cuttaro.

Horace Maynard has entered upon his duties as Postmaster General.

The Greenback convention of New Jersey nominated Thos. D. Hoxie for Governor.

There has been severe fighting in Dobrudcha between Bulgarian and Roumanian insurgents.

A pleasure boat with seven men capsized near Rockaway beach, Long Island, and only one escaped.

The State of Iowa has more Methodists among its citizens than Christians of all other denominations combined.

The Republican State convention at Dallas, Texas, nominated a full State ticket headed by ex-Gov. E. J. Davis for Governor.

A royal decree has been issued declaring the sons of Alfonso direct heirs to the throne of Spain, with title of Princes of Asturias.

Rev. Dr. James L. Chapman, well known as the author of some learned works on Christian Baptism, died recently at Shreveport, La.

Dr. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, who issued bogus medical diplomas and subsequently made his escape, has been arrested in Windsor, Canada.

Republicans of Iowa nominated J. T. Hall for Secretary of State; W. V. Lucas, Auditor; E. H. Conger, State Treasurer; Smith McPherson, Attorney General.

A man who is not fit for President independent of his "war record" is not the man who should rule over a Christian nation, be he Republican or Democrat.—*Christian Neighbor.*

The government of Costa Rica protests against the contract concluded by Nicargua for the construction of the inter-oceanic canal, because Costa Rica was not consulted in the matter.

The government of Cuba has decreed that within ten days all Chinese detained for being run aways, or for being without contracts for work, or for any other than criminal cause, shall be set free, and that henceforth all Chinese shall enjoy the same rights as other individuals belonging to a friendly nation.

In the suit of James A. Whalen against Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, for the recovery of damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by the confiscation of his property known as the Killona plantation, Judge Choate, at New York, rendered a decision denying the motion to file and serve a bill of exceptions. The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

The son of the Burmese King, Theebau, for whom, last year, a cradle of gold was made, incrusted with diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, of incredible value, has just died of small-pox. Vast sums were spent upon the little fellow, and all the people living round the palace stockade had to buy new cooking kettles, lest the smell of rancid oil from the old ones might offend his little nose.—*Christian Woman.*

That it pays to look under the bed before you retire, if you are a woman, received fresh evidence in Watertown recently. A young lady there took a peep and was rewarded with a view of a man's boots. She immediately called her father, who promptly responded with a gun and a club, and, catching hold of the rascals feet, brought his own boots to light. His daughter had worn them on a berry expedition and had thrown them there on getting home.—*Danbury News.*

One Virginian, who probably claims to have descended from the cavaliers, has been cured of his repugnance to negro jurors. He was drawn to serve upon the panel with one. He came into court and refused to do so. The judge quietly fined that Virginian two hundred and fifty dollars for contempt, and ordered his imprisonment for ten days. That cured the gentleman of his antipathy to negro jurors, and he asked to be sworn in, which being done, his sentence was remitted.

Robert Toombs is not favorably impressed by Gen. Gordon's assertion that he could not live in Washington on a Senator's salary of $6,000 a year. Toombs says that he could live on $1,500 a year, that he has boarded in Washington on $15 a week with such men as Clay and Crittenden for fellow-boarders, and that any man ought to be proud to represent Georgia in the Senate, and to win and wear so high an honor he ought to be willing to live on potatoes, if necessary.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

The publication of *The Southern Missionary Herald*, of Nashville, has been discontinued.

The *Free Press* of Morgan City, W. B. Gray, publisher, has been enlarged, and is edited with ability.

We have full proceedings of the educational convention which met at Chattanooga, Tenn., last week, but too late for this issue. Will appear next week.

Think calmly and deliberately over the candidates and platforms of political parties. Vote for the men and principles most in accord with Christian progress.

Dr. Braden, of Nashville, Tenn., writes: "We are having some success in the Tennessee Conference, especially in church building. At Murfreesboro, Waynesboro, Clifton, Friendship, Perry county, and several other places the colored people are building churches.".

Excellent facilities for registration are offered by Supervisor Cavanac at St. Patrick's Hall. With questions promptly answered by the applicant a delay of two or three minutes only is required to issue a registration paper. All citizens should register and vote.

Our people, especially throughout the Teche regions of Louisiana, will be rejoiced to learn that the La Teche Seminary, at La Teche, is to be reopened under the management of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Godman. Particulars will be published hereafter. It is expected however that the school will begin not later than November.

Thirty-four years of such impassioned and terribly effective preaching as was that of the great Evangelist, George Whitefield, could scarcely fail to inspire the pen of an essayist; and Mr. William Myall, in the *International Review*, for September, has given a most interesting sketch of the great preacher's manner and the secret of his power.

A Memphis, Tenn., correspondent writes of the county election: "We run one of the best of our colored men for sheriff; but the white people of Shelby county said long before the election no negro should ever hold that office in this county. So all the wrongs ever [illegible] to defeat a candidate and get an office were perpetrated. They are working to get such men in as will steal the Presidential election."

A few days ago a colored man was arrested in Winnsborough, [illegible] Parish, La., on a charge of [illegible]ing a white woman. The only evidence against him was [illegible] a foot track near where the [illegible] said to have been offered, [illegible] the same length of the accused man's foot. He was lodged in jail, and the next morning was found hanging to the limb of a tree [illegible] of town. We got this [illegible] from a prominent white [illegible] parish. Comment is unnecessary.

"[illegible] Years Alone" is the [illegible] of a most interesting [illegible] story of actual [illegible] *Scribner* for September. [illegible] the account of a [illegible] Orange,—an In[illegible] jumped over[illegible] to find her [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] by a crew [illegible] the [illegible]

Through the Heart of Louisiana.

IV.

LOUISIANA SUGAR BOWL.

Before leaving New Iberia, Saturday morning, Aug. 7, we had a pleasant hour in the office of the *Louisiana Sugar Bowl*, of which Mr. Gilmore is editor and proprietor. He was North with his family for a summer vacation, but he is well represented by his brother-in-law, Mr. Blanks. This paper, we understand, has the largest circulation of any paper in the State outside of New Orleans. It is devoted especially to the agricultural interests of the State. It is a good paper and exerts a large influence.

A DRIVE.

We spent Saturday at Le Teche, and Sunday, Aug. 8, at Jeannerette, ten miles distant. A friend who by his own industry since coming out of bondage, has bought himself a home and has a good team and carriage, volunteered to drive us over in the morning and back in the evening. A member of the late General Conference went along. The road led up the Bayou Teche and out through the edge of what is known for miles toward and along the Gulf as Cypremort Prairie. Some portions are thickly settled and rich. In this prairie there are more small places, and consequently more people, white and colored, own their homes. We counted, during the first five miles, nearly a score of homes owned by colored people. Jeannerette lies on the bayou, and the last half of the drive was along its banks and through numbers of large plantations. Near the village Dr. Bussey, brother of our General Bussey of New Orleans, and Mr. Wills, brother-in-law to ex-Governor Kellogg, have fine places. We understand that the large planters are generally doing well and have been for several years. The talk in the newspapers about the planters being burdened to death with taxation has been chiefly for political effect. Through this whole region the chief burden of taxation falls on the laborers and poorer people in the shape of low wages and high assessments on small estates and on personal property. These large plantations are beautiful to look upon, with their immense fields and large and expensive sugar houses and refineries.

YELLOW FEVER.

On the way we passed through a neighborhood where the yellow fever did sad havoc last fall, 1879. Several families were almost annihilated. By inquiry from the principal physician of the neighborhood we learned that the sickness was genuine fever, and extended in its sad havoc for a good many miles through the prairie. There was but little of the dread disease in this neighborhood during the great epidemic of 1878. The matter of understanding and treating this malady baffles, as yet, our best physicians. How is it propagated and how best to treat it, are questions but little better solved than they were years ago. And the late appearance of the disease in the country in places noted for their healthfulness, sometimes far in the interior, as at Shreveport in 1873 and later at Memphis and elsewhere, adds to the difficulties of this yellow fever problem.

AT JEANNERETTE

While driving into the village we met Dr. Richardson, and a few moments talk renewed a mutual acquaintance casually formed seven years ago. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was on his way to Sunday-school to be held in their neat little church which Dr. Mathews, of New Orleans, dedicated a few weeks since. This place belongs to the circuit of Bro. White, who lives in Franklin. He is now passing through that saddest of all afflictions which death can bring—the loss of his wife. God pity and comfort him! As our services were held in the afternoon, we accepted the cordial invitation from Dr. R. and others and preached for them at 11 a. m. There are but few Protestants among the white people in this region. The Presbyterians have also a small society here.

OUR PEOPLE.

Our people built a church some [illegible] ago about a mile and a half [illegible] the village on the prairie. It [illegible] blown down by the great storm [illegible] been rebuilt. As the vil[illegible] in importance, and [illegible] that the railroad is [illegible] of a church [illegible] evident. A [illegible] by Rev. A. [illegible] put up, [illegible] by the [illegible] houses [illegible] every [illegible] injured. [illegible] this is [illegible]—He only [illegible] The [illegible]

of certain conditions. These the brethren will meet. Estimates of expense and plans are now in hand, and it is expected the building will be finished before conference.

We preached to a good audience at the country church. The pastor, Rev. Willis Carr, has been sick for some time, but has about recovered. The membership at these two points is not large, but is active and earnest. Quite a number subscribed for the SOUTHWESTERN. Ten miles drive back in the cool of the evening returned us to LaTeche.

MISSIONARY TO THE FRENCH.

At Jeannerette Rev. W. J. Picot, the missionary among the French people of this region, is to live. He is now employed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Canadian by birth and education, and preaches in English and French. The Church has appropriated money to put up a parsonage for this missionary at Jeannerette. This is the beginning of a very important missionary work. It is by no means an easy work. These Creole Catholic French people are a most difficult class to reach. As a rule, they are completely under the control of the priests. Already Bro. Picot is threatened with persecution. We trust that this work will be pushed by our sister church. There ought to be fifty men like this one laboring among this priest ridden people in Louisiana.

AT HOME AND OFF AGAIN.

After spending several days at home, on Friday, Aug. 13, we were off again to continue our tour and work in central Louisiana. One hundred and seventy-five miles by rail to Carencro and twenty-seven miles by stage, brought us to Opelousas, the parish town of St. Landry parish. Carencro is the point eight miles above Vermilionville to which the cars now run from the latter place, on the road being constructed northward toward Opelousas, Washington, etc., on to Alexandria. In a few days the cars will run to the first named place, and they are to reach Holmesville, forty miles beyond, by Jan. 1, 1881, and during 1881 is to be completed to Alexandria, on Red river, and so on to Little Rock, Ark. This is Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad, which connects with the Texas route—just completed—at Vermilionville.

BREAD AND MOLASSES.

Our supper at Carencro was unique. It was an hour till stage time and we were hungry. It is a small place, with only a few scattering houses. The only church for miles around is a large Catholic church. The postmaster said he did not think there was any place in town where we could get bread and cheese, but he pointed to a little building a block away where bread could be had. It was a bakery consisting of three parts: first, a big brick oven; second, a little room where the dough was made and from which, through the mouth of the oven, opening into the room, the dough was laid far in the oven by long handled wooden ladles, to be baked. In this was a great pile of newly baked bread, and piled in order on a side table was a stack of sweet smelling ginger-bread. The proprietor stood in this room, and as we entered and asked for something to eat he was at once affable and obliging. He was a grey-haired Frenchman about fifty years old, with a good face and clean hands. The third apartment was a room entered from room number two, in which, among other things, were flour barrels, some empty and some full, a cot on which the old man slept, saddles and bridles to suit the little old Creole pony that stuck his head in at a back door, a big cat lying on the cot, a box in the middle of the floor, the only thing to be seen on which one could sit; remnants of almost everything which a New Orleans junk store could suggest, were lying in corners, piled in boxes or hung on pegs. Still the whole establishment had a clean appearance. It smelled clean at least, and the dust of flour on everything gave a look of cleanliness. We were at once interested in the old man, and do now covet very much the gift of George W. Cable—the rising star in Southern novel writing—in putting his Frenchy English on paper. The first thing was something to eat. All he had was bread and molasses, or syrup as he called it. To a hungry man with a prospect before him of riding all night in a stage, that would make a feast. So we sat down on the box and the old man tumbled an empty barrel bottom up before us with the remark, "dis me table, all me got." Then came a loaf of new bread and an old plate into which was turned from an immense demijohn nearly a pint of molasses. The bread, molasses and our appetite were all good, but in a few moments we lost interest in all three of them, and became most interested in our host. He was educated and had a history. His life had been a struggle for a living. He had lived many years in New Orleans. Had no one in the world to live with him, or to take care of or care for him. He had been a Catholic for fifty years, but had lost all faith in that church, especially the priests, and had not for years been in a church. Pointing to his oven and piles of bread, and looking around the room he said: "Dis my religion, dis my church, me find my God here." We spoke to him of Methodism and Methodist preachers, and at once his countenance changed. "Me like Methodists," said he, and then we were more sorry than ever that we could understand so little that he said.

AN OPEN DOOR.

This old French baker is a type of multitudes of French people in this whole region who are tired of the workings of Roman Catholicism. In a score of parishes in this State Protestantism has scarcely a foothold as yet among the white people. The people are ruled by a despotic priesthood, with a reign scarcely less rigorous than that we read of in the heart of Mexico. As one expressed it to us: "It is money for the priest when we are born, and when we are christened, and when we are married, and when we die, and when we are buried, and after we are dead the priest must have money to help us out of purgatory." The work might be slow and discouraging at first, but we believe it would pay richly in the near future to send Protestant missionaries to the Creole-Catholic-French population in Louisiana. France, three hundred years ago, bid fair to lead Europe in the great Reformation, and gave many examples of glorious martyrdom. But Popery swept that land, and allied with French Bourbonism has, until recently, held in check all growth in Protestantism. But a change has come, and a mighty reaction has set in in France under the Republic. If any one doubt this let him read "The White Fields of France," a book written by Horatius Bonar, D.D., in which is given an account of the great mission work now going on among the workingmen of Paris and Lyons. In the thirty-three chapels established in eight years up to 1878, thousands assemble every week to hear the precious words of hope and to receive and carry to their homes portions of the word of God. This rapidly extending work indicates that a vast portion of the French mind is ready for the simple yet glorious gospel as given by Protestant ministers and teachers. The change in France will affect French people everywhere, and this priest-ridden people at our own door will be effected and made ready for the truth as they have never been before.

DANIEL DE VINNE.

And it must not be forgotten that seed was sown in this soil sixty years ago by the heroic Daniel DeVinne, who, in 1819 21, spent two years in this region as a Methodist itinerant. The Mississippi conference then included Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, and had in it but ten preachers. In 1819 it met at Washington, near Natchez, and Bishop George presided. All the territory west of the Mississippi was put in one presiding elder's district, and three preachers stationed under him. One of these failing, left DeVinne all the territory from Bayou Rapides to the Gulf and from the Mississippi to the Sabine. He made his headquarters with Judge Seth Lewis, at Opelousas, and with Col. Hunter, at Alexandria, and roamed and preached through his vast territory. He had come to Louisiana impressed that he had a mission to the French Catholics, and a gentleman in New Orleans furnished him with Protestant literature for that people, and he distributed it broadcast wherever he went and had many evidences that good was done. Had that work been followed up to this day the results would have glorious.

Heroes.

Whenever this word is uttered in casual conversation, most men instinctively turn their thoughts to the battle fields of blood and carnage, to find their heroes.

For here we behold the marshaled and bannered lines of the soldiery, the stragetic movements; the charge and fury of the combat; we hear the shouts of the victors; the wails of the wounded and vanquished, and then they tell us of the mighty hero who led the charging columns, and the world is lavish of its eulogies.

But there are other fields where grander victories are won, and grander heroes appear upon the theatre of life, without having their garments rolled in blood and their hands stained with red blood. The man who amid a world of conflicting elements and temptations, rules his own spirit, subdues and conquers the lusts, as well as the sufferings of the flesh, who triumphs over the pride of the eye, and the seductive flatteries and glories of this world, is a hero that God honors; a hero who presents more attractive qualities and a sublimer character to the world, than what can be acquired from any other source. We know a man who has suffered many adverse strokes of providence, and who has for years struggled with bodily agony.

When questioned as to his past and present condition, he looked up with a smile that played sweetly over the deeply curved lines of his thin white cheeks, and replied: "They say this is a hard cold world, but I cannot entertain the sentiment. To me it is a bright genial world, and I recognize the hand of God in all its dispensations and providences."

Here was a man, valiant, patient, and cheerful; fighting against adversities, contending with disease, and suffering pain of body; and yet, amid it all, recognizing God, and keeping his soul alive within him and his heart full of genial dispositions.

Herein is a marvellous secret that belongs only to the man of true faith; a wonderful secret not discerned by the mere man of the world.

What a gloomy spectacle does that man present, who having been confined within the four walls of a sick room, or who has had to encounter misfortunes over which he could have no control, coming abroad among men as corrupt in his tastes, as low in his desires and aims; as cold and morose in his feelings as ever, instead of having been refined by his sufferings, and purified as silver in the fire.

Misfortunes, temptations and the battles of a sick room afford a splendid opportunity for the display of true moral heroism. Disasters in life, and suffering in body, makes a severe test of all our philosophy, a touch-stone of our religion; and the man who triumphs over them all is a Christian hero, before whom all others pale and become insignificant.

These are the heroes who shall be crowned amid the song of angels, and the glories of an eternal world.

The Bishops

To the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR BRETHREN—By express direction of the General Conference we, your bishops, respectfully address you.

The Metropolitan, at Washington, was erected under authority of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the special accommodation of public men from all the States, who spend much of their time in Washington, and who desire to worship with us. A few members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Capital City were induced to form a Church organization for this central home of Methodism; but it was as unreasonable as impossible that they should furnish the funds to erect a house of worship for this national purpose.

The General Conference, therefore, has from time to time given the enterprise its high indorsement. Funds have been collected by authorized agents from different parts of the whole Church, until the undertaking is well advanced. Resident members have, in the mean time, paid liberally, and are ready to commence a new effort for the relief of this noble Church. Their entire available means will be devoted to paying all floating debts and thoroughly refitting the edifice, to make it worthy of its distinguished purpose. This will require, say $10,000, in addition to what they have already paid.

But the bonded debt, amounting to some $30,000, they can not pay. It is in no fair construction their debt. It belongs to the whole Church, for the accommodation of our Washington residents, for a period longer or shorter, for each and all the year.

The church edifice is superior in architecture and accommodations, but neither gaudy nor extravagant. Is is simply worthy of the Church erecting it and the national objects for which it was erected. Its cost was about $225,000, which large sum has been so nearly paid that only the small balance of $30,000, to pay its bonded debt, is required to make the enterprise completely successful.

But there is pressing demand for interest, and the bonds are maturing. Indeed, this very valuable property is in immediate peril, and, without prompt action by the whole Church, it will be lost.

In behalf of the noble church and congregation and large Sunday-school of the Metropolitan; in care for the Christian honor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in the name of the General Conference we appeal to you, one and all. A collection, taken in every charge and society, after reading this address, with encouraging remarks by the pastor, on or before the second Sabbath in October next, with such sums as may be freely given by those of larger means, will end this prolonged struggle. This call stands alone. It is our only official attempt to move the whole Church to prompt action to save a house of worship belonging to the whole connection. It must be saved.

All remittances should be sent to the Book Agents at New York and Cincinnati on or before the 15th of October next. Let the movement be prompt, thorough, and universal, and on that day our noble Metropolitan Church will stand entirely free, a monument to the connectional power, the wise judgment, and Christian liberality of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEVI SCOTT,
THOMAS BOWMAN,
RANDOLPH S. FOSTER,
STEPHEN M. MERRILL,
JESSE T PECK,
CYRUS D FOSS,
MATTHEW SIMPSON,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS,
ISAAC W. WILEY.
EDWARD G. ANDREWS,
HENRY W. WARREN,
JOHN L. HURST,
ERASTUS O. HAVEN.

Another Methodist Episcopal Church.

A few days since we met in Washington, La., representatives of a new movement looking to the organization of a new Methodist Episcopal Church. It has already been incorporated under the laws of Louisiana as the "Union Methodist Episcopal Church." The movement is in the nature of a secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The new organization has five ministers and four appointments, with fifty members—all in the northern part of Louisiana.

We met Rev. J. D. Byars, Rev. J. A. Briggs, and Rev. A. G. McKeithen, three of the ministers, who are now traveling and laboring as evangelists. Two of the brethren say they were hindered in their ministry in the M. E. Church, South, because they preached the doctrine of Christian holiness, and so located from the active ministry of that Church. These brethren state also that there is a strong influence in the Louisiana Conference of the M. E. Church, South, against the preaching of holiness as a doctrine of the Church. It is even intimated that this opposition has a representative in the bishop who now has this Conference in charge.

What this movement may amount to we know not, but think there must be some mistake as to the attitude of our Southern brethren in this State against the doctrine of holiness. All Methodist bodies the world over teach this doctrine. The approaching Conference at Shreveport next January will, no doubt, give some authoritative statement respecting this new church movement.

New Orleans University.

The New Orleans University opens Monday, Sept. 20. We are glad to announce that Prof. Failor will continue as president. His popularity and success as an administrator and teacher last year greatly endeared him to all the students and friends of the school. The buildings are to be thoroughly repaired. We expect a very large attendance. Write to Prof. I. N. Failor, 188 Race street, New Orleans, for particulars.

Since the above was in type we are gratified to be enabled to announce that two additional competent instructors have been added to the faculty. Prof. T. W. Lincoln, who for sometime has taught in Wiley University, has been selected to take charge of the Theological Department, and Miss Maria Kilgrove, of this city, has been chosen preceptress. This lady has for several years been principal of one of the largest public schools of this city and brings rare qualifications as a disciplinarian and teacher to this new work. Other teachers will be employed as needed.

The Times on the Alabama Election.

The New Orleans *Times*, and other Democratic papers, are demonstrating that Gen. Hancock's republican idea of a free ballot and a fair count will not be upheld by them. For instance, the *Times* says:

The Republican State Central Committee of Alabama has issued an address detailing numerous outrages and frauds alleged to have been committed in the State during the late election for State officers. The purpose of the address is, of course, plain. It is to be used to create the impression in the North that there is no freedom of the ballot in the South. We venture to say that it contains very little, if any, truth. The fact is, the Republican party had no ticket in the field. Republicans were expected to support the Greenback ticket. This they failed to do. It is doubtful if one-tenth of the negroes voted. Republicans felt little, if any, more interest in the Greenback ticket than they did in the Democratic ticket, and they, therefore, staid away from the polls. That is the reason why there was such an immense Democratic majority in Alabama.

The Republicans had no ticket of their own in the field, agreed to support the Greenback ticket, and did so by a very full party vote. On a fair count the difference between the two parties in Alabama is but a few thousand votes, and allowing a margin of ten per cent for disaffection of all kinds, there is no reason under the sun for the return of a Democratic majority of 60,000, or of votes exceeding the population of various wards according to the record of Democratic supervisors.

The *Times* claims credit for some independence. Its assumptions in this case do not agree with facts as admitted by those who boast of a victory by fraud, as asserted by Greenbackers and Republicans. It is a mistake to treat the Alabama election as a partisan affair. Purity of elections is as essential to commercial prosperity as it is to good government.

A practical refutation of the attempted defense of fraud in Alabama is this document:

To the Colored People of Montgomery County, Ala.:

Great dissatisfaction exists throughout the whole county among the colored people as to the way they were treated at the last election, where they cast as solid a Republican vote as ever before, being united, without any dissension in their ranks; claiming that they cast at least as large a vote as in 1876, where the Republican majority in this county was 3,881—while it was changed this time to a Democratic majority of nearly 2,700, obtained by the most outrageous frauds, the use of "troops at the polls" the arbitrary throwing out of four beats with large Republican majorities, etc.

We, the undersigned, a committee of a Colonization Society which has been formed to devise ways and means to assist our colored friends all over this country to leave the country if they cannot get their rights, guaranteed to them by the Constitution of this State and of the United States, call on you to assemble in mass-meeting here, in the city of Montgomery, on the fourth Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of September at 12 m., and to express in tones not to be misunderstood, your determination to insist on your rights, and if they are denied to you, to quietly leave and seek homes in a land where they will be cheerfully guaranteed to every man, irrespective of his color or political opinions.

We are satisfied, in our own mind, that the majority of the white people of this country, especially the planters, men who know that they cannot cultivate their plantation successfully without colored labor are opposed to those stupendous frauds alluded to above, and would be willing to give us our political and civil rights, but we are sorry to say that they are powerless, and have no control over the ring of unscrupulous politicians who run rough-shod over this country. A last chance is given to them and to us, and that will be the next Presidential election in November. We love Alabama, and we would like to stay and die in the land where most of us were born, and where the graves of our ancesters lie; but, after we were made free men, we love our freedom and our rights more, and are determined, in the most peaceable way, to get them respected, and to be ourselves, and our children free men for all time to come. Don't send delegates, but come one, come all, to the mass-meeting here in Montgomery city, on the twenty fifth of September, 1880.

J. M. Evens,	Frank Coleman,
Geo. W. Sewell,	R. E. Freeman,
Joe Sephus,	John H. Diggs,
John W. Robinson,	D. W. Wallace,
Adam Robinson,	
	Jas. K. Green, Ch'n.
W. W. Duncan, Sec'y.	

A Curious Case.

A Washington special to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says that Postmaster General Key gave a devout postmaster in North Carolina 30 days in which to reconcile his conscience with his official duties. A railroad passes through the town in which this person is postmaster. The business of the town requires that the mails shall be made up on Sunday, and put upon a train which passes through on that day. He declined to make up the mails on the Sabbath. The department ordered him to do it or vacate the office. Thereupon he wrote a letter to Mr. Key saying that he had been postmaster for 10 years, he was a member of the church, and had moral scruples about doing any work on the Sabbath. He asked that a month be given him to consider the subject, at the end of which he would either make up the mail or resign. Mr. Key granted the request. Before the 30 days elapsed Horace Maynard took Key's place in the cabinet. Mr. Maynard is a deacon in the church of the denomination of which the postmaster is a member. He is therefore qualified to settle the question.

Every girl of spirit would learn to swim, if a good chance were allowed her. Then we should hear of fewer fatal boat-upsets and bathing disasters, and no mother would fear to leap from a burning steamboat to save her little child. Let any vigorous-minded girl look into a New York Free Swimming-Bath, on "Girls' Day," as described and illustrated in the September *St. Nicholas*, and see two hundred restless specimens of her sex diving, playing "tag," splashing, shouting, and having, in all sorts of ways, the liveliest kind of fun, and she would at once become an enthusiast in simming.

At Last.

On Sunday evening the first train from Houston for New Orleans arrived here over the New Orleans and Texas railroad.

The following time table of passenger trains went into effect on Monday at noon:

Leave New Orleans at 12 m.
Leave Algiers at 12:25 p. m.
Arrive at Morgan City at 3:45 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin, La., at 5:24 p. m.
Arrive at Vermilionville, La., at 7:10 p. m.
Arrive at Houston, Texas, at 6 a. m.
Leave Houston, Texas, at 12 m.
Arrive at Vermilionville at 11:07 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin at 12:46 a. m.
Arrive at Morgan City at 2:15 a. m.
Arrive at Algiers at 5:35 a. m.
Arrive at New Orleans at 6 a. m.

A joint time card will be arranged between the three roads in a few days.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Andrews will remove to Washington soon.

—Bishop Simpson has not gone to Japan, but remains upon the Pacific coast.

—Bishop Doggett, of the Church, South, is sick and will be unable to meet the Colorado Conference.

—Rev. Bro. Rippetoe, presiding elder in the Central Tennessee Conference, is spending some time in Indiana.

—Bro. John T. Gibbons, of Lavernia, Texas, candidate for county assessor, will have thirteen opponents, all white.

—The Nashville *Advocate* notes that Dr. Austin, of New Orleans, was lately the guest of Bishop McTyeire, in that city.

—Dr. Curry, the veteran ex-editor will be appointed by the Bishops to the District made vacant by the election of Dr. John W. Beach to the presidency of the Wesleyan University, it is reported.

—William H. Allen, LL. D., president of Girard College, Philadelphia, resigned the presidency of the American Bible Society on account of his health. The board of managers elected him vice-president.

—Ex-Gov. Paul O. Hebert died in New Orleans on Sunday evening. He had been in ill health for two or three years, was stricken with paralysis twelve months ago, and later suffered from cancer of the tongue. Gov. Hebert graduated at West Point with Gens. Hancock, Sherman and Thomas; was State engineer in 1844; was in the Mexican war, and was elected Governor of Louisiana in 1852. He was first for the Union, then a brigadier general in the Confederate army to the close of the war. He was an active man, and had many warm friends.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

M. Brown, Marion Station: "My protracted meeting is still going on; 10 converts. Pray for us."

A. Handy, Canton: "A protracted meeting is going on at Evergreen, with 13 converts to date."

L. R. Brown, Ripley: "At our second quarterly the elder's collection was $20. A meeting carried on four nights resulted in forty additions."

Miles Proctor, Athens: "In July I started a meeting at Athena, and received 16 converts; at Piney Grove and Quinley we had fair meetings."

M. H. Foster, Abbeville: "We started our protracted meeting the third Sunday in July, and it prospered. We have 18 converts. Rev. S. A. Cowan, of Oxford, and Rev. J. F. Evans, of the Church South, preached for us."

TEXAS.

A. Campbell, Courtney: "Our third quarterly conference was held at Shady Grove. Elder F. C. Moore was with us."

A. Culbreath, Richmond: "My camp meeting closed on the 8-9. Elder Cushman held our third quarter. When I came here there were 60 members, now there are 168."

Turner Jackson, Whitman: "F. C. Moore, P. E., and I purchased a church lot in Chapel Hill and got a deed for it. A great many have promised to help me as soon as they can get out some cotton. I am doing all I can to build up."

V. M. Cole, Galveston: "The church is in a growing condition. On the night of July 21, 186 members were present and 106 absent. I have a great many sick members, and the church is a little embarrassed financially. We shall try to lift up all that is on our shoulders."

J. T. Gibbons, Lavernia: "Elder Gates held our third quarter July 31. There have been 40 conversions this quarter. We have been wonderfully revived on this circuit. Camp meetings will soon begin. Elder's collection, $4.25. Four brethren recommended for local license."

H. Swann, Dallas: "When I arrived as pastor of St. Paul church I found about 35 poor but faithful members; with them and the Lord to help we gained 65 more, making 100 in all. A church insured for $500 is now insured for $1100; floating debts, $200, all paid; we have a parsonage now; the debt of $250, excluding interest to Church Extension Society, we have reduced to $190, and expect to make a $50 payment soon. In Sabbath-school are from 50 to 60 pupils."

ALABAMA.

W. F. Smith, Huntsville: "Last Sunday was the day appointed to take up our Episcopal fund. We raised $7 25. Sometime ago we raised $100 on the debt of our church. We are now in the midst of a great revival. Two conversions last night, 16 mourners at the altar, and they still come. Pray for us."

TENNESSEE.

Alex. Bardett, Clifton: "We

held our first church conference on Indian Creek. All the benevolent collections were called up. We had a good love feast on Sunday morning. We protracted our meeting. We had 5 converts; 5 joined the church. Had a glorious time."

G. N. Johnson, Ooltewah: "We have just closed a protracted meeting which resulted in the conversion of seven souls. Many hard hearted sinners cried for mercy. We will move to the camp ground Aug. 26 to resume our work. All of our mourners say they will go, as it is only four miles away. Bros. L. Johnson and Smith preached and prayed with us until the last. We anticipate great things for the Lord. Pray for us."

ARKANSAS.

A. R. Olardy, Centre Point: "Have closed a week's meeting on Paracliffa circuit, with 20 conversions and 22 accessions. The spirit is reaching many hearts. Pray for us here in the South."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The colored people of Lexington, Ky., held an indignation meeting to protest against the forcible ejection of Rev. J. W. Gazaway and family from the ladies' car on a Cincinnati Southern Railroad train.

In a political riot between Democrats and Greenbackers at Coffeeville, Miss., Aug. 21, R. V. Pearson, the Greenback candidate for sheriff was shot and killed. Several others on both sides were killed or injured.

A call has been issued by colored citizens of Montgomery Co., Ala., for a public meeting to protest against the manner in which the colored people of that county are denied their rights. In case these can not be secured they will emigrate.

Deputy United States Marshall S. D. Oliver, while attempting, at Andalusia, Ala., to serve a warrant for the arrest of one Penton, charged with beating and intimidating United States witnesses and destroying processes in the United States Court, was met by an armed mob of from twenty-five to fifty men, and compelled to desist.

Thibet is as impenetrable as ever. From letters of Colonel Prejevalski received in St. Petersburg it appears that, a distance of 250 versts from Hlassa, he was met by special emissaries of the Dalai Lama, telling him in courteous language that the people would not permit their entering the capital, lest they should injure or abduct their idolized high priest. Colonel Prejevalski and his twelve Russian associates retraced their steps.

Three brothers De Rances shot, stabbed and killed E. P. Mix in broad daylight in a principal street of New Orleans. The De Rances had called to see Mr. Mix with reference to an alleged improper intimacy with their sister, but failed to find him at his place of business. Mr. Mix on learning of their call and purpose, declared there was a mistake, he was innocent of the charges, and would call on them to make explanations. Accompanied by his brother he started for the residence of the De Rances, and on the way met one with whom a short conversation was had. Soon after the three brothers came out of the house together, ran down [illegible] Mr. Mix, who was unarmed and had no reason to apprehend the attack. He was literally [illegible], receiving nineteen wounds from knife and ball, four of which were fatal. The De Rances are in custody.

[illegible] New Orleans District.

August 4th, 1880.

[illegible]

27th, had a pleasant conference. Preached on Sunday at 11 o'clock. Good congregation and a good time. Bro. Washington is building a parsonage here.

We held the quarterly conference at Thibodeaux 5 o'clock, Sunday 27th. Bro. Davis is "holding the fort," but complaining about the finances.

Arrived at Woodlawn on the 28th, found Bro. A. Kennedy at his post. Had a very pleasant conference, preached Tuesday night to a good congregation. Matters are running smoothly here.

Arrived at Napoleonville Wednesday 30th, held the conference and preached same night. The people here are few in number but strong in spirits. Bro. Kennedy expects soon to erect a church building at this place. Reached St. John the Baptist July 3d. found Bro. Lynch at this part of his work. Preached on Sunday, 4th, at 11 o'clock and held conference at 12 o'clock. The work here is doing well. Reached St. Charles at 5 o'clock the same day, preached at night and had a good time.

I preached at Wesley Chapel Sunday night the 11th, and held the quarterly conference Monday night the 12th. There is a great deal of complaint about the finances.

Held the conference at LaHarpe, Wednesday night the 14th. Bro. Royal complains of not getting a support here. I preached for him on Sunday night the 18th; good congregation and a nice time.

Held quarterly conference at Thompson Chapel, on the 23d. Bro. Lewis is at his post. He is gathering the people.

Held Bro. T. Kennedy's conference at 12 o'clock on the 25th, at Algiers, preached and administered the sacrament at 3 o'clock. Bro. Kennedy has made a long needed improvement here, in putting in new seats. I preached at Thompson Chapel the same night, at 7:30 o'clock.

Held the conference at Pleasant Plains Tuesday night, the 27th. Bro. Rose was at his post.

Arrived at Indian Village Saturday, the 31st, after a drive of 35 miles in company with Bro. Levi Johnson. I found very kind people here. Preached at 11 o'clock on Sunday. Talked to the Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock, and preached again at 4:30. 80 or 90 persons were present. Collection, $7.95. This collection is remarkable for the place. I am very favorably impressed with the people of this place. They have a large church building which is unfinished. They have a model church bell. It is a large piece of what was once a circular saw and is rung by striking it with a stick about 4 feet long; the bell is suspended from the bough of an oak tree. As Bro. Johnson struck it I thought within myself, O that some one would donate a bell to these poor people. The membership is 38 full members.

I was with Bro. Albert at Union Chapel. This church is in splendid condition, spiritually and financially.

M. DALE.

Shaw University.

The following amounts have been received for the University: From Granada, by Anna Harwood, $7.25; from Byhalia, by Wm. Payne, $4 40.

The next term will open on Thursday September 16. Everything will be in readiness for a large number of students and the indications are that many new students will be present. All who are intending to be in school during the term should endeavor to be in the first day as the lost of even one day when classes are being formed is very great. For further particulars, or catalogues, address

W. W. HOOPER.

Holly Springs, Miss., Aug. 28, 1880.

Items.

The police arrested a number of colored bootblacks in this city, for no crime charged against them, only that they were noisy, and [illegible] blocked up the sidewalk a little, and the judge fined [illegible] each, which being more than they could pay, they were sent to the workhouse. In this [illegible] paper it is announced that the police arrested a number of boys for bathing in the river and [illegible] exposing themselves in [illegible] of families in the [illegible]. The boys were told [illegible] again and dismissed. [illegible]

German M. E. Church on Sunday, the 29th inst. Rev. D. W. Hayes, pastor of Clark Chapel in this city, preached the anniversary sermon before the Benevolent Societies of Chattanooga on the 15th inst., and dropped in on the educational convention.

The prospect for a full attendance at the Central Tennessee College next term are flattering. The Meharry Medical building will be dedicated about the 13th October. Bishop Wiley is to officiate.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 24.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Sept. 5, 1880.—LOT'S ESCAPE FROM SODOM.
SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 19; 12-26.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Remember Lot's wife."—Luke 17: 32.
TOPIC.—Mercy in Danger.
(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Preliminary.—The test to which the Lord proposed to submit Sodom was applied. The two angels came to that city. Lot, sitting in the gate, saw them approach, and unaware of their celestial character, with the same spirit of hospitality exhibited by his uncle, invited them to his own house. Perhaps as a test of Lot, they at first declined the invitation, saying that they would remain in the streets, which, in such a warm and dry climate, they safely could do. But Lot, fearful, perhaps, of the indignity to which they might be subjected, "pressed upon them greatly," and they became his guests.

They informed him that they were messengers of the Lord sent there to destroy the city. There was no "righteous" man within it, save Lot. For Lot's sake all that in any way belonged to him also should be spared. "Lot went out and spoke unto his sons in law." To them he seemed as one that mocked. They turned with impatience from this foolish old man, with his superstitious terrors, once more to their slumbers. The warning of words was of no avail. He lingered even after the angels had hastened his departure. And, hence, with a gentle compulsion, they took hold of his hand, and led this divided and distracted man and his family out of the city. But Lot outside of Sodom, stripped of all his property, was far better off than he would have been in the midst of it with his possessions all around him.

Three directions were given to the fugitive. The whole plain was included in the edict of destruction, and within its boundaries one was not safe. Looking back, too, the sight that the fugitives would have seen would have been so appalling that their steps would have been arrested. Their feet would have been rooted to the spot—Lot's in anguish for the loss of his possessions, his wife's, in pangs at the loss of their home, and his daughters' in agony at the thought of their perishing betrothed husbands. He was to leave the whole of that region which he so covetously had desired, and for the possession of which so conspicuously he had shown his selfishness! He feared his inability to reach the mountain before it should overtake him. Up to the time of their annihilation, their inhabitants "did eat, they drank, they bought, they sold, they builded." Luke 17: 28. They had no conception of the fate that was so near. Perhaps the sons in law of Lot, seeing so fair a morn, were still more confirmed in the folly that their father in law exhibited the night before. But the scene soon changed. There was a sudden gloom, such as overshadowed Herculaneum and Pompeii, and then as sudden a destruction. That morning Abraham, anxious for the fate of the cities for which he had interceded, rose early, and looked toward Sodom and Gomorrah, "and lo, the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace." In a moment the cities were hidden from view, and never were seen again. Lot's wife looked back. She disobeyed the warning injunction. It can never be known whether she was paralyzed with what she beheld, or whether the storm was so close upon the fleeing fugitives that she instantly was caught within its advancing lines. The main lesson to be learned from it is, that one should obey God in the most minute particulars, and that one may be almost saved—and still lost! When Christ foretold the destruction of Jerusalem, he told his followers, when that day should come, to flee unto the mountains, not once looking back.

How are You This Spring

my old friend? asked a bright looking man, "Oh! I feel miserable, I'm billous and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." "Why in the world don't you take Kidney-Wort; that's what I take when I am out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles." Kidney-Wort is the great spring medicine; the sure cure for billousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.

MARRIAGES.

At Shady Grove, Texas, July 25, by Rev. A. Campbell, Mr. Richard Spiller to Miss Sarah Fields.

On Saturday, Aug. 14, 1880, at the residence of the bride, Pass Christian, Miss., by Rev. Prince King, Mr. Samuel Lowe to Miss Lula Gaines.

At Forest, Miss., July 29, Rev. Nathan Carr to Miss Alice Ford, Rev. W. R. Walker, officiating.

In Yazoo county, July 12, 1880, Mr. Anderson Clark to Miss Margaret Brown, by Rev. J. Clemons, of Benton, Miss.

Is it possible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., make so many and such marvelous and wonderous cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column.

DEATHS.

Sister Mary Starks died July 26; Bro. George Williams in June; Bro. Thomas McGathan, May 7. All were faithful church members.

W. R. WALKER.

Forest, Miss.

Bro. John Butler died July 24th, 1880. He was a faithful young steward of our church, and died in the full triumph of faith, aged 29 years. He left a loving wife, two children and many relations to mourn his loss.

Bro. Lewis Bibbs died January 29th, 1880, aged 28 years. He was a faithful young local minister of our church. He left a loving wife and a great many relations.

Convent, La.

Distress after eating, the results of Indigestion, will no longer be experienced if a tablespoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator is taken after each meal, and, by persevering in the use of this remedy for a few weeks, a permanent cure will be effected. It is not unpleasant to the taste, does away with sickening medicine or pills; is a mild laxative, but does not nauseate or irritate the stomach, and, unlike any other known medicine, when its use is discontinued, the system is not left constipated or costive. It is very properly called the Regulator—it removes Bilious Secretions. Cleanses the Blood, Strengthens the Kidneys and assists Nature. It takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of all kinds; is no violent drastic medicine; is gentle and harmless, and warranted not to contain a single particle of any mineral substance, but is purely vegetable.

New Books.

We announce all books received from publishers as soon as they come to hand. We will give notices or reviews of each one, after examination as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

INGERSOLL AND INGERSOLLISM. By G. W. Hughey, A. M. St. Louis: Advocate Publishing House.

IS SATURDAY OR SUNDAY THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH? By Rev. Wm. Armstrong. New York: Phillips & Hunt.

BOOK NOTICES.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, 1880. New York: Geo. P. Rowell & Co' Price, $5.

A book of over 1000 pages, containing lists of the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, with a brief description of the towns and cities in which they are published. General advertisers and all desiring accurate statistics in regard to newspapers will find this an excellent book for reference.

THE BIBLE FOR THE YOUNG. By Rev. Geo. A. Cooke. St. Louis: J. H. Chambers & Co. Price, $3.

The precepts and narratives of the Scriptures are presented, with comments in simple language adapted to the young, and with numerous illustrations. The writings of Cobbin, Rev. Mathew Henry, and others, have been edited by Rev. Geo. Crooke, of Philadelphia. The book will greatly assist children to read understandingly the lessons of love and duty, with which the Bible abounds. The work is not intended to supersede but is to be read conjointly with the original text. In this way it may do much good, and it is worthy of a place in the family library.

A Remarkable Circumstance.

Mr. W. E. Sanford, of Holley, N. Y., became afflicted a few years since with a most terrible inflammation in the lower portion of his body. He did all that thought could suggest to remove it, even submitting to a most painful surgical operation. At last, when death was longed for and seemed near, he began (against the wishes of his friends) taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and is to-day a strong man and in perfect health. Any readers who may question this remarkable assertion can address him at Holley, N. Y., and ascertain for themselves.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *Contemporary Review* for August (New York: Geo. Munro) has A Dishonest Nation, on Half Culture in Germany, International Morality, Herbert Spencer's Data of Ethics, The Missing Millions, Belgium, Problem of the Homeric Poems, Rent, River Water Sea Water and Rock Salt, etc.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for August (New York: Geo. Munro) has An Englishman's Protest, by Cardinal Manning; Peasant Proprietors; Fiction—Fair and Foul; Creed of the Early Christians, Iceland, The Future of China, Political Optimism, Our National Art Collections, The Land Owners' Panic, etc.

—The *International Review* for September, 1880, is given a permanent value by the articles upon "Money," by Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford University; "The Myth of the Virgin in Painting and Sculpture," by D. G. Hubbard; "George Whitefield," by William Myall; "Lamennais," by Auguste Langel; "Henry Timrod," by Henry Austin; "The Presidential Election," by Hon. John Jay.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending August 21st and 28th contain: Recent and Future Arctic Voyages, and Thomas Chatterton, Quarterly; On the Sources of German Discontent, Contemporary; A New Study of Tennyson, Cornhill; The Strange Story of Kitty Oanham, Temple Bar; Climbing Plants, Popular Science Review; Country Life in Portugal, Blackwood; Street Nuisances, Saturday Review; About Oats, Queen; Nature's Hygiene, Nature; and for fiction, "Harry Martin's Wife," "Bush Life in Queensland," and "Adam and Eve." For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each the subscription price ($8) is low. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—*Andrews' Bazar* for September is, if possible, better than ever. Its illustrations and explanations of the coming Fall styles are excellent. Another feature of this paper is, that perplexing questions about making over old dresses receive attention. The article on "Home Dressmaking" alone will save many times the single dollar, the subscription price of this journal. Mothers will find in this number valuable suggestions about children's garments. In "Fashion Chit-Chat" will be found many points of interest. "Nathalie Rey," by Catlin, is by far the best serial yet published in The Bazar, and will be read with deep interest by all. In a pungent editorial the subject of divorce is ably commented on. The Supplement contains announcements which show, to say the least, a spirit of journalistic enterprise on the part of the Publisher. We would advise our lady readers who are unacquainted with Andrews' Bazar, to send ten cents for the September number to W. R. Andrews, Publisher, Tribune Building, New York.

—The September number of the *North American Review* contains seven articles. The first, by M. Charney, on The Ruins of Central America, illustrated from photographs. An expedition under the auspices of the American and French governments, of which M. Charnay is in charge, is now operating in Central America, and the explorations are likely to create an interest more profound, and to be attended with more valuable archæological results, even than came from the researches of Champollion in Egypt. They promise a new chapter in American history that shall establish the origin of the remarkable race of which nothing but splendid ruins were left when Columbus discovered the new world. The Perpetuity of Chinese Institutions, is from the pen of S. Wells Williams, who has been a resident in China for many years, and is thoroughly conversant with the language, institutions, and social conditions which he discusses. Gen. John W. Clampitt, the surviving member of Mrs. Surratt's counsel, writes upon The Trial of Mrs. Surratt. The author believes that Mrs. Surratt was innocent of the crime for which she suffered death. The Personality of God is by W. T. Harris. R. B. Forbes gives valuable suggestions in reference to Steamboat Disasters. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale has a pen paper on Insincerity in the Pulpit, that will hardly fail to draw some protests from his fellow clergymen. The number closes with a review of several recent works on the Brain and Nerves, by Dr. George M. Beard.

Prof. James A. Sewell, A. M. M. D.

OF MEDICAL FACULTY LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC, states: "I have found Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator particularly useful in advanced stages of Consumption, Weakness, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Afflictions. In pregnant women it has been retained while every other article of food was rejected. I can recommend it as convenient, palatable, and easy of digestion. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

The most comfortable boot in town is that with Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

LEMONS

AS A MEDICINE.

THEIR WONDERFUL EFFECTS ON THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is a pleasant drink. Regulates the Liver, Stomach and Bowels in a natural, healthy way without any of the sickening, Griping and other disagreeable effects of PILLS. In using Lemon Elixir you do not acquire a habit of constipation that requires its continued use. It positively cures Constipation and Liver Disease, Indigestion, all Headaches, Chills, Malarial or Billious Fevers, Foul Stomach, Sallow Complexion, Pimples and Blotches of the Skin, Diseases of the Kidneys, Pain in the Back, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Impure Blood and all other diseases caused by a Torpid or diseased Liver, Malaria, etc.

It is an established fact that the fresh Juice of Lemons, when properly combined with other vegetable, Liver Tonics and Cathartics, produces the most desirable and lasting effects upon the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Nervous System. Such is Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, and such is its effects, as safe for a child as for a grown person as per directions.

To show you its great popularity at home, I refer you to the following Prominent citizens of St. Louis who use Lemon Elixir regularly, personally in their families.

Judge John P. Hudgens, 102 N. Fourth St.
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Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.
T. P. Grastey, Law office, 1107 Clarke avenue.
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And thousands of others too numerous to insert their names.

Sold by all druggists. 50 cents 1-2 pt. bottle. Dose. one to two spoonfulls.
Prepared by H. MOZLEY, M. D., St. Louis, Mo. 16 52t 1fr

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A CHEMICAL MARVEL.

Though a thousand leagues away
Seltzer's Tonic fountain foams,
We can drink the same to day,
In our far-off Western homes.
Thanks to chemistry Spell—
In an instant—presto! pass!
Fresh as from the living well
Seltzer bubbles in the glass!
TARRANT'S PURE APERIENT
Gives the rare elixir birth,
Healthful as the fluid sent
Flashing from the breast of Earth.
Time and distance what are they?
When Art thus can reproduce
Springs a thousand leagues away,
For the sick man's instant use!
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Conference Notices.

Houston, Texas, District.
FOURTH QUARTER.

Galveston, St. Paul, Sept. 3-5; Galveston, Tabernacle, Sept. 4-5; Houston, Trinity, Sept. 10-12; Houston, Mt. Vernon, Sept. 11-12; Oyster Creek, Sept. 18-19; Columbia, Sept. 19-20; Matagorda, Sept. 23; Chances Prairie, Sept. 25-26; Houston, St. James, Oct. 1-3; Houston Circuit, Oct. 3; Harrisburg, Oct. 9-10; Lynchburg, Oct. 10; Frost Chapel and Pittsville, Oct. 16-17; Richmond, Oct. 23-24; Stafford, Oct. 30-31; Oak Hill, Nov. 6-7; Hockley, Nov. 13-14; Sandy Center, Nov. 20-21; Spring, Nov. 27-28.

We hope that each preacher in charge will see that the trustees have their report prepared for the Quarterly Conference, as the Discipline directs.

The District Conference will convene at Richmond, Oct. 21, at 9 o'clock a. m. The programme of literary exercises is a follows: "Distinction between Soul and Body," T. Edwards; "Family Worship, Its Necessity and How to Conduct It," P. Douglass; "The Necessity of Education in our Church Work," O. Watrous; "The District Steward," R. Smith; "How to Increase our Sunday-schools," W. A. Stewart; "The Duty of the Preacher to his People," F. Norwood; "The True Scape-goat," D. Gage; "The Work of the Class Leader," W. Thomas; "Conscience," R. Williams; "Difference between Forgiveness and Regeneration," A. C. Culbreeth; "The Effect of Secular Societies upon the Christian Minister," J. K. Loggins; "Christian Honesty," B. F. Williams and E. Roscoe; written exercises upon Matt. 20: 21, J. Armstead; Zach. 4: 10, W. Childs; Luke 15: 25, W. E. Smith; 1 Job, 3: 2, S. Kelley; Matt. 22: 14, A. Harris.

L. P. CUSHMAN, P. E.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

M. E. Brower, President.
Cyrus Kirk, Vice-President.
A. A. Golce, Secretary.
F. Lopez, Treasurer.
John A. Smith, Grand Marshal.
Jos. Moore, Chairman Male Stewards' Board.
George D. Gaddis, Undertaker.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.
Dennie Braize, Chairman Sick Committee.
Ben Hale, Chairman Stewards.
Sarah Patterson, Lady President.
Fannie Thompson, Lady Vice President.
Lucinda Pascall, Chairman of Female Stewards' Board.
Matilda Glover, Chairman Sick Committe.
Rev. Robert Hodge, Father. } These are to
Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
Home Committee—Joseph Denpree, chairman; Lemuel Moore; Prince Duncan.
Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
jan17'79-tf.

Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Association.

This Association meets on the fourth Sunday of every month, at 10:30 a. m., at Union Son Relief Hall, No. 129 Perdido street.

Magee E. Brower, President
Joe Vallentine, Vice-President.
Wm. James, Treasurer.
B. D. Smith, Grand Marshal.
O. E. Powell, Chairman Finance.
Sam Bell, Chaplain.
O. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary.
Thos. G. Jefferson, Finance Secretary.
G. D. Gaddis, Undertaker upper district.
A. P. Boyer, Undertaker lower district.
J. H. Coker, Physician.

This Association pledges relief to its members and a decent burial at their death, and as an incorporated body to carry out its laws and rules.

Entrance fee, $2.50. Monthly dues, 25 cents.

Anything you want, less than usual prices. O'Hara & Lingle, 1507 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. BARGAIN BUYERS. 34-4t

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35 tf

Episcopal Visitation---Fall Conferences, 1880.

Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishop.*
Alabama	Hanceville	Dec. 2	Foster
Austin	Dallas	Nov. 18	Haven
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Huntington	Nov. 25	Foster
Georgia	Martin's Chapel	Nov. 11	Foster
Holston	Greenville	Oct. 20	Haven
Kentucky	Hardensburg	Oct. 6	Haven
Southern Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
Tennessee	McMinnville	Nov. 18	Foster
Texas	Houston	Dec. 8	Haven
West Texas	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

By order of the Bishops,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS. Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29, 1880.

First Grand Excursion and Camp Meeting,

Will be given under the auspices of
THOMPSON CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH,
—TO—
BAY ST. LOUIS, on Monday, Sept. 13, 1880,
For the benefit of their Relief Fund.

The Committee of Arrangements are: P. F. Roberson, chairman; Rev. J. W. Lewis, pastor; P. Cambe, P. P. Roberson, F. Lange and Jas. N. Vineyard, of Thompson Chapel; Wm. Matthews and John Mathews of Clinton Street, Carrollton, and John Gales of Plum Street, Carrollton. Jno. Perry, treasurer; F. D. Bowers, secretary, Thompson Chapel.

A great many speakers will be present, among whom are Revs. E. Williams, S. Duncan, S. Priestley, P. King, H. A. Ruffin, J. H. Brown, Charles Brown, H. Hill, John Brown and Marcus Dale.

The Committee will spare no pains in making this the best excursion of the season. We invite all well-wishers of the Church. Our tickets are cheap at $1; children, half price.

Conductors—J. S. Brooks and J. T. Noel. 35 3t

A Valuable Book

Offered to Yearly Subscribers of the SOUTHWESTERN for 1880,

AT A REDUCED RATE.

Home and Health and Home Economics,

A Cyclopædia of Facts and Hints for all Departments of Home Life, Health, and Domestic Economy.

—BY—
C. H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D.,
—AND—
W. H. DE PUY, A. M., D. D.

The above-named book, a 12mo., 352 pages, bound in cloth, we offer to each yearly subscriber of the SOUTHWESTERN who may send us $2.50 cash—$2 for the paper, and 50 CENTS for the book. It treats of everything necessary to make a happy, elegant, healthful Christian home. The purpose is to take the average Methodist home, where the parents earnestly desire the improvement, refinement, health, and spirituality of their children, and put within the reach of such a family the means necessary to secure these ends by a fair application of the principles laid down, and of the suggestions offered. The subjoined title and table of contents will show its scope. It has been prepared by a careful consultation of the highest authorities on the many themes treated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
Suggestions to Children.
Members of the Family.
Servants in the Family.
Hints to Employers.
Mistress in the Family.
Superiors and Inferiors.
Training Children for Given Ends.
Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
How to Profit by Habit.
Hints and Helps in Conversation.
Good Manners.
Table Manners.
Church Manners.
Introductions—How to Give Them.
Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
Visits and Calls.
Hosts and Guests.
Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
Important Rules of Conduct.
Politeness.
Amusements—Their Importance.
Home Entertainment.
How and What to Read.
Health at Home.
Choosing a Physician.
Prevention of Disease.
The Blood—Its Relation to Life and Health.
Food and Health.
Hints About Healthful Eating.
Food for the Sick.
Water—Its Relation to Health.
Ice-Water and Health.
Summer Beverages.
Tea, Coffee, and Health.
The Air We Breathe.
Disinfectants—How to Prepare and Use them.
Sunlight and Health.
Care of the Eyes.
Care of the Ear.
Care of the Nose—Smelling.
Care of the Teeth.
Care of the Hair.
Care of the Feet.
Care of the Skin.
Bathing and Health.
Sleep and Health.
Clothing and Health.
Tight-Lacing and Health—Important Testimony.
Exercise and Health.
Crying, Laughing, and Singing.
Occupations and Health—Vital Statistics.
Dwellings and Health.
School-Rooms and Health.
Care of Children.
The Sick-Room and Health.
Alcohol and Health.
Tobacco and Health.
Opium-Eating and Health.
Climate and Health.
Temperament and Health.
Precautions and Health.
Antidotes for Poisons—Hydrophobia.
Antidotes for Poisons—Snake-Bites and Insects.
Antidotes for Poisons—Miscellaneous.
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Emergencies—Drowning.
Emergencies—Fractures.
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Brief Cures for Various Diseases.
Miscellaneous Health Notes.
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The Editors, CHAPLAIN M'CABE and PROFESSORS O'KANE and SWEENEY, are widely known. A book which is the joint production of these champions of the heart forms of congregational singing will be of service beyond furnishing a treasury of song. "JOY TO THE WORLD" contains 128 pages, furnishing 139 Tunes in full, and 238 Hymns and Songs. The Tunes comprise a desirable variety, new and old, and of the Hymns and Songs about 125 are those which have been and will be used in the Christian service.

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BOARD (the usual style of Sunday-school Singing-books), 25 cents per copy; $2.50 per dozen; $20 per hundred.
PAPER, 20 cents per copy; $2 per dozen; $16 per hundred.

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New Orleans University

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Next Session Opens Monday, Sept. 20.

Expenses are moderate, not exceeding $10 per month.

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Those rooming in the buildings are expected to furnish one pillow and blanket.

Next Session begins Sept. 28, 1880, and Continues Nine Months.

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35 19t MARSHALL, TEXAS.

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will be formed to give instruction in the best methods of teaching different subjects. Special attention is given to the preparation for country examinations.

Board and Washing, $1.50 per Week;

Or, if preferred, Washing and First-Class Board at $10 per Month.

Students coming to this place are required to bring a blanket, two sheets and one pillow, and those failing to do so will be required to send for them or purchase them at Rodney.

The sum of 50 cents per month will be collected from each student on account of fire-wood and room furniture.

Next Session will Begin Sept. 5, 1880.

Should those who intend coming through Vicksburg write me in time to that effect, I will send them a certificate in order that they may obtain passage on the packets at reduced rates.

For further particulars address

REV. H. R. REVELS, D. D.,
RODNEY, MISS.
26 19t

Central Tennessee College.

This Institution is located in Nashville. Buildings large and well adapted to school purposes. 335 students enrolled last year.

Next Session begins Monday, Sept. 6, 1880.

Normal, Academic, Collegiate and Theological departments open at the beginning of the session.

Total Expenses from $7 to $9.50 per month.

The Law and Medical Departments will open Monday, October 4, 1880. Tuition $30 per session; board, etc., same as in other departments. The school admits both sexes, and though specially designed for colored students, admits all.

For further information, or catalogues, address the President.

Rev. J. BRADEN, Nashville, Tenn.
28 tf

Walden Seminary.

The fall term of Walden Seminary, Little Rock Ark., will open Sept. 20, 1880.

Terms: Tuition $1 per month: theological student's tuition, free; lessons on piano and organ can be taken at low rates; board in private families, $7 to $10 per month.

Those who work can find places to work for board.

All are urged to begin the first day of the term.

32 8t H. M. PERKINS, Principal.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Session begins Sept. 3, 1880. Can give unequaled testimonials from the first teachers and professors in the South as to the thoroughness and high standard of instruction. Music and Art specialties. A Cooking School will be opened every term. Address the Principal.

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This is one of the oldest Boarding Schools for Boys and Young Men in Va. Its sessions are divided into two terms, beginning respectively Oct. 1st and Feb. 14th.

For catalogues, etc., address the Principal.
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E. HEATH,
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Young Folks' Corner.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

It might have been that the sky was green,
And the grasses serenely blue;
It might have been that grapes on thorns,
And figs on thistles grew;
It might have been that rainbows before the
Shower came;
It might have been that lambs were fierce,
And bears and tigers tame;
It might have been that cold would melt,
And summer heat would freeze;
It might have been that ships at sea would
Sail against the breeze—
And there may be worlds unknown, dear,
Where we would find the change
From all that we have seen or heard, to
Others just as strange—
But it never could be wise, dear, in haste to
Act or speak;
It could never be noble to harm the poor
And weak;
It never could be kind, dear, to give a need-
Less pain;
It never could be honest, dear, to sin for
Greed of gain;
And there would not be a world, dear, while
God is true above,
Where right and wrong were governed by
Any law but love.

—*Kate Lawrence, in August Wide Awake.*

Charlie's Chickens.

Charlie lived in a brown house on a high hill in a pretty little village.

He was a white-haired, blue-eyed little fellow, as full of business and ideas as he well could be.

His mother thought that it was healthy for little boys to play in the dirt; so any pleasant morning, if you had lived in that neighborhood, you might have seen a little shovel digging in the dirt, worked by something hidden under a very broad-brimmed straw hat.

It was in the Spring-time. Charlie's papa had been planting his garden, and Charlie had been a very troublesome little helper in the work till his papa had given him a little corner and told him that he might have that for his garden.

Charlie was very anxious to know what he should "raise" in his garden, but could not seem to decide upon any one of the many things [illegible] to him.

One morning before papa went to work he established old Brownie and Speckle, each with a family of the downiest little chickens you ever saw, in a sunny corner of the yard.

Charlie was, of course, on hand to help in settling the two families, and he asked papa a great many questions about the chickens.

"Will those little mites of chickens grow to be great big hen biddies, papa?"

"Yes."

"Just like old Speckle and Brownie?"

"Yes."

"And lay eggs, papa?"

"Yes."

"Can anybody make little chickens grow?"

"Yes," replied papa, not thinking what Charlie meant by his question.

Charlie stood for some time looking thoughtful, and then said, "Well, papa, I guess I'll raise hens in my garden. May I?"

[illegible] Charlie's surprise, papa laughed long and heartily, before he answered him, but as he didn't say "No," Charlie didn't care.

[illegible] into the house to get his [illegible], and when he came [illegible] was gone.

[illegible] worked busily for some time [illegible] he had his basket well [illegible] feathers; then he took [illegible] shovel and went to his [illegible].

[illegible] here for a long [illegible] and forth, dig[illegible] himself. [illegible] the window [illegible] little boy so [illegible] the house [illegible] stairs to find [illegible] as soon as [illegible] "will you [illegible] Why, [illegible]

Lost Friends.

NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother-in-law, John R. Grimes. His mother's name was Hettie Grimes and his sisters, Mary and Rachel Grimes. Address me at Houston, Texas.

TENOLA EDWARDS.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my kin people whom I left near Hampton, Va. Mother's name was Louisa Wallis; father's, Jacob Wallis, Sr; sisters', Mary, Martha, Betsy and Hannah Wallis; brothers', Ned and Jacob Wallis, Jr. Mother's mother was named Mollie, and father's father was named Ned Johnson. Our owner's name was Tom Parker. At his death he willed us to Mrs. Beck Smith who was some kin to him. Please address me at San Felipe, Texas, in care of Prof. W. H. Jackson.

HANNAH BUTLER.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my relatives whom I left in Clarkville, Red River Co., Texas—my uncle Benjamin and aunt Phillis. They had eight children, seven daughters and one son, viz: Overton, Mary, Sallie Ann, Martha, Francis, Dianna, Clarice, and Rachel. They all belonged to Mark Cordell and I to Robert Seward. After Mr. Seward's death I was brought to Oxford, Miss., in the year 1852. Have never heard from them since. After I came to Mississippi was given to Mr. Seward's sister, whose name was Ferguson, and have ever since gone by that name. Address me at Oxford, Lafayette Co., Miss.

CAESER FERGUSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father-in-law, Robert Kirkingdoll, whom I left in Calvert, Robertson Co., Texas, in 1876. His wife's name is Eliza. He had a deaf and dumb and one-legged boy named Johnny. He lived on Main street when I left. I got two letters from him in 1878, when Rev. A. R. Norris was pastor, and have written several letters to him during Rev. J. W. Robinson's pastorate, and Bro. R. says he heard that he lived three miles from town. His daughters Emily and Amelia would like to hear from him. Emily is my wife. Address me at San Felipe, Texas.

PROF. W. H. JACKSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to make inquiries for our friends that we have lost sight of. The last I heard from an aunt of mine was some thirteen years ago, and then I heard that she was in Noxubee Co., Miss. Her name is Lila Jeans. She used to belong to Mr. Perry Jeans, in Lawrence Co., S C; then to his widow, Mrs. Annie Jeans; and her son, Tom Jeans, brought my aunt to Mississippi some twenty-three years ago. My aunt's mother's name was Clara—she used to belong to Mr. Perry Jeans too. The names of my aunt's sisters—those that I know—were Charlotte, that is my mother; Nancy and Harriet. My aunt's husband's name was Bill Barnes. His former owner was Mr. Dick Barnes, of Lawrence Co., S. C. Address me at Pickens, Miss.

MELISSA WILSON.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my wife and children, whom I left in Claiborne Co., Miss, 17½ miles from Port Gibson. We used to belong to Dr. Foster in 1863. Me and my wife parted about seven years before the war, but we still lived on the same place. I was sent from there to Morgan's Salt Works and I stayed there five months. I was carried there by a Mr. William Cheeks. After that I came to State Line, Miss. I had 7 children, 3 dead and 4 living the last time I saw them. I will give the names of my living children—Delphia, David, Caroline and Louisa. My wife was named Eliza Foster. I am a minister of the Baptist church. If any one knows anything of them please address me at State Line, Miss.

REV. BENJAMIN FOSTER.

Spring Torpor.

One effect of living in our close [illegible] heated houses through the [illegible] is to [illegible] persons out of [illegible] has no opportunity [illegible] the poisonous humors [illegible]. Consequently the [illegible] and kidneys are in[illegible] constipa[illegible] Kidney-[illegible] all these [illegible] them to re[illegible] health and [illegible]

entire country, in concluding a speech delivered by him at a banquet in September 1865, in the city of Baltimore: "Let the North forget the South has been burdened with slavery, and let the South recollect that a Mason and Dixon's line is no longer a boundary of interest or prejudice. And let the churches whose highest duty is to inculcate charity and good-will among men, forget that there is a North or South, but worship in fellowship as they worship one God."—*Richmond Advocate.*

How to get sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

PREVENT

Yellow Fever

It has been well proved that prevention is better than cure. A very simple and effective preventive for Yellow Fever and other fevers has been found in BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. They were used during the last season in New Orleans very successfully, the common method of using them was to apply them over the stomach, changing them every week. They are one OF THE MOST ACTIVE ANTISEPTICS and seem to destroy the poison. One reason why they are of special value is that they stimulate the digestion and thus enable the system to overcome the influence of the malarial poison. They are a cheap and almost certain preventative. Ask your physician about them. Benson's Capcine Plasters are a sure preventative and cure for chills and fever if worn as above. Price 25 cents.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect: if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

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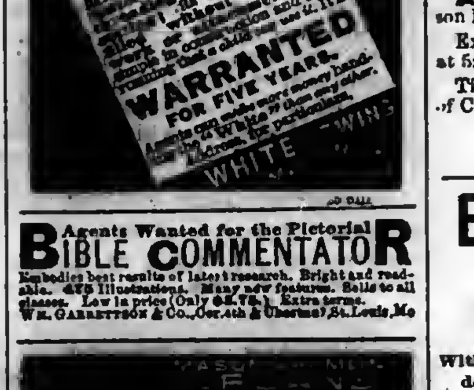

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UNREST.

BY JOHN C. MALOTT.

Dark, [illegible] clouds are overhead,
The [illegible] is cold and bare;
The [illegible] forth a solemn dirge,
As [illegible] deep despair.

And all the brightness of the sun
Is hid from mortal view;
[illegible] refuse to part,
And [illegible] sunlight through.

[illegible] emblem of my life—
[illegible] below—
[illegible] Azrael came and bore away
The hearts I cherished so.

[illegible] heart! some day the clouds
[illegible] part and let me in,
[illegible] then I'll lay aside my fears,
[illegible] from grief and sin.

[illegible] dark or bright,
[illegible] best,
[illegible] to wait
For [illegible] rest.

For the Southwestern.

The Chattanooga Convention.

BY D. W. HAYS.

On the 14th inst. the writer went to Chattanooga and was the guest [illegible] Mr. Burton Moore, an enterprising [illegible] of our church. The [illegible] visit was to fill an en[illegible] of several weeks standing [illegible] annual sermon [illegible] Home Mission [illegible] Sabbath. [illegible] had been [illegible] one. [illegible] this organi[illegible] a quiet, unos[illegible] work [illegible] the edu[illegible] near at [illegible] The [illegible] improved by [illegible] of visits to [illegible], and by [illegible] stroll, noting [illegible] concerning [illegible] just a line or [illegible] At [illegible] the [illegible] I was comfort[illegible] Pine Street [illegible] rather sur[illegible] a dozen [illegible] half as [illegible] myself, [illegible] that [illegible] that the meeting may speedily, as one of the Bishops expressed the wish in his correspondence, fire the Southern heart on the subject of education. The presence of Dr. Rust, though unexpected, proved a blessing. He showed by his apt suggestions, and by his judicious counsel, which gave character and shape to the resolutions adopted, how thoroughly he had comprehended the educational problem in all its bearings upon the Southern people. The Doctor is wide awake, and I believe that if a sufficient amount of funds can be placed at his disposal during the present and each succeeding year, astonishing results will be achieved, and all the people concerned will have an occasion for rejoicing. Dr. Fuller gave expression to some practical thoughts which, if rightly applied, would prevent a foolish waste of means and energies and augment the power of the church in this country an hundredfold. Every one present seemed to pay great deference to the opinions of the above mentioned General Conference officers. As we were not among the "invited" I did not feel at liberty to take any active part in the deliberations of the body, although requested to do so. I was treated with marked courtesy and was called upon by the chairman to address the convention which I reluctantly consented to do. A ten minutes talk was the result. At its close I felt relieved though I am not certain the audience felt that they had been made wiser by the effort. I have not given the details, as they may be found elsewhere, as reported by the secretary.

Now that the General Conference has taken the white educational work in the South, under its fostering care, and a convention in its interest has been held, let a grand advance be made in the collection for the Freedmen's Aid Society, North, East, South, and West. I have heard it from the lips of several preachers that they dare not, owing to the existing prejudices, mention this important enterprise to their people along with the other benevolent collections ordered by the General Conference. I close with the statement that those professors, who allow themselves to remain under the sway of such low, mean, unreasonable prejudices and those preachers who for fear of offending them prove recreant to their vows, are both a standing dishonor to Methodism, and if we fail this year to raise the one hundred thousand dollars asked for, much of the blame will be justly charged to their account. But forgetting the things that are behind, let us go forward like a noble band of brothers, marching under the Look-up-Legion's motto:

"Look up and not down;
Look forward and not back;
Look out and not in;
Lend a hand."

For the Southwestern.

Power of Christianity.

BY GEO. W. WELLS.

When the fullness of time had come Israel's cup was trembling to run over. And after years of earnest expectation of a better and [illegible] soul stirring and transforming religion; and when the absurdities of the origin of Paganism had been exposed, and when the philosophers and teachers of the times began to discredit the authority of Paganism, and when the minds of the [illegible] people were eager to throw off their superstitious thraldom; then it was that Bethlehem's [illegible] Wonderful event! [illegible] wonderful when the an[illegible] break on the ear of [illegible] Glory to God in [illegible] and on earth peace, [illegible] toward man. In evil [illegible] unseen good, so in [illegible] saddest calamity that [illegible] Calvary's brow, was [illegible] star of the world's [illegible] 's victim had as[illegible] region in a [illegible] with [illegible] the my[illegible] and the [illegible] earth, [illegible] then [illegible] to ad[illegible] world [illegible] and [illegible] the dep[illegible] nor in myths, legends, obscure liturgies, and confused traditions. The statements recorded in the New Testament concerning its rise and progress belong to the realm of actual history. They relate to persons, acts, events, and institutions. They bar out all theories which seek the origin of Christianity in natural forces, and the spirit of an age, and which make it the result of race, climate, epoch, the fusion of older elements, and the development of certain tendencies toward a new time civilization. It began in an age which violently opposed it. Against no other religion was such a battle waged." Yet amid this tempest of opposition something was propelling their magnanimous souls to expend their energy in furnishing the good of the race. Nor can the zeal of the disciples, in propagating this doctrine, be explained except by the phrase, divinely inspired men.

Before the ascension of Constantine, the first Christian emperor, Christianity suffered and bled, and its sun seemed waning in the presence of the darkness of Paganism, whose darkness its transcendent brightness was soon to dispel, by purifying both body and soul, and by elevating the aspirations of the race. But when its internal fires have been kindled neither fire, nor sword, nor the brutal scenes of the amphitheatre can extinguish.

In the multiplicity of mythologies hero worship supplanted that of Olympian divinities. And here we pause and ask how was it the religion of Rome became Christian? How was it that Jove was discrowned, the Pagan heaven emptied of its divinities, and Olympus left to the solitude of its snows? The answer is to be found in the wonderful, the irresistible Divine power of Christianity, which first turned a Pagan emperor into a Christian and reached the hearts of all the people. It was Divinity itself that was the triumph for Christianity, and established itself in the palace of the Caesars. Grecian religion was not like Christianity, the solace of misery, the wealth of the poor, the future of the dying.

Christianity gives a hope, a glorious hope of another life. It is not mythical, it is real; that alone of all the world's systems holds faithful to the promises which it gives. Christianity is more than a system of virtues and morality; though there is hardly a precept it contains, the like of which cannot be found in the ethical writings of Greece, China, India, and Persia; the faultlessness and completeness of its teaching give it a position separate, and are among the strongest internal evidences of its divine origin. It is distinguished from the ethical systems of other teachers by its positiveness. Others say, "Thou shalt not;" the author of Christianity says, "Thou shalt." They forbid and prohibit; He commands. They prescribe abstinence from evil; He a constant approach to perfection. Christianity enjoins the unresting activity of all the powers and faculties in pursuit of the highest ends of which Christianity consists; but in morality, how is it superior to philosophy, Buddhism, and reason, and what piety could we truly feel if our principal end was that of stifling all the emotions of the heart? The stoics knew almost, if not quite as much as ourselves of austere self-denials; but that which is due Christianity alone is the enthusiasm which weds it with all the affections of the soul—the power of living and sympathizing. It is the most indulgent worship which best favors the flight of our spirits toward heaven. What means the parable of the Prodigal Son, if not that true love of God is preferred even above most exact fulfillment of duty? Did not the Savior tell the Magdalene much should be pardoned for the greatness of her love? "Obedience is better than sacrifice." The Prodigal quitted his paternal roof; his brother remained beneath it; he had plunged into all the pleasures of the world; his brother had never for an instant broke the regularity of domestic life; but the wanderer returned, all tears, and his beloved father received him with rejoicing! Ah! doubtless among the mysteries of mature love, inexplicable enigma, is all that is left us of our heavenly heritage. "God is love." Is not the author of Christianity [illegible] made tangible? How numerous and glorious are the privileges of our present Christian worship [illegible] in contrast with those of former [illegible]; now we worship in ele[illegible]; then they worshipped in the mountains, deep ravines, and catacombs; now we are permitted to behold peaceful and glorious death-bed scenes, then the votaries of the doctrine of the Savior beheld the last expiring moments of innocent maidens, men and boys on the arena of the Roman amphitheatre, torn asunder by beasts for the amusement of a vulgar assembly. Now Christian temples dot the land; Christian institutions as numerous in which thousands of youths are being educated are sending forth holy influences through their disciples. Through them the adherents of Christianity are becoming deeper cultured and more austere in morals.

The pulpits of all creeds are occupied by men to a large extent profoundly cultured, men too not urged on by base ambition for the social distinction the profession naturally gives, nor for the "Fishes and Loaves," but by men who work for the love of God, for the love of purity, and for the love of humanity. Christianity is of incalculable benefit to the world, it is the source of our present civilization, and the sun of all intellectual advancement. It is the only system that contains the true secret that can direct our pilgrimage on earth.

Oh, let us cling to Christianity! Let us revere our profession! Let us trust in its promises! Love it as the last link betwixt child and parent; betwixt life and death.

For the Southwestern.

From the Falls of the Ohio.

BY REV. W. H. ONGLEY.

Louisville has long been known as the metropolis of Kentucky and as situated at the Falls of the Ohio. But for its fogies, like those of its class in *ante bellum* times, slaveocrats as they were, it might have been one of the first-class cities of the nation. The beautiful plateau upon which to build, east, west and south, makes it one of the best and facilities for drainage, the easiest of any we know of; and its advantages for manufacturing sites is not excelled. Its position, too, to "God's country," by its railroads and water navigation, reaching to the northwest and stretching eastward, as well as straight to the north star, the lakes and Canada, makes its location central, for everything that hath life in it—and, solid as the North, it is full of animation in intelligence, moral, religious, commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests. But as Louisville was "sold under sin"—the great sin of slavery, everything it touched retarded progress; and its baleful influence affects it still, too many of its people evidencing madness at the losses they have sustained of their property in man. The late census goes to show the difference in growth of cities north and their material wealth of thrift and enterprise; so that Cincinnati, a little over one hundred miles up the river, sneered at as a Yankee rival, despite its environment of hills and no water power, at the rate it is increasing its population and gaining power as a central point north for the south to reach, will, by another decade, double up on Louisville; unless, as is hopeful, capitalists around the Falls of the Ohio bestir themselves and attract others there to develop its water power and manufacturing interests. Louisville ought to be made one of the best commercial points to the South, and it may possibly become so, when in the not distant future the river here with two more ponderous bridges—one from New Albany and another from Jeffersonville, beside the now over-crowded railroad bridge, which is somewhat of a go-between; then, too, the great competing Cincinnati Southern may be equally met.

With the above, vast changes must take place in the social and religious status of the South—the prejudices of her people must give way before the march of progress. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad, with its cheap rates, will introduce new traffickers and sight-seers, who will bring in time new settlers, capital and enterprise, for the latter will push with its horns to development of material resources. These, as already intimated, will influence the other great iron arteries which will become immense factors in the grand leveling process going on. He, who created of one blood all people to dwell on the earth, no matter of what color, these have come to develop the great American nation and dwell unmolested, and they will *Vox populi 'vox dei!'* The solid South will finally learn the lesson.

In Louisville, our church is still having a struggle against "the powers that be." Starting with a loyal few, in a small way, at the close of the late war, we have had to fight for every inch of ground we now possess, against great odds; but we now have two prosperous churches, known as Trinity and Wesley; three colored churches, Jackson street, Loyd street and Coke chapels; and three flourishing German—all of the mother Methodist Episcopal Church. Still it is urged, we have no business there, there is no call for us in that city, hence "fighting without and fears within," harass and perplex, where least they should be expected. But the Lord has been on our side, and aggressive Methodism has been and will be blessed. There is a determination to live down all opposition and go on and prosper.

The churches named are pretty nearly out of debt, and aggregate in value, $125,000; so that we are evidently located to stay. May the Spirit be poured out in rich effusion upon them all, and the prejudices of the M. E. Church South, as well as the people come under its melting, regenerating influence.

Across the river, in New Albany, the "old church" is in a very flourishing condition. The holy shekinah seems to rest upon our eight organizations, which includes the German and colored M. E. churches. Hundreds, converted the past year or two, are now in the enjoyment of religion and active members of the different churches. Holiness of heart is being groaned after and professed by very many of them.

At Jeffersonville, Wall street M. E. Church, with over 400 members, under the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Tevis, is in the lead; Port Fulton, a suburb, follows; the newly-built German M. E. Church is also very prosperous, a power among the Germans, under that veteran leader, Rev. J. S. Barth; last, not least, our Wesley Chapel, colored, Dr. Bryan pastor, is more prosperous than ever before. The doctor has been holding a camp meeting in the suburbs for over two weeks, including three Sabbaths, ending with the 22d of August, with good success. He was able to raise about $300 by the means, and so clear off the debt on their church property, and overcome the prejudices existing hitherto against the people of color in this neighborhood. It was very pleasant to see the brethren and sisters of all colors and denominations sitting together in unity, and listening to the word dispensed by white and colored, the latter predominating. There was but little help from abroad. One, however, Bro. Stein, of Rising Sun (Ind.) charge, known as the "Mississippi cotton-picker," was there and lead in the singing, which was delightful. A great many witnesses for Christ on the ground gave clear and interesting testimony, and much spirituality was manifested, some souls brought into the kingdom and the Lord's name magnified. "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to man."

With all the rest, the reaction here and throughout the North, in favor of Republicanism, is perfectly wonderful: organization is complete and our country's cause, which it was believed the late war had settled, but again so disturbed in the South, has so revived the Union element as to bring out all Christians to duty, and the price of vigilance, on the part of all the good and true, is appreciated more than ever in the history of this country, making a solid North for the sustenance of our common country.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Aug. 26, 1880.

For the Southwestern.

Kansas.

BY D. P. MITCHELL.

The population of Kansas, as shown by the late census, is about one million. This population is from all the States and all the nations of Europe, with a small sprinkling of Chinese. We have whites, negroes, Indians and Mongolians. The population is like the army that came to David at Adullam. The worst element of the South and the "Sharp's rifle" abolitionists of the North formed the base. Then the politician without an office, the lawyer without a client, the doctor without a practice, the preacher without a license or congregation, the merchant without money or goods, the farmer without experience or agricultural implements, herdsmen without a hoof of stock, married men without wives, and married women without husbands, young men who had broken their marital engagements, and young women who had loved too well but unwisely. Add to all these the swarms of helpless freedmen that were shipped in here during the war, and you have the base of the population of Kansas. The Indians, except a few half breeds, are nearly all moved to the territory, and hence make a small factor in society of Kansas. Now with all this mass there were some genuine men and women; men of brains and character, women of virtue and education, lawyers of honor and ability, ministers of fidelity and experience, doctors that were not quacks, and business men of some means and that were honest, with many industrious, virtuous young men and women who know how to plow and do housework, but who were crowded out of the thickly settled portions of the East came to Kansas. Fortunately, the first legislature compiled a school law from the best portions of Massachusetts and Ohio educational statutes and made a better law than either. I think the best of all the States. The result is, we have the largest school fund, the best school houses, and the best class of teachers, of any of the new States, and this old reckless element that reigned here twelve or fifteen years ago, is sinking out of sight, while the educated, the true, and the good, are controlling and regulating both the Church and State. But I must close; your readers do not like long letters. I will speak of the churches in my next.

For the Southwestern.

An Explanation.

Austin, Texas, Aug. 10, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—A letter from Bro. J. W. Robinson, in your issue of the 5th inst., represents me as an obstacle to education in Austin. In support of this most uncharitable charge, he cites my failure to circulate a notice for his collection in aid of Bro. Richardson's school at a time when I was blinded by inflamed eyes.

I will simply state that on two previous occasions I had given out such a notice to my congregation, but each time rainy weather prevented a collection. At the time Bro. Robinson refers to, his notice came too late, and besides it conflicted with another collection which had been arranged for. Had his request been received a week sooner, a notice would have been given which would have ensured a fair collection.

I am sure our people will do all they can for the aforesaid school, but it must be remembered that there are now established in Austin a number of very competent colored teachers who have flourishing schools. Some of these teachers are members of my own church, and it would ill become me (and might injure my usefulness) to attempt the tearing down of the schools, which their hard labor has built up, to make way for others. A friendly and healthful competition would be far better. Bro. Richardson's school can and must take its chances with the others, and we will do the best we can for all in their noble work.

In conclusion, I would remind my young Bro. Robinson that the importance of his calling should keep his zeal from outrunning his discretion.

D. GREGORY.

For the Southwestern.

Good Hope Public School.

DEAR EDITOR—On the 26th and 27th inst. I attended the examination exercises of Mrs. Margaret Clark's school at Good Hope church in Carroll county, Miss., eleven miles from Vaiden.

Those present as spectators were agreeably surprised at the proficiency of many of the pupils. It was evident that they had studied well and not without profit. The excellent spelling and proficiency in arithmetic, grammar, and philosophy exhibited by many of the pupils elicited commendation.

Among the many visitors in attendance of both white and colored, women and men alike, was the high sheriff of the county, W. Hamilton, Esq. Although a Democrat he has the entire confidence of all the people of his county regardless of race or political opinions. Mr. Hamilton delivered a very able address to the children and patrons of the school. In his beautiful remarks the sheriff paid the highest compliments to Mrs. Clark, as a lady and one of the best educators in the county.

Mrs. Clark is a Southern white lady, and is a regular graduate from the Mississippi Female College at Hernando. For 22 years she has been teaching and takes a great delight in her profession. At the close of the civil war, when Mr. Lincoln had issued the proclamation emancipating the slaves of this country, she felt that it was her religious duty to do what she could in educating them, and ever since she has been engaged in teaching colored schools. Notwithstanding, she has had great inducements to teach other schools but she prefers to teach the colored children because she thinks they need it most. In every community she and her husband, Mr. E. Clark, her assistant, have taught. We are informed that they have won the highest praise and admiration of all the people, as faithful and successful teachers. Long may they live to instruct the youth of our country.

On account of illness of the presiding elder of the Greenwood district, Bro. L. Bradford, we attended the third quarterly meeting for New Midway and Good Hope circuit. Rev. J. C. Skinner, the honored and faithful pastor, as well as his official brethren, had their reports in good shape; quite a number took communion, and the spirit of the Lord was felt in the congregation.

J. M. SHUMPERT.

Granada, Miss., Aug. 29, 1880.

Public Schools in North Carolina.

In North Carolina nearly all efforts made to establish graded schools have failed. An act of the Legislature of 1879, appropriating $40,000 for public schools, was left unsigned and failed through legal technicalities. The same Legislature laid hold of a part of the school fund, derived from certain taxes and pledged for over fifty years to that object, and applied it to other purposes. Another blow was given when the General Assembly in 1880 reduced the tax on liquors from five to two and a half per cent, and extended the tax on books, and many home products and pursuits. When the Democratic Superintendent of Public Education was guilty of a gross defalcation, the matter was passed over as a slight financial irregularity. A Republican would have been charged with theft.

Ecumenical Conference.

The following named persons have been appointed on the General Executive Committee to make detailed arrangements for a Methodist Ecumenical Conference:

M. E. Church—The Rev. Bishop M. Simpson, D.D., LL.D.; the Rev. A. C. George, D.D.; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. *M. E. Church, South*—The Rev. Bishop H. N. M'Tyeire, D.D; the Rev. T. O. Summers, D.D., LL.D.; Prof. R. W. Jones, A.M. *Methodist Protestant Church*—The Rev. T. B. Appleget, W. J. C. Dulany, Esq. *African M. E. Church*—The Rev. James H. A. Johnson, D.D.; Isaiah Ware, Esq. *Congregational Methodist Church*—The Rev. S. C. M'Daniel, the Rev. J. F. N. Huddleston. *Independent Methodist Church*—The Rev. Charles M. Giffen, Charles J. Baker, Esq. *M. E. Church of Canada*—The Rev. J. Gardner, D.C.L.; E. D. O'Flynn, Esq. *Primitive Methodist Church of Canada*—The Rev. T. Cooper Antliff, B.D.; Robt. Walker, Esq.

Value of a Potato.

Prof. Tyndall illustrated the value of a single potato in the world. If all but one were destroyed, that one would contain in itself the possibility of again stocking the world with an invaluable article of food. If one potato would produce, when planted, only a crop of ten potatoes, in ten years the total product of this one potato would be equal to ten thousand millions, which would be sufficient to stock the whole world with seed. The real value of that single potato, then, would be better that the city of London or New York should be totally destroyed than that tuber should be lost to the world.

Our Baptist brethren say: "Our work as a society for the next ten years, and perhaps much longer, will be in the new West, beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, and reaching all the way to the Pacific slope. Think of the city of Leadville, 10,000 feet above sea level, in two year's time having a population of 30,000! So other towns have had an almost equally wonderful growth. Now it is to these young cities that we must send ministers of brains, piety and grit."

General News Items.

Germany celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Sedan on the 2d inst.

The Chinese Six Companies in San Francisco own property valued at $22,290,000.

Victoria, the Apache chief, with his band of Indians is still in the Candelaria mountains.

Gen. Roberts has reached Candahar, and expects to give battle to Ayoob Khan in a few days.

The combined fleet of the European powers is expected off Dulcigno about the end of this week.

The Kentucky Penitentiary has been leased by a company of men for four years, at a total rental of $101,500.

On demand of Mr. Heap, American consul, the Porte has ordered the authorities of Ismidt to send the murderers of Dr. Parsons, the missionary, to the capital for judgment.

Several Bulgarian bands have entered Turkish territory near the junction of the Servian and Bulgarian frontiers. The Turks are establishing a military cordon around the threatened points.

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, supports Garfield and Arthur, believing that the prosperous condition of the country will be best promoted by continuing the policies of the present administration.

Gen. Butler declined the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, but will support the nominee, Chas. P. Thompson. He will canvass for Hancock, and charges the Republican party with treachery to the negro.

The Socialists claim to be organized in twenty-two States of the Union, with headquarters at Detroit, and to control 100,000 votes. They have daily newspapers in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, more than a dozen weeklies and three monthlies, besides the Trades-Union and a number of "Greenback" papers. Their principal organ in New York is the *Labor Review*. They are mostly Germans, with some French, Scandinavians and Americans.

Within a year over five thousand dollars worth of new books have been added to the library of the Boston University Law School, making it one of the freshest and best collections for its purpose in the country. Seven prizes, ranging from twenty to one hundred dollars, are to be offered to students of either sex in the medical department the coming year. Last year but four were awarded. A tried friend of the College of Liberal Arts has just established a free scholarship therein for a term of five years.

Attorney General Devens sent instructions to M. C. Osborn, United States Marshal for the Southern and Middle District of Alabama, directing him to enforce the [illegible] cess against Fenton and others of Covington county, charged with beating and intimidating United States witnesses, and destroying processes from the United States Court, and for that purpose authorizes him to ask all the assistance [illegible] may require to compel them to submit to the laws. The Attorney General says he is determined to see whether the Federal laws [illegible] any weight in Alabama, and if the Marshal cannot secure force enough to carry out his process, he will see what other means can be provided to execute the laws, and make the people of Covington county understand that the Federal laws must be obeyed in Alabama as in any other State.

Attempts at blackening Garfield's character are signal failures [illegible] met by protests from such eminent Democrats as Hon. Jeremiah Black, Allen Thurman and Justice Field, who have put themselves on record in his behalf. Garfield's purity [illegible] so thorough that it gives him perilous confidence in men and [illegible] gotten him into trouble precisely [illegible] a confiding boy gets into [illegible]. In the Credit Mobilier affair [illegible] know, and have so testified, [illegible] when it was claimed he was [illegible] ing to enrich himself he was [illegible] Washington striving to borrow three hundred dollars to pay [illegible] rent, and so ignorant of the [illegible] monest financial process that [illegible] did not know how to negotiate [illegible] ordinary note of hand. He has occupied positions where, like [illegible] leaders, he could have wink[illegible] self into millions. He holds [illegible] the honored position of [illegible] only poor man among [illegible] ers.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] T. MARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

[illegible] notice that we have changed [illegible] position of the "Lost Friends" [illegible] on the fourth page, but [illegible] not omitted it.

[illegible] begin to-day the publication [illegible] a New Orleans market report at [illegible] request of many of our readers. [illegible] be corrected weekly.

[illegible] fail to register and vote at [illegible] important election. A stur[illegible] Christianity demands this of [illegible] as well as the welfare of [illegible] government.

[illegible] issue by the New Orleans [illegible] of a special edition, the char[illegible] of a special car to carry it, [illegible] the wholesale distribution, on [illegible] of the railroad between [illegible] Orleans and Houston, was a [illegible] enterprise astonishing to the [illegible], and creditable to Crescent [illegible].

[illegible] from fifty to one hun[illegible] communications each week for [illegible]. If they are not brief [illegible] them, and try to ac[illegible] within the limited [illegible] our command. Letters [illegible] delayed, but this is una[illegible]. No item of importance [illegible] and we are impartial.

[illegible] Texas letter: "We sin[illegible] Gen. Jas. A. Garfield [illegible] be elected by ten [illegible]. The Republi[illegible] organized as to do [illegible] work. Our [illegible] South, East and [illegible] President and [illegible]

[illegible] York *Independent*: [illegible] in Geor[illegible] two white [illegible] readers a [illegible]. The [illegible] of ruffians [illegible] a negro [illegible] into it. The [illegible] gun and de[illegible] deadly effect."

[illegible] Democrat, under [illegible] E. K. Burke, [illegible] of every readable [illegible] the instant it [illegible] and then [illegible] a gun [illegible]. Its [illegible] news, [illegible] tale[illegible] weekly, [illegible]; [illegible] the final [illegible] Convention [illegible] organized [illegible] would [illegible] a very [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the whole Church [illegible] of sympa[illegible] earnest [illegible] at the work of [illegible]!

[illegible] this circuit as [illegible] can be done. [illegible] estimated [illegible] Wash[illegible] each [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] is no [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] the "land of the free and [illegible] of the brave." If it be [illegible] in no doubt true, that [illegible] people of the commu[illegible] this, the reply is [illegible] whatever [illegible] to justice, [illegible] indignation [illegible] heard. The [illegible]

Through the Heart of Louisiana.

V.

OPELOUSAS.

We arrived at Opelousas at midnight and half a night's sleep prepared us for Saturday's work. This is an old town. In 1765 about 650 Acadians arrived in New Orleans and were sent to form settlements in Attakapas and Opelousas, under the command of Andry. It is the parish town and St. Landry parish is an immense region, having 1,350,000 acres in it, about evenly divided between prairie and wood land. Here is a good court house and jail. Out of the latter more than twenty-five colored men were taken at one time in the memorable "riot" of 1868 and shot to death. It is admitted that 300 colored men were killed during that bloody week, some of them while at work in the field and some on the public highway. The day of Judgment alone will reveal all the crimes of those horrible days. A prominent citizen gave us a minute inside history of the tragedy, but this is not the place to repeat it. Let us pray that such scenes may never again disgrace this or any other State. Opelousas has several churches and a fair number of business houses. The railroad soon to reach it will help revive business. Nearly all the buildings look old here as in all these inland towns. They need paint. Many are tumbling into decay.

A QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Our pastor, Rev. Washington Brooks, came after us in a buggy from Washington, six miles distant. The quarterly conference of the circuit, which includes Opelousas, Washington and Waxia, met at 3 p. m. at Washington. This conference was composed of thirty-seven men who had come, some of them, forty miles, to meet the presiding elder. This is a specimen of many of our quarterly conferences in the South. In these conferences, under the head of "Complaints," often come up the most perplexing matters to settle. In this particular case fully an hour was spent on the query, "Are there any complaints?" Often, with no specific "charges" made, the presiding officer is brought face to face with difficult questions to adjust. Some local preacher, exhorter, or trustee, or steward thinks he has been badly treated, or some of them are complained of as not doing their duty. Then the president must, if possible, see who is to blame and administer rebuke where needed. Generally short lectures on the duties of the various officers help out of the difficulty, for often well meaning brethren err by not knowing the law. And how unfortunate it is that the more ignorant a man is generally the more difficult it is to teach him. In one case a brother ended the matter by saying, "Elder, its no use tryin' to settle this case. Its like the collo the boy had, 'its going to get worse and worse.'" That was his way of putting a truth which all administrators of discipline must learn well—that time is an essential factor in solving all kinds of difficulties.

A GOOD WORK.

These thirty-seven men represent a splendid work. Every one of them except the secretary, was born and reared in slavery. Some are bent with years. All gave evidence that they are men of toil. Their tongues are not fluent with [illegible] of the books, but [illegible] from their eyes, and beam[illegible] faces are souls full of [illegible] and faith, and longings [illegible]. They know what [illegible] God is in their hearts, [illegible] to be helped up into [illegible] of wisdom, intellec[illegible] spiritual. And these [illegible], but specimens of [illegible] over this South[illegible] whole Church [illegible]

THE SECRETARY.

The secretary of the quarterly conference was a white man, young in years but with a history. He was left an orphan in New Orleans and after struggling with poverty he came to the country, and found friends among the colored people. By diligent study he came to be a fair English scholar, and is a good penman. He was converted and joined the Church among his friends; he became at once an earnest worker for the Master. He sings well and the people believe in him. He is Sunday-school Superintendent and secretary for the church, and teaches a day school in the church building. He is a quiet inoffensive young man, hoping after awhile to prosecute his education. Last year the former pastor thought to organize a branch church some distance from Washington in a neighborhood where we had a few members, and after several visits appointed a day for the organization. The secretary went along to record the work. But the organization did not take place. False reports had been circulated as to the nature of the organization. What seems to be a self constituted organization of the neighborhood, composed of white men, concluded to investigate the matter. The preacher and his brethren from Washington were summoned to answer as to their work. Among the circulators of false reports were some Baptist colored people who did not want a Methodist church in that region. Our preacher was found to be unarmed by the "keepers of the peace" who examined him, and his parchment showed who he was. There was still doubt what to do with him, and a dispute arose during which he slipped away and was driven hastily out of danger. The secretary did not fair so well. He was at a house near by, and as evening come on was called out by four men who assured him that he would not be hurt. They took him some distance, where the "keepers of the peace" were in waiting. He was divested of his outer garments and laid on the ground, and ten colored men were compelled to hit him ten lashes apiece. Before the whipping he was asked why he belonged to a "nigger church." He told them the story of his conversion. After the whipping he was told to go and join a "white church." One colored man refused to strike him and said: "For God I won't hit dat young man. He's a Christian. He's got religion." After the whipping he [illegible] by the old of friends. [illegible] in the "land of the free and the home of the brave." If it be [illegible] in no doubt true, that [illegible] people of the commu[illegible] this, the reply is [illegible] whatever [illegible] to justice, [illegible] indignation [illegible] heard. The [illegible]

bought and paid for. This point will need a preacher to itself next year, and the brethren are completing the new parsonage for him whom the Bishop may appoint. With their two acres of land, giving room for cemetery, good church, and parsonage, this society is ready for rapid growth. Our colored people are forced as rapidly as possible to get cemeteries of their own. Often they are forbidden to bury in the public cemeteries, and sometimes when they do they are subjected to annoyances. We lately saw an example of the latter. A brother minister had buried his oldest child in the public cemetery, and had put tomb stones at head and foot of the grave and surrounded it with rows of arba vita, and planted over it evergreens and flowers. It was his eldest born, and with loving hands, and for him a lavish purse, he showed at once his grief and his love. Some one saturated the shrubbery with kerosene and then set fire to it. Only the stones and the charred limbs of the larger shrubs now remain.

Besides these two good properties at Opelousas and Washington, land has been bought and a plain church erected at Waxia some fifteen miles from Washington. In all these churches are good Sunday-schools. In the cupola on each of the three are good sounding bells. The young people are learning the latest and best music. And how these people sing! They never lack the "spirit" if they do not always have the "understanding." The pastor of this circuit is a man of spirit and enterprise. He brings things to pass. He begs and builds for the church. He loves his church and believes in it, and wants his people to have every good thing. He does not meddle with things outside of his calling. Of course he is respected by all classes of people. He pays his own debts and the debts of the church. Where such a preacher leads the people the community will respect the church and help it.

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morning at Washington we addressed the Sunday school at nine, preached to a large congregation at eleven, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. At three o'clock we lectured to the people, seeking as far as possible to instruct them in matters of practical Christianity in their home and business as well as church life. In the evening we drove six miles to Opelousas and preached, returning and getting to rest at midnight. During the day forty-three subscribed for the SOUTHWESTERN. It is easy to work where the people are hungry for the truth and receive it gladly.

AN EXODUS SCAMP.

It was to be expected that the facts respecting the Exodus would be seized upon by designing men to impose on the colored people. We have learned of a few such cases. The worst case we have heard of has occurred at Washington. A white citizen of that place, after first deceiving the former pastor so as to use him, made the people believe that if they would give him $10 apiece they would be taken to Kansas. We saw some of his receipts. It is said that between two and three hundred gave him the amount. The people sold their homes and property for trifles. It was a most shameless piece of robbery. The man cannot now be found. God will reward him.

Opinions on the Colored Bishop Question.

The *Pacific Christian Advocate* (M. E. Church, South,) alluding to Dr. Curry's plea for one or more colored bishops, and his belief that a number of white conferences would not object to a colored bishop as their presiding officer, and the opinion that the demand for a colored bishop will not stay postponed, says:

> The agitated question seems premature and inexpedient, but it "means business." The M. E. Church, South, long ago elected several colored bishops and consecrated them for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The M. E. Church would act wisely, we think, if she would set apart her colored people as race instincts and inclinations would prompt, and elect and ordain bishops for them. Left to their own preferences the negro would take this course, and they can only be held loyal to the "Old Church" by large subsidies of money and emolument.

Did it ever occur to the *Advocate* that if the negroes had been "left to their own preferences," they would to-day be in Africa? The M. E. Church, South, for the entire period of its existence has upheld the men who removed the negro from a land of barbarism, and has stoutly insisted that his forcible detention here as a co-worker in industrial matters, was a divine institution. It seems even now prepared to give him spiritual comfort, but apart from its communion. Is is not natural that a brother repulsed from one altar should seek another? So it has been. The colored membership of the M. E Church have followed their own preferences into the house of friends, wherein such vallant men as Dr. Curry will advocate the law of Christian brotherhood in their behalf. None are to be set apart; but all are to be co-workers. "Large subsidies of money and emolument" indeed! What is the occasion of that unbeharitable reflection on the sincerity of profession and motives of a colored membership of 200,000 in the M. E. Church? The better judgment of the *Pacific Advocate* should cause it to retract and apologize for this totally unwarranted expression. The 200,000 negroes in the M. E. Church are not on the auction block, or led by self-elected guardians. They enjoy freedom and Christian fellowship.

Opening of the New Orleans University.

The fall term of the New Orleans University will open on Monday, Sept. 20, 1880. A full number of able and competent instructors has been secured, and the prospects for a successful school year have never been better in the history of the University. The building will be put in good repair, and rooms for students will be well fitted up, so that those coming from a distance will find a pleasant home in the University buildings. Connected with the University is a boarding department in which students can obtain good, healthful boarding at the lowest possible rates. We desire to open with a full attendance. New classes are formed only at the opening of the term, and it is very necessary for rapid advancement that students should join classes when formed; otherwise, students, coming in late, find great difficulty in keeping up with their classes, become embarrassed, and their whole work is a burden with little progress. We call upon all old students and friends of the University to make every possible effort in securing the attendance of a large number of new students. If you know of any young persons who possess ability and aptitude for learning, go and see them at once: a word of encouragement may induce them to come in and

thus you will be the means of doing great good.

We would remind all our ministers that our educational work is a most important part of our Church work, and earnestly implore them to bring the subject of education before their congregations, appealing to the young people to seek an education—to develop the powers of mind and soul that they may become perfect men and women as God designed them to be.

Young man, young woman, if you expect to fill positions in life of trust, if you desire that the world shall be better for your having lived in it, if you hope to prove an honor to yourself, a credit to society, a blessing to toiling, suffering humanity, you must educate.

Come to our school in New Orleans, and we will use every effort to fit and prepare you for the great work to which you are so earnestly called. Do not neglect your education, but see to it at once—now—and depend upon it, in the end your life will not prove a failure but a grand and glorious success.

ISAAC N. FAILOR, Pres.

Born of Poor But Honest Parents.

In looking over the biography of some good man or eminent preacher, how often are we greeted with the sentence that heads this article.

Does this mean that poverty is so closely allied to dishonesty that the parents being especially exempt from dishonesty, that this fact entitled their offspring to be embalmed in biography, independent of the seeming disgrace attached to poverty?

Any author who introduces the subject of his biography, and especially a religious one, with such a reference is devoid of refined taste and violates common politeness.

For every man of common sense, and manhood of feeling, ought to know that there is as much if not more dishonesty among the so-called upper classes, than in the middle classes of society. Such nonsense might pass current if the reading of books was confined to the rich, but when the middle classes form the greater part of our readers it is an insult cast in their faces.

We spurn all such miserable insinuations about poverty and honesty; for the Lord of Lords, and the King of Kings has dignified poverty, made it honorable, and rendered it sacred by becoming poor for us, that we might be made eternally rich.

Exodus of Labor.

Here is an interview as published in the New Orleans *Times*:

> Mr. John A. Sigur returned yesterday from his trip through Kansas, where he had gone in the interests of Dr. Brickell and Messrs. R. Milliken and O. Hopkins, to induce some of the colored people who went to Kansas during the exodus fever to return to this State. The three planters mentioned above awoke to the fact, a short time since, that they would be in great want of laborers to take off the large crops growing on their plantations.
>
> Mr. Sigur was authorized to contract with such laborers as he might secure, on the following terms: Seventy-five cents per day, and fifty cents extra for night watches of six hours each; besides these terms, the laborers would be provided with houses and fuel free of cost. Desiring to learn what success had attended Mr. Sigur's efforts, a Times reporter called on him and found him disposed to talk freely.
>
> "How many exodusters returned with you?"
>
> "Not a single one. I traveled all over Kansas and did my very best towards inducing them to accede to my proposals, but my task was a thankless one. There are numbers of them there, living lives of glorious ease, which they evidently enjoy too thoroughly to think of abandoning."
>
> "Do they get well paid for the work they are doing?"
>
> "Work? They are the most idle and thriftless set I ever saw. They don't do a lick of work. They are well taken care of by relief societies organized all over the State, and are happy and contented. A lady by the name of Comstock is the manager of these societies, and gets contributions from England and other places. A negro named Brown, who hails from Mississippi, assists her in the enterprise. As there are nearly twelve thousand negroes supported by these societies the funds collected must be somewhat large."
>
> "How were you received along your route?"
>
> "I was looked on very suspiciously. A negro man went from here with me for the purpose of assisting me in inducing the laborers to return; he wore a pair of yellow pants, which at last became such an object of attention and remark that he finally got out of them. As our advent to a place was telegraphed beforehand, the yellow pants were 'spotted' before they appeared on the platform of the car. There were certainly interested parties who kept advised of my movements, and who warned others to look out for my coming."
>
> "What did those you conversed with you have to say of their situation?"
>
> "Oh, they were very well satisfied, and said they would never return to their old homes. I met one negro who used to work for Mr. Duncan Kanner, who told me that she was mighty well pleased with Kansas and intended to live there always."
>
> "Has the exodus died out yet?"
>
> "No, indeed; negroes are arriving in the State every day from all parts of the South, and I suppose the influx will continue for some time to come."
>
> "How about the native farm laborers in Kansas?"
>
> "A number of them are white, and by the way, I was besieged by applicants of this sort who are anxious to come South. They told me that they had been working on farms all their lives, and were perfectly willing to come with me and work a month for nothing, provided, employment was guaranteed them at the end of that time. I was not authorized to accept their proposals, but took their names in the event of their services being required.
>
> "As the sun is much hotter in Kansas than it is here, I see no reason why their labor should not be every bit as valuable as negro labor. On my way home I noticed extensive fields of cotton ready to be picked, but the laborers were painfully scarce. I was told that a great deal of cotton would be left in the field to rot."
>
> Mr. Sigur has been a planter for a number of years and understands the nature of the negro thoroughly, and is firm in his belief that the exodusters in Kansas have gone there to stay. He thinks, however, that they are being used for political purposes and will fare very badly after the coming national election. He gives a most glowing account of the people of Kansas, of their thrift activity and industry, and says that cities appear to be springing up like enchantment. In Kansas City there are 1200 buildings going up.

The following points are noticeable, viz:

1. The exodus has produced a scarcity of labor in this section.
2. Extra inducements in the way of wages could not bring back a single negro from Kansas.
3. Negroes in Kansas are contented and prospering.
4. Kansas is paid a glowing tribute for thrift and industry, and cities are springing up "like enchantment."
5. It is clear that the anti-exodus press have grossly misrepresented the facts of the case and thereby prevented measures to stop the exodus. The negroes are not starving or dying out, but are contented with their new homes.

Fair treatment, free speech, a free ballot and a fair count, are the only methods by which the exodus can be stopped. The negroes are in earnest, and the country is in hearty accord with their determination. The negro is welcomed by the North, to assist in her unexampled prosperity.

The crops are being gathered. Now is the time to pay your pastor's salary, and to pay for your church paper.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D.D, is expecting to return to India in the month of October.

—The Rev. Joseph Cook was paid $600 for three lectures at the Chautauqua meeting.

—The Richmond *Advocate* reports the condition of Bishop Doggett as hopeful. He is recovering from severe illness.

—Rev. S. Duncan, of Clinton street church, Carrollton, has returned from a month's vacation spent among his friends in St. Mary parish.

—Rev. S. T. Clanton, who graduated at the New Orleans University in 1878, has gone to Chicago to spend three years completing his theological course.

—Bishop Matthew Simpson preached last Sabbath, in Central M. E. Church, San Francisco, to an audience estimated at 1500—the full capacity of the house when crowded—seats and standing room occupied. He is to remain here some time yet. His sermons have been spiritual and eloquent, as only truth can be eloquent when delivered by a golden mouth.—*Pacific Methodist.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

A. M. Gregory, Calvert: "Protracted meeting closed July 29, with 39 additions. Our Sunday-school is improving. The Kansas fever is still in our midst."

A. Lockhart, Pilot Point: "The old M. E. Church is alive in this portion of the State, though not two years old. Many who were its enemies have become friends. We have just closed a meeting, which was continued 12 days and resulted in 16 conversions. Elder Swann, from Dallas, was with us, preached several interesting sermons, and held our quarterly conference. None of our supporters are land owners, yet we have on hand $29 to build a church. The white citizens propose to help us."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. W. Ivy, Scooba; "I have just closed my protracted meeting of 20 days at this place with 3 converts, 62 on probation, one by letter from the Presbyterian church, one backslider reclaimed, 2 adults baptized. Love feast Sunday night. Time would not permit all to express their love for the Church, for about 25 Baptists told how they loved Jesus and Methodists."

TENNESSEE.

Rev. J. P. Gregg, Springfield circuit: "At New Bethel held a meeting, eleven professed conversion, seven united with the church, baptized six last Sunday. At Springfield the people are hoping to finish ceiling the church by conference and want to get a bell. The work hopeful."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Nashville, Tenn., is to have a public library, to found which Mr. Samuel Watkins donates $100,000.

The Propaganda has decided to expend half a million lire to establish a college at Malta, for the promotion of missions in Africa.

Prince Ferdinand, second son of the hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, has been adopted by Prince Charles, of Roumania, as his heir.

Following the example of the Jersey City police officials, the Police Commissioners of New York have appointed colored citizens on the force.

The census frauds in South Carolina are attracting much attention. It is hoped that President Hayes will order a new census by new officials, and defeat the schemes of the rifle club leaders.

In a speech at Cartersville, Ga., Hon. William H. Felton, a member of Congress from Georgia, referring to whisky and tobacco taxation, took occasion to say, according to the Cartersville *Express*, that the "Government had no right to tax tobacco and whisky, and when Hancock should be elected, and the great Democratic party should get control of the Government, that all the revenue on tobacco and whisky would be wiped out."

Letter from Kosciusko.

MR. EDITOR—Our second quarterly conference for the Kosciusko circuit was held July 17-18, Elder J. G. Johnson in the chair, and the members all present, A. Frazie, secretary. The pastor reported three Sunday-schools within the charge which are in good condition, with 150 pupils. He had preached to the children and catechised them twice; received in full membership, 4; on probation, 1; by letter, 2. The school had raised $5. The sisters had bought a stove for the pastor. Sister Martha Harvey gave the church a table, and sister Lizzie Doty a Bible. The work is in a living condition. In memory of Jesus' mother and sister Mary Ann Harvey, the building here, which we are trying to pay for, was named St. Mary's Chapel. Sister Harvey was known as a licensed preacher in the M. E Church. On Sunday, the 18th of July, at 2 p. m., the memorial service of sister M. A. Harvey were held. About 2000 voices joined in singing hymn 971. Rev. I. Warren led in prayer. Elder J. G. Johnson gave a sketch of sister Harvey's life. Rev. Moore, of Jackson; Rev. Heslup, of Durant, and Mrs. Cora C. Duncan, of Jackson, addressed us. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, pastor of the M. E. Church, South, spoke with a gift. Rev. Mr. Alexander, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, who had known sister Harvey for several years, said she was beloved and was a Bible reader and teacher. We then took up a collection of $30 and subscriptions of $30 for the benefit of the church. At 8:30 p. m. we administered the Lord's supper to about 80 communicants. Monday evening we had an old fashioned love feast and breaking of bread. The spirit of the Lord was manifested, and we had a glorious time. Brethren, pray for us. J. M. N.

Kosciusko, Miss., Aug. 20, 1880.

Letter from Meridian.

MERIDIAN, MISS., Aug. 17.

MR. EDITOR—There was a college in progress of erection, as you will remember, at this place. The people claim its foundation was the Shaw University, and it got into their minds they were to be given here what we have at Holly Springs. With confidence they went to work and laid a big foundation, bearing the inscription of Shaw University. They fondly dreamed that for every dollar furnished by them the Freedmen's Aid Society would furnish two. Dr. Rust stopped over from the conference at Macon, visited the ground, found a little frame building standing by the side of the big foundation. This is called the Meridian Academy. It is just a hull, rudely constructed, with no ceiling, 20 feet wide, two stories high, standing on the proudest eminence Meridian affords. Here the school taught by Mrs. M. V. Keever assembled. I witnessed their suffering, was appealed to to cell their building, and heard them ask Dr. Rust when he would finish the college. The Doctor informed them it was a matter over which he had no control, and that if the M. E. Church had assumed any such responsibility he had not learned of the fact. This produced a general shock, and the people have not got over it yet. In annual conference they were assured the matter would be looked after in June following by the trustees of Shaw University. June passed, no call was made upon the trustees. These disappointments created distrust. The so-called academy was so wrecked by the storm in the early part of July that it is useless for anything. The school will now be taught in the M. E. Church. I am urged by patrons to make these facts known, and to inquire of Dr. Rust whether he can assist them in rebuilding the academy. It ought to be done if possible. G. BROOKS.

Eminent Physicians

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney-Wort for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts, and don't know why, take a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Sept. 12, 1880.—TRIAL OF ABRAHAM'S FAITH.

SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 22: 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Now I know that thou fearest God."—12.

TOPIC.—Mercy in Trial.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

At last to Abraham the promise was fulfilled, and in his old age, after weary and trying years of waiting, a son was born to him "at the set time of which God had spoken to him." He called his son Isaac, or Laughter, and Sarah said: "God hath made me to laugh so that all that hear will laugh with me." Sarah saw Ishmael, the son of Hagar, mocking, and forthwith demanded that she and her boy should be cast out. And yet Sarah herself was the cause of the presence there of Ishmael! Abraham would have kept both sons, but Sarah was too selfish to admit of a divided reign, and only the assurance of God, that of Ishmael would he make a great nation, reconciled the patriarch to sending off his boy and the mother into the wilderness.

"Take now thy son, thine only son," etc. It was a test of Abraham—not a real demand. But Abraham had no conception of the fact that it was only a test to which he was being subjected. To him the whole proceeding was torturingly in earnest. He had given Isaac in accordance with the pledge, though his coming was long delayed, but now He proposed to take the gift away! And if he were taken away, from whence should come that posterity that was to be as the sands of the sea for multitude? And yet he was prompt in the execution of the command. He set about his preparations, though his heart must have been very heavy, with a thoughtful anticipation that omitted none of the necessary details for the carrying out of the Lord's direction. He said nothing of his purpose, evidently fearing the obstructions which Sarah would be likely to put in his way. The wood was prepared, the ass was girded, the fire was secured, the knife was added, and, perhaps, whetted for its work, and before the rest were stirring he was away upon his painful mission. The promptness with which Abraham obeyed the divine command was something wonderful. They went up the mountain "together"—the heavy-laden boy, and the still heavier-laden man. The unsuspecting question in regard to the lamb for the burnt offering was asked by the one who himself was the lamb that was intended for the sacrifice. The question was a trying one. "God will provide himself a lamb." It was an admission that he had no animal of the kind usually employed in sacrifices. The mountain was not a place where one would expect to find a lamb. When Abraham explained to him, as he must have done, that he was the lamb which God had provided for the burnt offering, willingly he must have submitted; for in the narrative there is no hint of any resistance upon his part. "Laid him upon the altar." He was intent only upon carrying out the divine will. When he raised his knife to slay, Isaac was the same to him as one of the dead, "from whence," the same Epistle says, "he received him in a figure." The Lord knows just when to interfere. He never is an instant too tardy. There was no need of the offering up of Isaac. Caught by his horns in a thicket near by, was the type of one who, crowned with thorns, was the lamb "slain from the foundation of the world," in the stead of Isaac, as well as in the place of all who have lived since he suffered on the cross.

God gave Isaac back to Abraham, and in a way that made him dearer to him than ever. Three days of trial—years of increased happiness!

DEATHS.

In the city of Independence, Kansas, of Typhoid fever, after about 7 weeks' illness, Hampton W. D. Howard, formerly of Darlington, La. He leaves a wife and 3 little children in a strange land among strangers. His brothers and sisters and also his wife's relatives are still in Darlington, La. Bro. Howard came here in the spring and had made himself a host of friends by his good deportment. He was a probationer in the 2d M. E. Church of this city, a member of the Bible class and an earnest seeker after salvation. His friends thought he was getting well, but the Master has taken him to Himself. W. B. AVERY, Pastor.

Is it possible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., make so many and such marvelous and wonderous cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column.

New Books.

[illegible] publishers will be [illegible] as they come to hand [illegible] of each one will be given [illegible] as we think their merits [illegible]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE FOURTH GOSPEL: EXTERNAL EVIDENCES. By Ezra Abbott. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis.

BOOK NOTICES.

CONCORDANCE TO THE HYMNAL of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By William Codville. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, $1.50.

A class-leader's and pastor's assistant in selecting an apt hymn for any suitable occasion. Prepared with care, and admirably adapted for its purpose.

WHEDON'S COMMENTARY; Titus to Revelation. Volume five of this valuable Commentary and completes the New Testament. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, $1.75.

The student familiar with Dr. Whedon's excellent commentaries will be pleased with this additional volume. Designed for students and familiar use, it is pre-eminent among works of its kind.

SOCIETY TRAVELS AND EXPLORATIONS IN BIBLE LANDS. By Frank D. De Haas, D. D. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, $1.50.

The author, a member of the American Geological Society, and late United States consul at Jerusalem, [illegible] written from [illegible]; results of researches in the East, and the recovery of places named in sacred history [illegible] considered lost. The Bible student will be greatly interested in the perusal of this work.

IS [illegible] OR SUNDAY THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH? By Rev. Wm. Armstrong. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price 25c.

A refutation of Sabbatarianism, and pointing out clearly the duty [illegible]. In this day of [illegible] picnics, visiting, [illegible] neglect of the [illegible] of grace, more thought [illegible] given to the subject to [illegible] writer of this book has [illegible] extensive reading and [illegible]

[illegible] By G. [illegible] St. Louis: Advocate [illegible] Price 25c.

[illegible], pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, South, of St. Louis, Mo., [illegible] extended reply to the [illegible] of Ingersoll should be [illegible] style, and he has [illegible]

[illegible] DECLINE AND FALL OF THE [illegible] By Edward Gibbon, [illegible] Abridged and [illegible] A. Dean, D. D., in two [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Harper's Young People* is one of the best juvenile papers in the country. It is published weekly for $1.50 per year.

—The *Missionary Reviews* for September-October has an instructive article on the Progress of Foreign Missions in 1878-79. Princeton, New Jersey—$1.50 per year.

—The *Little Folks' Reader* for August (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.) has a charming selection of pieces. It will delight teachers and pupils alike. Terms, 75 cents per year.

—The *National Repository* for September has illustrated articles on Westminster Abbey, the Island of St. Helena, and Modern British Methodism, with choice miscellany.

—The *American Agriculturist* for September has a supplement containing its very large premium list. It is a valuable magazine of useful information. Orange Judd & Co., 242 Broadway, New York. Terms $1.50 per year.

—The September *Popular Science Monthly* well sustains its character of a magazine of valuable reading. It opens with a striking article on "The Science of Comparative Jurisprudence," by William M. Ivins. His problem is the treatment of jurisprudence by the method of evolution, or the development of the system of civil law. Mr. Ivins shows that Herbert Spencer's sociological investigations supply the material for making the historical origin of the elements of jurisprudence complete. The second paper, by Sir Auberon Herbert, is "State Education," and is devoted to the question whether it is "A Help or Hindrance?" Dr. Fairchild pursues his popular physiological expositions in an illustrated article entitled "How Animals Digest." "The Solar System and its Neighbors," is by Dr. C. B. Waring. Another curious paper is on the "Legal Prosecution of Animals." Those who care to be reminded from what degradations science has redeemed humanity will find this article very helpful. Francis Darwin gives an instructive chapter on the economy of "Climbing Plants." Alice Hyneman Rhine writes on "Night-Schools in New York and Paris." The editor discusses "Sewage in College Education," and raps some of these institutions vigorously for their devotion to Latin and Greek, and their neglect of the sciences upon which health and life depend. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

Dr. Wm. Alex. Greene, Macon, Ga., writes,

* * * I cheerfully state that I have tested the virtues and efficiency of Golden's *Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef* in my private practice in cases of general *debility, weakness, depressions, dyspepsia*, loss of [illegible] and nervous afflictions, when medicine had proven more [illegible]. I have found it the [illegible] remedy I *ever used in chronic alcoholism*, when the stomach is always irritable, and food required to nourish and invigorate. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

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[illegible] Elixir is a pleasant [illegible] Liver, Stomach and [illegible] without any [illegible] other disagree[illegible] Lemon Elixir [illegible] constipation that [illegible] Dyspepsia, Indigestion [illegible] of Sallow Complexion [illegible] in the Back, Impure Blood [illegible] by a Torpid or [illegible] Juice [illegible]

[illegible] home. I [illegible] regularly.

[illegible]

Publishers' Department

How to Send Money.—Always send money by draft, postal money-order, express or registered letters. Letters can be registered at any post office.

Our Terms.—The price of the SOUTHWESTERN is $2 a year, payable in advance. $1 pays for the paper for six months.

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Advertising Rates.—See head of first column, first page.

Address

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Many dear friends imagine we are the agent of a large tract society, and can afford to send the paper right along and await their pleasure in the matter of paying for it. We have to remind them that publishing a paper costs a considerable sum of money, and we look to our subscribers to defray our expenses.

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We have arranged to supply individuals or Sunday-schools with a beautiful portrait of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools. Read advertisement in another column. The price is but $2.

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A series of sermons discussing the principal passages in the Acts of the Apostles.

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Conference Notices.

Gulf District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

New Hope, Sept. 11-12; Union Church, Sept. 15-16; Fayette, Sept. 18-19; Hamburg, Sept. 20-21; Meadville, Sept. 22-23; Liberty, Sept. 25-26; Brookhaven and Summit, Sept. 28-29; Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, Oct. 2-3; Handsboro and Ocean Springs, Oct. 6-7; Pascagoula, Oct. 9-10; Augusta; Oct. 16-17; Columbia, Oct. 23-24; China Grove, Oct. 26-27.

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., Sept. 2, 1880.

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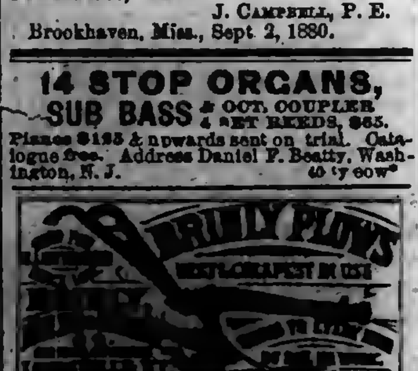
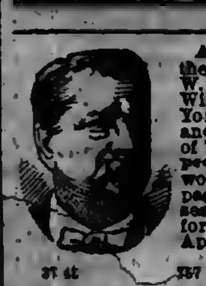


37 26t



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Conferences.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishop.*
Alabama	Hanceville	Dec. 2	Foster
Austin	Dallas	Nov. 18	Haven
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Huntington	Nov. 25	Foster
Georgia	Martin's Chapel	Nov. 11	Foster
Holston	Greenville	Oct. 20	Haven
Kentucky	Hardensburg	Oct. 6	Haven
Southern Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
Tennessee	McMinnville	Nov. 18	Foster
Texas	Houston	Dec. 8	Haven
West Texas	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

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The Editors, CHAPLAIN McCABE and [illegible] O'KANE and SWENEY, [illegible]. A [illegible] is the joint [illegible] of the best [illegible] will be of [illegible] of song. [illegible] 192 pages. [illegible] Hymns [illegible] desirable [illegible] have been [illegible] service. [illegible] per copy; $3 per [illegible] of Sunday-school [illegible] per copy; [illegible] per dozen; [illegible]

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Monday, Sept. 6, 1880.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Low ordinary	7¾
Ordinary	8¾
Good ordinary	9¾
Low middling	10¼
Middling	10¾
Good middling	11¼
Middling fair	11¾
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Fair	—
Fully fair	—
Prime	—
Choice	—
Yellow clarified	10¼
White clarified	10¾
Powdered	11¼
Crushed	11¼
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	25
Fair	—
Prime	—
Choice	—
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	4¼@4¾
Fair	5¼@5½
Prime	5¾@5¾
Choice	5¾@6

GROCERIES.

Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	28@30
New York	28@30
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Rio, ordinary	14
Rio, fair	15¾
Rio, prime	16¼
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	12½
English cream	—
Candles, ℔ lb.:	
Best brands	12½
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice K. D.	2 25
Flour, ℔ bbl:	
Superfine	3 25
XX	4 50
XXX	4 75
Choice XXX	5 50
Choice family	6 50
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	9 00
Half barrels	4 75
Kits	95
Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 32
Kits	90
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	7 50
Half barrels	4 07
Kits	70
Codfish, ℔ lb	—
Herring, ℔ box	—
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	19@21
Coal, in bbls	15@17
Linseed, raw	57@59
Linseed, boiled	60@62
Cotton seed	—@35
Lard	60@62
Soap, ℔ box:	
Magnolia	2 00
Olive	2 55
Palm	—
Castile	2 75
Soda:	
Per pound	—
Starch:	
Per pound	3½
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	59
White	57
Mixed	56
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	42
Red rust-proof	50
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	72½
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	20 00@21 00
Choice	22 50@23 00
Cow Peas, ℔ bushel:	
Mixed	50
Clay	60

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	11@14
Shoulders	6½
Sides, clear rib	9¾
Sides, clear	10½
Hams, sugar-cured	12½
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	16 50
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	—
Clear sides	—
Shoulders	6
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9½
Choice, in tierces	9½@10
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 00
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 25
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 25
Apples, ℔ bbl	1 75
Cabbages, ℔ box	1 50
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	6 50

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging, ℔ yard:	
India	—
Jute	—
Twine, ℔ lb.:	
Baling	17
Ties, ℔ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	2 10

SUNDRIES.

Poultry, ℔ dozen:	
Grown chickens	4 50
Young chickens	3 00
Ducks	3 00
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	12 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen:	
Western	19@16
Southern	16@22
Honey:	
Strained, ℔ gallon	55
Comb, ℔ lb	—
Pecans, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	—
Texas	11
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ℔ bbl	—
Foreign, ℔ box	—
Wool, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	25@30
Texas	—
Feathers, ℔ lb.:	
Geese	—
Hides, ℔ lb.:	
Country green	9
Dry salted	12½
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	6¼
Cotton Seed, ℔ ton:	
In sacks	10 00
Meal	—
Oil cake	—
Cooperage, ℔ each:	
Sugar hogsheads	2 75
Molasses barrels	1 50
Half barrels	90
Kegs	65
Oak Staves, ℔ 1200:	
Kegs	—
Barrels	—
Extra claret	85 00
Extra hogshead	125 00
Extra pipes	165 00
Tobacco:	
Low lugs	4½
Medium	—
Good to fine	5
Low leaf	6¼
Medium	6¼
Good	8¼
Fine	8¼
Selections	10

The Negro Exodus.

—BY—

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Editor SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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☞ The sum of 50 cents per month will be collected from each student on account of fire-wood and room furniture.

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For further information, or catalogues, address the President.

Rev. J. BRADEN, Nashville, Tenn.

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—AND—

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The following are the headings under which the contents are arranged:

Home.
Marriage.
How to Perpetuate the Honeymoon.
How to be a Good Husband.
How to be a Good Wife.
Facts for Parents.
Family Government.
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Choosing a Calling.
How to Conduct Family Prayer.
Grace at the Table.
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Hints and Helps in Conversation.
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Salutations, and How to Make Them.
Receptions—Best Methods.
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Appointments.
Weddings.
Funerals.
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Politeness.
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... in the Battle of Life, my boy,
... is called to-day;
... go out, and the years come in,
... of those who may lose or win,
... may work or play.

... march steadily on, my boy,
... gone before;
... the sound of falling feet
... to the river where the two
...
... return no more.

... for you in the ranks, my boy,
...
... with cheerful grace—
... another may take your place,
... be left behind.

... will wait by the way, my boy,
... without and within;
... in robes as fair
... angels in heaven wear,
... to deadly sin.

... armour of God, my boy,
... days of youth:
... breast-plate and shield,
... the feeble arm may
...
... of Right and Truth.

... Battle of Life, my boy,
... of the Gospel shod,
... Heaven do the best you
...
... reward, for the good of man,
... and crown of God!

—*Home Life in Song.*

Old Bets, the Elephant.

... belonging to ... menagerie marched ... quarters yesterday ... of size to a huge ... on Michigan avenue ... of a saloon. A thousand ... at once crowded ... to see so remarkable ... As an Ohio ... the woods was full ... Bets, the largest, weighing ... had a dry wink ... eyed her admirers ... herself and ... on urchin's hat ... and then ... The crowd ... with these exclamations ... the several ... Old Bets ... a moment, and ... of ... signal ... Sarato- ... in the air, ... Michi- ...

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

E. Foster, China Grove: "My quarterly meeting was held July 10, but the elder was not with us; 12 joined the church."

TENNESSEE.

Alex Burdett, Clifton: "We had a good time on Eagle Creek. At Walnut Grove three professed hope in the Lord; one convert."

TEXAS.

R. Roberts, Clarksville: "We commenced a protracted meeting July 20th, and continued until August 6th. The altar was filled with seekers of religion; four were converted and thirty-four joined the church. The church was much revived and a general state of good feeling exists. Rev. T. Moore, of Paris, was with me three days. Our third quarterly meeting commenced at Free Hope, Aug. 7. The presiding elder, Rev. W. L. Molloy, was present and preached with power. He continued with us until Thursday night. We had a great number of mourners at every service; nine joined on probation; presiding elder's collection, $8 25. The Clarksville circuit is in a good condition."

T. Moore, Paris: "During the conference of the A. M. E. Church recently held here, many unkind things were said of our Church. Our people were urged to withdraw from a church ruled by white elders, and which did not admit colored elders to the cabinet. This influence led to only one member leaving us. The church is doing well here and is making rapid preparations to take care of the district conference."

E. Jefferson, Huntsville circuit: "I have four points. At Galilee we have a good church and parsonage; the parsonage was built since second quarterly conference. The membership is small, we reported to the elder 16 conversions, 20 on probation. Our third quarterly conference was held Aug. 7. Elder W. B. Pullam was with us and administered the Lord's supper to 130 members. We have no property at any of the three other points, but hold in part with other denominations. We are doing all we can to get land of our own."

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Fresh as from the living well
Seltzer bubbles in the glass!
TARRANT'S PURE APERIENT
Gives the rare elixir birth,
Healthful as the fluid sent
Flashing from the breast of Earth.
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Springs a thousand leagues away,
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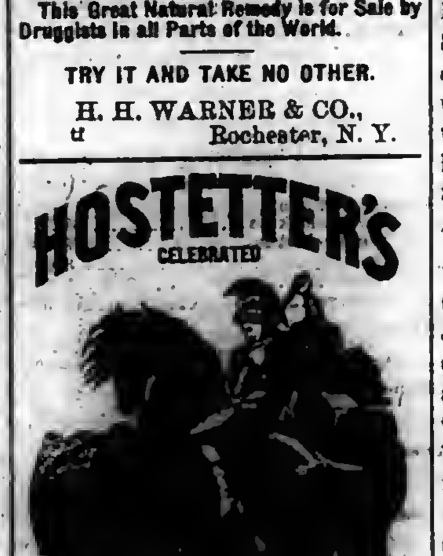

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NOTE.—We receive many letters asking for information about lost friends. All such letters will be published in this column. We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. All others will please enclose fifty cents to pay for publishing the notices. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my grandfather. His name is Thomas Struder, but used to be Strider Stowers. Frank and Albert Stowers and grandfather belonged to John Stowers. Please address me at Campbellsville, Yazoo Co., Miss. FRANK WILSON.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for mother and brother. Mother's name was Phillis Lilly; brother's, Frank Lilly. We all belonged to Mrs. Lilly. I was brought to Texas by Bill Davidson, who bought me from Mrs. Lilly. The last I heard of them they were in Corlston. I left them in Aknan, Miss. Please address me in care of Rev. A. R. Norris at Victoria, Texas.
BETTRIA ANN LILLY.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my father. He was sold from me in Dallas county, Alabama, when I was a baby. He belonged to A. J. Thompson and his name was Isom. I am his youngest son. Mother was named Harriet, and oldest sister Martha, then Emma, Leigh and Jame. Address me at Midway, Texas.
OSCAR RANDOLPH.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for one Robert Brown. The last I heard of him he was on Davis Bonno's plantation, 12 miles below Baton Rouge, or near Plaquemine. Iberville parish, La. He wrote two letters to me at Allen, but I was in New Orleans at the time. His grandmother and mother are very much troubled about him. He is a mulatto, about 20 years old and 6 feet 6 inches high. My address is Allen, La. D. J. PRICE

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire brother Anthony. He belonged to Elias Hodges, of Barber county, Alabama. He was with a lawyer named Seals, in Clayton, Barber county, Alabama, the last time I saw him—about 20 years ago. I do not know what name he goes by now. His mother's name was Jennie; she belonged to Green Neeley. I belonged to Elias Hodges and was called Little Berry, as there were two Berrys on the place. Sister was sold to Jno. D. Johnson as well as I remember; she also belonged to Green Neeley, and was sold with her husband, Phillip Johnson—her name was Martilda. I will pay for any information that can be given of my brother or sister. My address is Millican, Texas.
BERRY NEWTON.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for old friends, Emanuel Prial, his wife Emily Prial, and Gracy Green. They left here for Kansas last January. The last time I heard of them they were near Vicksburg, Mississippi. Also for my two sons, who belonged to Scott Jno. Wilson of South Carolina, near Anderson court house. Their names were Emerson and Mark Wilson. My daughter was named Louisa Wilson. Mother's name was Caroline Wilson. She and I were sold to Tyler Harrison, and when I was sold again my name was Elie Harrison. We were then sold to Jim Snerr, but name is now Elie Hnes. Address me at St. Martinsville, La., in care of Rev. Allen Luster.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for two brothers and one sister—James Almnight, Henry Davidson and Mary Knight. Brothers left me at Batesville in 1865. James went to Helena and then to New Orleans. The last I heard of him he was living at the latter place in 1870. Henry went to Ohio about the close of the war. The last I heard of him was in 1873, when he was in Ohio. I left my sister in Fairfield, Tenn., and the last I heard of her she was living with Mr. Armstrong at that place. She belonged to Will Knight, in Bedford Co., Tenn. When I was in Tennessee I belonged to Henry Davidson, was carried to Texas by Mack Norton and brought back by Matt Norton. My name was Sarah Davidson, but after the war I went by the name of Sarah Vance—my father's name. Address me at Batesville, Ark., in care of Rev. W. H. Higgins.
SARAH RATLIFF.

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My name—the year—the day.
As onward from the spot I passed
One lingering look behind I cast;
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so methought, 'twill shortly be
With every mark on earth from me
A wave of dark oblivion's sea,
Will sweep across the place,
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been to be no more—
Of me—my day—the name I bore,
To leave no track nor trace.

And yet with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the waters in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands,
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought;
Of all this thinking soul has thought;
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For glory or for shame.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Notes from Denison.

BY A. W. DECKER.

MR EDITOR—Having never written you a letter for publication and knowing that your columns are ever open to the friends of our enterprise in the Southwest, and the deep interest you have personally in our church work, I now take the liberty to pen you a few lines from this part of the sunny South for insertion, in your valuable paper. I will soon have closed my fourth conference year, and in the midst of difficulties, surrounded by obstacles, and having questions put to you of the most perplexing kind, we look back over the time spent in this field with a great deal of pleasure, feeling that God has stood by us and we are marching out from under the heat and battle of four years—through God claiming the victory.

I entered the field as a minister of the gospel, supposing that meant to preach the word to every creature; but I find some, even among the ministry, who interpret the Scriptures very differently from myself, as I never knew that "creature" meant simply one race or nationality. This very question is a hinderance to the progress of the M. E. Church, and just so long as the Church will quibble and cater to principles, not religious, because of the prejudices of men who are always talking about caste and color, her progress in this country will be slow. If it be our mission to preach the gospel of the Son of God, let us preach it regardless of what men say; as to them we are not responsible. If this free gospel is the power of God unto salvation, then it is our business as the servants of the Most High to proclaim it as such. If it be the power of God, then there is no power on earth that can check its speed; it will climb the mountains, descend into the valleys, cross the plains and rivers of the sunny South, bullets can't hurt it; devils fear and fly; hell trembles at its approach; no opposing elements can be brought to bear to hurt it—but friends can hurt it. May God grant that as a Church we may be a unit in endeavoring to preach the gospel to every creature. The greatest hinderance in my way preaching the gospel is what is called the "color line." I meet it wherever I go, some of the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN will recall [illegible] the very, very sad and [illegible] words and actions of the [illegible] Book Conference, held in [illegible] Little Rock, in the [illegible] how colored ser- [illegible] at the hands [illegible] and how other [illegible] who [illegible] of [illegible] the bounds of the Austin Con- [illegible] which, I believe, is strictly but God ruled otherwise, and other men were admitted some heroes who were anti-color, and the more I read God's word, the clearer conceptions have I of it and the more thoroughly am I convinced that the color line business is not the teaching of the inspired book. I may be alone in this my belief, but to be with my Savior who commanded me to preach the gospel to every creature is as good company as can be found on earth.

During my ministry in the "City of Roses" I endeavored to treat all men alike, knowing no man after the flesh, but soon learned that I was to make a distinction, even to refrain from associating with him who was in authority over me, and one, too, of the most devoted men I ever met, but because the Bishops made him presiding elder, and gave him the State of Arkansas almost as his district, embraced greater part of the State, and because he worked with that zeal which characterizes but few men's labor, and was successful in soon building an annual conference from the stump and from the fact that (God had made a great mistake in creating the people to whom he was sent black) his brethren under him whom God created white were to shun him as though he were Satan. If this class of persons be Christians, then I will confess that their walk is not worthy to be followed, as "the world loveth its own." "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," is the command; and yet it is very hard to get a certain class of professors to believe that "creature" means the black race. I hope such may become enlightened and with willing minds and hands devote their energies to the work of elevating that society of which many were instrumental in degrading.

I was transferred from Little Rock, Ark., to this city, and entered upon my duties as pastor of this charge last February. I found a good people in this place, and have no reasons to change my mind. Denison is a thriving town with a population of four thousand four hundred souls, situated in the midst of a great fruit section of the "Lone Star State," and is one of the first railroad centers in Texas, having four roads leading out in every direction; and in the centre of this busy town, beautifully located, stands the M. E. Church with her two spires towering heavenward, preaching sermons to every passer by, condemnation to sinners and joy to the children of God. Our church at this place is excelled by none in the way of edifice and membership. Our congregations are large, filling the house, and our Sunday-school presents almost an army of faces. The pastor of this flock did that about what the Scriptures speak of the young man He married a wife last May, which necessitated the building of a parsonage about the first of July, and with the help of the good people we are now completing a preachers' home that, when finished, will be a property worth one thousand dollars. The home will be open for the reception of friends next Tuesday evening, and the elder and wife, whom we have learned to love, are cordially invited to be present, but if not convenient we hope to greet your friendly faces soon.

In connection with my work I have organized an M. E. Church (colored), having now about thirty-five members, which I hope to turn over to my good presiding elder when he comes to hold my quarterly meeting. I was called upon by my colored brethren twice to organize them into a society. I refused them at first, and recommended them to go into the A. M. E. Church, but they answered me by saying that they could not forsake their mother, and the A. M. E. Church could not do for them what the old church could do, and that they had been waiting for reinforcement, which had come in the person of Bro. Watson, a local preacher in the church, and quite an increase in membership, and were now ready. I met them at the place appointed, and a happier people I never saw. I talked to them about the position of our Church, and that is all the colored people need to bring them all into the Church. Wherever I have been among this class of people and placed our Church in the right light before them, it seemed to be just what they were looking for, and a ministry posted concerning the Church will bring them all into the fold. This new church is [illegible]

white. What are we to do with them? Where shall they be connected? Has one conference a right to trespass on the rights of another? Here comes again the "color line," which is a perplexing question to a great many, but to me a problem easily solved. Poor, down-trodden race! Ignorant because they are ignorant. No fault of theirs, and yet the class who are responsible for their ignorance will laugh because they are ignorant. Oh, shame! When will the time come for the Church to take a decided and positive stand? Ever? God grant the day soon when men of courage and boldness, filled with the spirit of the Savior, may rise up to defend a race who have been held in chains, and are yet in chains because of the fear which cometh over men.

Denison, Texas, Aug. 26, 1880.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Mr. Worldly Wiseman.

BY DANIEL WISE.

Bunyan's Pilgrim, after struggling through the slough of Despond, met a gentleman, named Worldly Wiseman, who affected to be very friendly. He pitied him because of the burden he bore, and advised him to get rid of it with all speed, assuring him that he "never could enjoy the benefits of blessings which God had bestowed" upon him until it was gone. This apparent sympathy deceived the Pilgrim and he therefore listened with interest to Mr. Wiseman's censures of Evangelist who had directed Pilgrim to the Wicket Gate.

"Beshrew him for his counsel;" said Wiseman, "there is not a more dangerous and troublesome way in the world than is that unto which he has directed thee. * * * Thou has met with something as I perceive already, for I see the dirt of the slough of Despond is upon thee; but that slough is the beginning of the sorrows that do attend those that go on in that way."

He then drew alarming pictures of terrible things which the Pilgrim might expect to meet. But being in dead earnest, the latter was not frightened; "this burden on my back," he replied, "is more terrible to me than all these things which you have mentioned."

Finding the Pilgrim so determined, Wiseman asked how he came by his burden. On being told it was caused by reading the book—the Bible—Pilgrim had in his hand, he began to cry down the divine volume as unfit for "weak men" to read, because it distracted their minds, and set them seeking to "obtain they know not what."

"I know what I would obtain. It is ease from my heavy burden," retorted the Pilgrim with emphasis.

Upon this Worldly Wiseman changed his tone, professed much friendship, and promised to show him a short and easy way of getting rid of his burden. If he would but go to the village of Morality, he said, a judicious man named Legality who with his son Civility had helped many, he would be sure to get his burden removed. He might then take a house in the village where rents were cheap, send for his family, and live a "happy life."

This seemed so plausible that Pilgrim agreed to visit Mr. Legality. He soon found the village which was built directly beneath a very high overhanging hill. But seeing fire flashing from the hill he paused, "sweat, and quaked for fear," while his burden became vastly heavier than it was before. Happily for him, Evangelist came toward him just then, reproved him sharply but tenderly for having listened to a bad adviser, and then kindly guided him back to the path which led to the Wicket Gate.

The value of Bunyan's book lies partly in the fact that its characters are found everywhere and in every generation. Mr. Worldly Wiseman is found to-day, going about, like his master, seeking whom he may destroy. He may be found wherever sinners are awakened, making sport of the penitent, talking against Christ's ministers, saying bitter things against the Bible, and telling seekers of religion who are weak enough to listen to him, that there is no need of one's being alarmed about sin. All one needs, he says, is to live a moral life and one will find things all right hereafter.

Dangerous man! He is a seducer of souls, and no penitent should listen to him for an instant. Every awakened sinner may be certain that whoever makes light of sin, or speaks evil of the revival minister, or talks against the Bible, or jeers at the doctrine of salvation by faith only, is an enemy to be avoided, not a friend to be listened too. Especially should his counsel to trust to good morals, instead of fleeing to Christ for pardon, be treated as one would treat advice to blow out his own brains; inasmuch as the former would be as fatal to the soul's life as the latter to the life of the body. No human being ever did or ever can stand before God and say, "I have a right to heaven because I am free from sin." But the worst of sinners who believes in Jesus, can stand before the throne and say, "O my Heavenly Father, thou dost save me because all my sins are washed out in the precious blood of thy beloved Son!"

Let penitent sinners beware of Mr. Worldly Wiseman!

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Jefferson District—Texas Conference.

BY W. L. MOLLOY.

MR. EDITOR—Our district conference closed Monday, Aug. 30th. All parts of the district were well represented, and the reports of the pastors, local preachers and others gave evidence of improvement in every department of the work. The pastor at Marshall, Bro. Wesley, said his church was in a better condition in both spiritual and temporal things; he had a very fine Sunday-school and growing constantly. There had been quite a revival in his church, a good number had been converted and united with the church. Bro. Moore, of the Marshall circuit, reported revivals, good Sunday-schools, and a general state of good feeling on his work. He had built one church, it would be completed, had another on the way.

Bro. Price, of Woodlawn, reported his work not in as good a condition as he desired, but it was improving at one or two appointments. He said he had to make his support outside of his work; they had not given him anything. Bro. Johns, of Cypress, said his work was in good condition, he had had good revivals, many had united with the church, good Sunday-schools and every appointment on his work was improving.

Bro. Wells, of Jefferson circuit, said his work had been coming up all the year; he could say it was in good condition, the people were doing all they could for him as their pastor. Bro. McKinzie, of Jefferson, said Jefferson was improving slowly, had had but little revival influence, a few had united with the church; had a good Sunday-school. Pittsburg, Mt. Pleasant, and Marion circuits were not represented. Some preachers are always behind. Two of these circuits are among the best appointments in the district, yet the pastors could not come. Who are to blame?

Queen City, Bro. Gill, pastor. He said they had had good meetings, several conversions and a good number had joined the church. One good Sunday-school. Bro Pratt, of Texarkana, reported his work not in good condition, he could not tell why, he had done all he could; his own people would not come to church. Bro. Roberts, of Clarksville, made a fine report. He had had good revivals at every appointment, a number had been converted, and united with the church. Bro. Moore, of the Marshall circuit, reported revivals, good Sunday-schools, and a general state of good feeling on his work. He had built one church, it would be completed, had another on the way.

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Bro. A. Williams, who was appointed by the Bishop to Bonham, was changed to Sulphur Springs and Bonham. He said he had not had a fair chance, while some good had been done. His work was not in very good condition. He goes now to Texarkana. Bro. Polland, of Brookstone, has done a good work; had revivals and several united with the church. Bro. Smith, of Red River, reported his work in good condition, several had been converted and joined the church.

Lewis Richards, of the Indian Nation, having left his lawful wife was married to another a few weeks ago. He was expelled from the Church. About 250 have joined the Church on probation, and more than 200 have been converted on the district this year. We have five or six churches going up, and would have double that number, but have not received one dollar from the Church Extension Society; have not heard from our application. The president of the conference board has not notified us if they were approved or disapproved. We had the best conference at Paris I have ever attended. God was with us in great power from the commencement. All who attended, and they were many, were struck with the Divine power, it could be heard on every hand. We have never seen any thing like this. It was the common talk on the streets, in stores, and business houses, all agreed they had never witnessed the like in Paris. We had about sixty converts and more than 50 had joined the church up to the close. Some fifty mourners at the altar and meeting still going on. All the preachers caught the fire and said they were going home to scatter it on their works. Bro. Moore, the pastor, has done a noble work, his people love and respect him very highly, has not taken the big head yet. May the Lord keep him from it. We lifted the standard, both of morals and education. We passed no man's character who had a spot, if we could get hold of it. There seemed to be no disposition on the part of the brethren to cover up anything, everything exposed that could be got at.

I said in my last letter that the condition of the district was not good; I said what was true, and I can now say in truth that it is good. God is doing wonderful things for us. We give him the glory. Our people at Paris entertained the conference grandly. They are a noble people. Too much could not be said in praise of a few sisters and brethren we have there. They have stood by the old church for nine years. It mattered not with them who went or came they said we will stay with our mother, and where she is buried we will make our graves. But God has been watching these faithful few, and given them the victory at last. may God bless them, and may they live to bless the Church and world for many years.

Sherman, Texas, Sept. 1.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Kansas.

DEAR EDITOR—We have just closed our quarterly conference for Independence charge, consisting of Independence city and circuit embracing seven other appointments. Our presiding elder, W. O. Lynch, was with us. Sunday, August 8th, will long be remembered as the day on which the corner stone of our new church, St. John's, was laid in the city of Independence. Elder Lynch preached the sermon from Psalms 90: 16 17. It was one of his happiest efforts, and he carried his audience along with him until we seemed to be standing with Moses on Pisgah's top. The ceremonies were very impressive indeed, from the fact that it was the first of its kind ever conducted by a colored minister in this city. The gathering was very large; the ceremonies were conducted by the presiding elder, assisted by three white and two colored clergymen. The foundation is of stone; size of house to be erected, 24x40 feet. The membership are very poor, but we have paid our way to date and are endeavoring to continue paying as we go. Last Sunday night we secured by subscription $54 50.

We have commenced a log house on Snow Creek, Indian Territory, and another on Big Creek. When I came on this work there was not a single house of worship belonging to us on it; now we have three in process of erection. In five months we have more than doubled our membership and have laid the foundation for three chapels. Our charge has not only increased in numbers, but has grown in grace. We have a temperance church or churches. Kansas is emphatically a temperance State and a Methodist State. It is one of the best, if not the best, States of the American Union for the colored man. The only bar to his advancement is himself. Here he can, if he wills it, be a man in its broadest sense. Every department is open to him. Like the constitution of our beloved Methodist Episcopal Church, no distinction based on color is made. This is the home of the John Brown whose daring bravery shook the prison walls of slavery from center to circumference. It was here on the sacred soil of Kansas—soil consecrated by the blood of her best men—that slavery received its first check in its westward march. Here on this soil the slave-holder was made to know that God and liberty had decreed the downfall of his iniquitous system.

I have simply introduced myself. I shall visit you again and hope to be more interesting. Success attend you. W. B. AVERY.

Independence, Kansas, Aug. 7, 1880.

Action of the Executive Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

The corresponding secretary, Dr Rust, submitted the following paper to the executive committee, which was unanimously adopted:

It will be seen, by the action of the General Conference, in the preceding reports No. I and II: 1 That the present organization of the Freedmen's Aid Society is to remain unchanged; 2 That the society must faithfully prosecute its work among the freedmen; 3. It must aid the schools for whites in the South all it can without embarrassment to its work among the freedmen; 4. "Our pastors, in presenting the claims of the society, should remind our people that a portion of the appropriations of the society will be made for the education of the white population connected with our Church in the Southern States, but not to the embarrassment of the work among the people of color;" 5. In view of the importance and extent of this twofold work, the General Conference declares that the contributions of this society should be largely increased.

The managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society have carefully examined the action of the General Conference in regard to the interests of the work under their supervision, and they are endeavoring to carry out its instructions to the best of their ability. At the beginning of the quadrennium the board of management finds itself embarrassed with a heavy debt, resulting from the erection of Chrisman Hall, the Meharry Medical College, and Wiley University. It is also intrusted with the prosecution of an important enterprise requiring a large annual expenditure of money, circumstances by no means encouraging, either for the enlargement of our work among the freedmen, or the inauguration of a new one among the whites.

But it is thought that, by a judicious enlargement of our work among the whites in the South, we may reach a large class of our people who have never been interested in this movement, and who have never contributed to its wants, so that, instead of diminishing, we may hope to increase our funds for the elevation of the freedmen as well as for the education of the neglected white people of the South. In the accomplishment of this purpose donors may name the object to which they desire their benefactions to be applied, and all funds concerning which donors do not give specific directions shall be appropriated by the society in accordance with the instructions of the General Conference. Having made a vigorous effort to increase the contributions to this cause, such portion of it should be devoted to the white work as can be done without embarrassment to the colored.

General Conference has entrusted this distribution to the officers of this society, and the contributors to the enterprise should not hesitate to do the same, with the assurance that the disbursement of these funds will be made in accordance with the wish of the donors and the authorities of the Church.

We appeal to the friends of humanity and Christian education for increased contributions in behalf of millions of freedmen in ignorance and degradation, and in the interest of millions of poor and neglected whites, that their pulpits may be supplied with well-instructed and consistent ministers, and their schools with good and intelligent teachers, that fraternity and love may be increased among our membership in that section of our land, that our white work may prove a tower of strength in our enlarged movements, that this poor and degraded people may be elevated and the nation saved. To our people we turn with confidence, assuring them that our appropriation to this enlarged sphere of action shall be limited only by their liberality.

American people who build churches in six weeks will be glad to learn that the Cologne Cathedral is finished; the last stone was laid last week. This work has been going on since about 1250, or say six hundred years. Of course, parts of the edifice have been in use nearly all that time, from the year 1322. It is one of the finest religious temples in the world, and of pure gothic architecture. It is worth while to repeat the figures of its dimensions. The cathedral is in the form of a cross, and is 511 feet in length and 231 feet in breadth. The towers are about 500 feet high. The heaviest of the six bells belonging to the cathedral weighs eleven tons.

Social Ostracism.

The New England newspapers are gradually working up to the true significance of the solid South. The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* has the following to say in regard to a recent South Carolina incident: "In Aiken, S. C., which is a health resort, there is a small gathering of Northern Republicans, who have gone into business and settled there. Recently they organized a Garfield and Arthur club, and issued an address in which they declared they had no purpose of taking part in local or State politics, but simply desired to express their belief in and give support to the national principles of the Republican party. For this they have been assailed in the severest terms. They are called radicals and carpet-baggers and denied the name of Republicans, accused of sinister designs, and finally pointed out by name and devoted to social ostracism in thinly disguised protestations that such hitherto respectable gentlemen should have set themselves against Southern sentiment; and the Aiken *Journal and Review* characterizes their conduct in thus giving expression to their opinions in national politics as 'unblushing and downright impudence.' According to the South Carolina code, it is 'impudence' to have an opinion or express it contrary to the wishes of the majority."

The Outlook.

Garfield will have, counting New York, Indiana and Connecticut among the Republican States, 222 electoral votes. Let him lose Indiana and Connecticut and he will still have 201. Take away Maine from the list thus depleted, and he will have 194. In addition to these he may lose Oregon and California and still have 185—enough to elect. If he lose New York and carry the other States named, Garfield will have 187 electoral votes. If he lose New York, Connecticut and Florida and carry Virginia, he will have 186 votes. Or he may lose New York, Connecticut and Indiana, and carry Virginia, Florida and New Jersey, have still 190 votes. The Democrats can only succeed by carrying all the Southern States and New York, New Jersey and Oregon or Connecticut. Losing New York, they must carry all the Southern States, New Jersey, Indiana, Connecticut, Maine and all the Pacific States of California, Oregon and Nevada to have 187 votes. The prospect is certainly not discouraging to the Republicans.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Liberality.

Our cousins of the North keep on giving. Turn up your nose as you please, at the name of Yankees, when the question of liberality presents itself. You had better turn it down again. The papers say: "George J. Seney, an eminent Methodist layman in New York, has given $50,000 to the Wesleyan University at Middletown."

There must be religion at the bottom of such liberality. Have we no rich Methodists in the South? If we have, has the Lord never bestowed upon them the grace of liberality?—*Holston Methodist.*

The sentinel picketed to watch the enemy does his duty by giving the alarm if the enemy approaches—not by advancing single-handed to the conflict. So the duty of a Christian, watchfully discerning the approach of temptation, is to convey the case to God; it is foolhardiness to adventure into the combat unsent and unprovided for.—*Budington.*

Do you wish to live without a trial? Then you wish to die but half a man—at the best but half a man. Without trial you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim on a table. They must go into deep water and buffet the surges.

The last Iowa Legislature passed a law making women eligible to the office of County Recorder, and several ladies are candidates for nomination.

General News Items.

The wife of U. S. Senator Jones, of Florida, died at Pensacola on the 7th.

Republicans of New Hampshire nominated Chas. H. Bell for governor.

About $10,000,000 worth of stock is destroyed annually in France by wolves.

The Republicans of Georgia declared it inexpedient to nominate a State ticket.

Democrats of the fourth Louisiana district nominated N. C. Blanchard for Congress.

The first and second volumes of the official history of the war have been issued at Washington.

During the last ten days of 1879 more than 600 shocks of earthquakes were felt in San Salvador.

Forty-five years ago there was scarcely a French Protestant to be found in Canada; to-day there are thousands.

The murderers of Dr. Parsons, American missionary, have arrived in Constantinople and will be tried speedily.

Slight shocks of earthquakes are still felt at Manila. The destruction of property is estimated at $6,000,000.

The Democratic ticket is elected in Arkansas by from 40,000 to 60,000 majority. The repudiation amendment was probably defeated.

An explosion at Seaham colliery, near Durham, England, is supposed to have killed 165 miners. It occurred at 2:30 a. m. and blockaded both shafts of the mine.

The French legislature has appropriated 1,300,000 francs for the establishment of fortified posts between the Senegal and the Niger, on the route of the proposed railway.

On Sunday, Aug. 29, a severe storm visited the Bermuda Islands, and on Monday a tremendous hurricane prevailed. Great amounts of fruit and property were destroyed.

Information has been received at the Secret Service office at Washington that about $20,000 of counterfeit legal tender notes have been passed upon guileless people in Mississippi.

A shrewd farm hand bought for $160 the big meteor which fell in Emmet county, Iowa, last year, and was laughed at by his comrades for what they conceived to be his idiocy. He has now sold it to the British Museum for $6 500.

Robert McClelland died at Detroit, Mich., on August 30th. He was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1807, and filled many distinguished positions, one of which was that of Secretary of the Interior under President Pierce.

An Irade was issued on the 3d inst., authorizing the immediate surrender of the town of Dulcigno to Montenegro. Four thousand Albanians have entered Dulcigno. It is believed the Porte will have some difficulty in effecting the cession.

The State election in Vermont resulted in an increased Republican majority, say 27,000. Congressmen were all elected. Legislature, Republican; only one Democrat elected to the State Senate, and about 13 to the House of Representatives.

The steamer Vera Cruz, of the Mexican Line, which sailed from New York on the 25th of August, with seventy persons on board, and bound for Havana and Vera Cruz, encountered a fearful hurricane and sunk near Mosquito Inlet, on the coast of Florida, Sunday morning, the 29th of August. Fifty-seven lives were lost.

The British Parliament on the 7th was prorogued until Nov. 24. The Queen's speech notes a determination of the powers to enforce the treaty of Berlin; hopes for a speedy and honorable termination of the Afghan war; and says no advance has been made in the project of South African Confederation, and except in Basuto Land, affairs are satisfactory. The Commons is congratulated on the passage of valuable laws in settlement of the long contested questions relating to the subject of burials; the education act; the act for better determining the liability of employers; the act relating to ground game, the repeal of malt duty, the savings banks act, the postoffice money orders act; measures for bettering the condition of merchant seamen, and providing for the safe carriage of grain cargoes.

DISCOLORATIONS & SPOTS IN ORIGINAL

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880

The General Missionary Committee will meet Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., at Mission Rooms, 805 Broadway.

We do not receive the *Western Methodist*, of Little Rock, Ark., and the *Texas Christian Advocate*, of Galveston. We trust that it is a mere oversight of the publishers.

The scarcity of labor is giving planters some uneasiness. Mr. Charles Nathan expects to import 500 Portugese and Spanish laborers to work on Louisiana plantations.

Two missionaries are wanted in the South India Conference. Rev. W. J. Gladwin says the people will pay the passage of two men, to reach Bombay by the middle of November next. Who will respond to the appeal?

The *City Item*, pioneer of our evening dailies, enlarged and improved, gives evidence of public appreciation, and the enterprise of its conductors. Col. M. F. Bigney, a veteran journalist, carefully directs the editorial department.

The *News*, published at Clarendon, Texas, will hereafter be issued semi-monthly. It is the representative of a Christian settlement in the panhandle which appears to be on the road to prosperity. E. E. and L. H. Carhart are the editors and publishers.

The *Churchman* says that it is feared that the altar costing $8,000, given as a memorial to St. Paul's Episcopal church, Rochester, has been lost at sea. It is a singular fortune if it be so, as the one whom it was given to commemorate, Mr. Mumford, died at sea.

Educate your children. Do not delay this urgent duty. The schools established by the church should be filled with eager students. There is a growing demand all over the Southern work for an educated ministry and a more intelligent leadership in civil affairs.

It will not do to be beaten now. We should never be beaten until every man who counts or represents those who count in the enumeration, to give representation in the electoral college, can cast his vote just as he pleases, and can have it counted just as he cast it.—*U. S. Grant.*

The speeches of President Hayes on the subject of national education are most statesmanlike in their character. The nation, in self defense will sooner or later be compelled to discharge certain duties which the States leave undone. The great amount of ignorance incorporated in the body politic is a menace to the general welfare.

The *Southern Live Stock Journal* of Starkville, Miss., met with a great misfortune in the total destruction of its office by fire recently. The proprietors procured a new outfit, and the *Journal* reappears in neat and business like quarto form. It deserves patronage because of its merits as a farmers' guide, and the energy of its publishers. Terms, $2 per year.

All truly consecrated men learn, little by little, that what they are consecrated to is not joy or sorrow, but a Divine idea and a profound obedience, which can find their full outward expression, not in joy and not in sorrow, but in the mysterious and inseparable mingling of the two.—*Philip Brooks.*

The *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (Church South) thinks the charge of fraud in Southern census returns shows little respect for the administration of President Hayes, who appointed the supervisors who did the counting. The *Advocate* conveniently forgets that a Democratic Senate rejected the nominations of President Hayes for census supervisors, and confirmed men of their own choice whom the President was thus compelled to appoint. Its point is not well taken.

The workingmen of different [illegible] are forming unions to secure [illegible] reforms, and to make certain [illegible] upon their employers. [illegible] a number of strikes have [illegible] the past week, most of [illegible] being successful. So far, we [illegible] pleased to note these movements have been orderly and law-[illegible]. We hope there [illegible] up a reasonable disposition to arbitrate all such difficulties [illegible] the laws of market [illegible] evident that between [illegible] and their men [illegible] and work-[illegible] treated with a [illegible]tion. [illegible] harsh [illegible]

Holiness.

Has your attention ever been called to note the fact how many lips there are that never pronounce this word? And even among professors of Christianity, how seldom do you hear it uttered by them!

The word to all intents and purposes appeals to a finer instinct in the human soul, forbidding this word to be used with irreverence or flippancy of speech.

The fact is, it would greatly embarrass some men and women, to hear this word holiness, deliberately uttered by their own lips in casual discourse. There are some words, and this is one of them, that forbid their desecration by common use, because it carries with it a singular, intense, individuality of character, something separate and sublime in meaning. By implication, as well as application, it suggests something which is foreign to their nature and characters, for there is nothing in their habit of life, thoughts or feeling which answers to it.

The word *virtue* passes current on men's lips, but must not be confounded with the word holiness, for they are distinct in meaning and origin. Virtue is based upon conscience, holiness springs from consecrated faith, and hence they are supplied from two different fountains. Virtue depends upon an educated self-will as the classical origin of the word clearly indicates, and expresses a special characteristic of the Roman mind, synonymous with valor or fidelity based on personal courage; and is so used by the great apostle to the Gentiles. Holiness, however, implies a subjection of self-will and the presence of higher qualities; such as love, consecration, and a sanctification of all the powers of the soul.

A virtuous people may possess all the outward forms of morality and godliness; but a holy people possess all the inward power of the Holy Spirit. Christ is throned as king in their hearts and the power of sin is dethroned and cast out, and they move on a higher and happier plain of life.

Our ordinary congregations embrace three times as many virtuous hearts as holy ones, and hence the word holiness does not dwell with care on their tongues.

Ingratitude.

If there is any one thing that meets with the universal outcry and condemnation of mankind it is the unnatural vice of ingratitude.

For this world of ours is nothing more or less than one great exchange mart, where the intercourse of the world is carried on by giving and receiving, where one good turn is the stated price of another. In short, we may truthfully say that gratitude and faith is the cement that binds together the great human fabric of society.

Gratitude is the main spring which sets the universal machinery of the world agoing; the great balance wheel which keeps up a just equipoise in human affairs.

No wonder, therefore, if the vice of ingratitude is looked upon as a foul blotch, and an exception to the rule that ought to govern dependent human beings; for there is surely nothing in the heavens above us that can find a parallel to so base a principle, as it can only be found in two places in all God's wide universe, hell and the human heart. And were it not for the restraint of Christianity, and the power of the Holy Spirit, this monstrous vice would wreck society as with the throes of a volcano.

Illness of Bishop Simpson.

The Sunday dispatches of the associated press announce that Bishop Simpson, who is temporarily in San Francisco, essayed to preach a sermon at the First Methodist Church, and was seized with a congestive chill, from which he is still suffering, though he is reported to be improving. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. Among those present were President and Mrs. Hayes. Further news will be awaited with great interest. The prayers of the whole Church will be offered for the speedy recovery of one of the most faithful and able of its servants.

Serious Charges.

In a recent issue of the Pontchatoula (La.) *Gazette* it was said, after reference to bonds issued by the Pope, Kossuth and the Confederate States:

Coming nearer home—Archbishop Perche, with a direct tax of five or ten per cent upon the receipts of every priest in his diocese—which certainly ought to be enough to serve as pocket money for a single man, all his other wants being supplied from other sources—is not satisfied, he will borrow, and he does so to the amount of half a million dollars, and not satisfied with this—he, too, issues [illegible] bonds, which turn out to be no [illegible] than the Pope's, Kossuth's, [illegible] Confederate States' and [illegible] beg or borrow no

more, he puts on his wishing cap, wishes himself away over in France, and sure enough there he is—and his dupes are left lamenting.

In the issue of Sept. 8, the *Gazette* again said:

In looking over last Sunday's *Morning Star*, we cannot find the least vindication of the leaders of his Church, from the charge of deception and cruelty we brought against them—in borrowing money, without the will or ability to repay it—thereby entailing misery on thousands; he lets the whole case go by default, on the plea we suppose that a bad defense is worse than no defense at all; as we only stated well known facts.

"Brotherhood of the Sea and Land."

The *Sailors Magazine* for September contains the following:

Chaplain Pease wrote in August:—

"In all our departments of labor, religious meetings in different languages, temperance meetings, musical entertainments, reading room attendance, meetings on shipboard, Sabbath-school and visitations, God has granted us signal success during the past year, beyond that of any of the previous fifteen years of service with the Society. But I wish to make particular mention of the organization of our sailor church, the 'Brotherhood of the Sea and Land.'

"Located as I am among the grogshops in the heart of the old Franco-Spanish Catholic town, where hardly a Protestant resides, it was deemed impossible and impolitic by the Protestant clergymen to attempt to organize an additional Protestant church. But the Lord supplied a long-felt want, and opened the way through the influence of our precious weekly entertainments for seamen, for the union of brethren and sisters of six or eight different nationalities, and of as many different religious denominations, in a thoroughly evangelical, undenominational, independent church of worthy and capable members, for the special in-gathering of seamen. The Scandinavians and French, who each hold divine service in their language in our Bethel, unite with us, and we have Germans, English, Creoles and Americans. Some have hitherto been numbered as Catholics, and some as Episcopalians, but these and Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists unite in one brotherhood on a broad platform for a common object. We have between thirty and forty to begin with, one-half brethren and one-half sisters, and there are more to follow. The hand of God is evidently in the movement for good. We bespeak the prayers of our Christian friends in behalf of New Orleans, that wicked metropolis of the Southwest."

Not Well Informed.

R. G. Porter, of Verona, Miss., in the New York *Advocate*, Sept. 2, says:

> The thousand and one stories told on the South and Southern people for political purposes have hindered immigration to this country. A state of profound peace prevails every where in the South. The relations of the two races here are of the most amicable kind. If demagogues and political cormorants, who want the spoils of office, will hold their hands off and quit stirring up race issues, the South will adjust herself to the situation, and move forward to prosperity. The whites, native to this country, have no disposition to vex and oppress the freedmen among us, and the freedmen, when not stirred up by bad white men, are as inoffensive as any race of people in the world.

Either Mr. Porter is not well informed or he simply repeats the general denial, the characteristic Southern method of shielding her law breakers from a just public opinion.

Hon. John Lynch, the peer of any public man in Mississippi, a popular leader of his people, and a candidate for Congress, is canvassing his district, according to universal custom. Says the Mayersville *Spectator*, edited by a white native:

> We understand that black rascal, John Lynch, will be in our midst next week for the purpose of organizing his party, and appealing to the passions of our colored people in his behalf. We trust that Lynch will think better of such a course—have more respect for the feelings of the wealth and intelligence of the country, if he has none for himself. Our citizens are now at peace with each other, and to seek to disturb the present peaceable relations would work hardship on our colored citizens.

Evidence is abundant that peace in Mississippi is a delusion, and bad white men are encouraged.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Wiley has recently visited our missions in Utah and Montana.

—Bishop Pierce is said to be writing the life of his father, the Rev. Lovick Pierce.

—N. Sidney, of the Colored M. E. Church, at Yazoo City, reports a prosperous revival at that place.

—Rev. Geo. B. Lynch has changed his post office address from Edgard P. O., La., to Palestine, Texas.

—Rev. Dr. G. R. Bristor, it is now reported will return to his work in New Orleans in October, and that Rev. W. C. Webb, who was named as his successor will not go.—*Christian Standard.*

—In the post office of Huntsville, Texas, their remains some tracts and other papers for Revs. W. F. Smith, C. Samuel, Jerry McDaniel. They are requested to give their post office, that the mail may be forwarded to them, or call and take it from the office.

—Ex-Postmaster-general Key goes out of his place in the Cabinet with the personal respect and good-will of all parties. Tennessee will welcome him back to his home cordially, and expects him to make an upright and able magistrate.—*Nashville Advocate.*

—Prof. I. N. Failor called Monday morning. He has just returned from a vacation North, and is eager to enter upon his duties as President of New Orleans University. That institution, it is announced, will open on the 20th, and it is hoped the repairs now being made will be completed by that date thereby causing no delay.

—In a private letter to the editor, L. P. Cushman, presiding elder of the Houston, Texas, district, says: "On my third round over the district I rode by railroad 772 miles, horseback 315, and walked 173; preached 48 times, attended 12 love feasts, held 18 quarterly conferences, administered the Lord's supper 20 times and baptized 48."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

Peter Kirkland, French Camp: "My work is in a good condition."

John Gaston, Okolona: "Have closed a camp meeting; 36 were converted, and on the whole work, 44. The Lord is with us."

A. J. Thompson, Simpson circuit: "Our protracted meeting has just closed. We have added to the church 46; six converts, 10 reclaimed."

E. Collins, New Hope: "Protracted meeting resulted in 30 conversions, 44 on probation. I think God will build up our church in this part of the country."

P. Jemison, Macon: "Our second quarterly conference was held Aug. 14-15. Presiding elder J. W Dunn in the chair; J. W. Longstreet acting secretary. The Elder preached Sunday. The Lord's supper was administered to about 117. Elder's collection, $18.05. The good Lord was with us."

Alfred Graham, Green Hill: "We had a Sabbath-school union pic-nic July 31. The meeting was opened with singing; prayer by Rev. D. W. Calvert. Exercises consisted of singing and repeating verses from the Bible. A great many scholars were present; the congregation was very large. The following scholars said the highest number of verses, namely: Sabe Edward, 58; Charles Holliday, 58; Eliza Brown, 51; Augustus Williams, 59. Prizes were given them. Mrs. M. J. Calvert, wife of Rev. D. W. Calvert and a teacher in the Sabbath-school at Bethel, read a beautiful essay suitable to the occasion. Mr. Walker Tucker, a student from the Normal School at Holly Springs, takes an active part in our Sabbath-school. We have taken up for the Sabbath-school this year $16. Collection on the day of the pic-nic $6.25. Total number of verses repeated, 525. Our Sabbath-schools are doing very well. Pray for us."

TENNESSEE.

J. Gregg, Springfield: "I have just closed a 10 days protracted meeting at New Bethel Chapel, which resulted in 11 conversions and 7 accessions. Our Sunday-school is in a growing condition. The new church at Springfield is not finished, but the trustees and members are in good spirits, though times are hard here and money is hard to get. The Lord has blessed us and we trust Him."

A. Burdett, Clifton: "Our church is up here so we can preach in it. At Waynesboro we will preach by Sept. 1. The men are at work on the church and are waiting for the money. Dr. Braden sent us $50 from Church Extension Society. Our members and the white people are doing all they can. We hope Dr. Kynett will send us the balance. Some people gave money, timber and nails. The Ladies' Mite Society and my lecture at Clifton raised $23. Protracted meeting there resulted in 15 conversions, 12 additions. We are expecting Elder Butler."

Thomas Belcher, Alexandria circuit, Mount Zion Church, Rev. Eli Provine, pastor: "Our pastor commenced a protracted meeting the second Sunday in August. He preached six able sermons long to be remembered by both colored and white people, for this is a famous place for white people to come to colored people's meetings. On Wednesday our pastor was called home to see his aged mother and see her laid away till the morning of the Resurrection. He left here and went by Alexandria, and sister Provine had closed her school and was waiting for him to come to go on to Lebanon to the funeral. On Thursday he returned to Mt. Zion to take charge of the meeting, but with surprise to himself and friends he was unable for duty. Rev. B. Daniel, one of our local preachers, did a great deal to prosecute the meeting. At this time our pastor lay at Bro. Isaac Tubbs, one of our stewards, under the care of Dr. Martin, a very skillful physician. It is true we did need the aid of our pastor, but the Lord was with us. The church was greatly blessed, backsliders healed, 4 professed religion, and 3 joined the church. Our meeting closed, mourners looking sad, and sinners asking, why did you close the meeting?"

LOUISIANA.

Last Sunday night the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered at Union Chapel church, New Orleans, Rev. A. E. P. Albert pastor, to nearly 200 communicants, Rev. Wm. Davis, of Thibodaux, La., assisting. The church is in very good spirits. Sunday, Sept. 5th, $60 was collected on the debt.

J. H. Rylander, Gross Tete: "I have assisted Bro. Andrew in a protracted meeting that began Aug. 19, and is now in progress. We have had congregations of about 250 persons, 13 conversions and 20 probationers. Members say they have never witnessed such a display of the grace of the Lord."

B. H. Forest, New Orleans: "Simpson's Chapel Sunday-school, Bro. J. Page superintendent, gave a pic-nic on the 6th inst. Many schools were invited, but through the inclemency of the weather we are sorry to say, did not participate with us. A goodly number of teachers and pupils present seemed to enjoy themselves. Fine refreshments were served. Our pastor, Rev. Henry Green, may be proud of us."

TEXAS.

Wade Hamilton, Cooke's Point: "Have closed camp meeting, lasting 12 days, with 30 conversions. Rev. J. Gness, W. W. Brown and S. Hardwell assisted us."

Clarendon *News*: "Our new church is ever before us and until accomplished we will give ourselves no rest until we find an abiding place for the cause of the Master. Robt. McLalen of California sends five dollars."

W. H. Jackson, San Felipe: "Rev. Louis Lane received four converts at a recent meeting. Collection, $4.10. A protracted meeting going on now. Crops are good, and the brethren expect to meet all their benevolent collections this year."

P. Clark, Floresville: "Our third quarter was held Aug. 9. I expected Bro. T. August, but was disappointed. Had able assistance from locals D. Cole, A. H. Miller, and Bro. J. T. Gibbons. Bro. Gibbons lectured the people on supporting the minister, and took up $4 95. I have a long way to ride, being a cripple, and my horse is hardly able to carry me to my work. The brethren propose to purchase a horse for me. Owing to sickness in Elder Mack Henson's family, he could not be with me this quarter."

ARKANSAS.

J. G. Thompson, Little Rock: "The Misses of the Wesley Chapel Sabbath-schools from 8 to 16 years of age, got up an apron fair in behalf of the new church enterprise, as an experiment, and they realized $44 60. They will make another effort, to come off in October."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Washington Territory has a population of 74,753.

The Queen of Spain has given birth to a daughter.

G. A. Henry, of Tennessee, a famous orator, is dead.

Turkish troops have occupied positions near Dulcigno.

In Mexico we have 12 native preachers and 540 or more members and probationers.

Gen. Hahn was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the second Louisiana district.

Negroes in Atlanta return taxable property to the amount of $250,000. They have five military companies.

We have in our Italian Mission 430 members and 279 probationers, in all 709, under our immediate church care.

Basle, Switzerland, leads the world in the manufacture of ribbons. It has 6,000 men employed in its factories, who make 130,000,000 yards a year, worth $15,000,000.

In Japan we have at least fifteen missionaries—natives—and over 600 members and probationers, with a number of young men—converts—studying with a view to the ministry of the word among their own people.

In coining $20,000,000 in silver and $22,000,000 in gold at the San Francisco mint in 1878, there was lost only $29. The carpet, which had been down five years, was taken up last spring, cut into small pieces, and burned in pans. The debris was put through the same process as mining dust and yielded $2,500.

The increase in the orange crop of Florida within the past six years has been most remarkable. In 1874 the entire crop was represented by 2,500 half-barrel cases. It has risen since then by the following gradations: In 1875 the crop was 10,000 half-barrel cases; 1876, 15,000; 1877, 31,000; 1878, 75,000; 1879, 200,000.

The railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico is said to be a marvel of engineering. It ascends 7000 feet, 4700 in 25 miles. It passes from hot to temperate, and from the latter to the cold country. It spans ravines, scales precipices, and plunges through the bowels of mountains below; then up into the clouds again. To construct this line took thirty-six years, forty Presidents and one Emperor.

The South Carolina census, we can tell Gen. F. A. Walker, will have to be taken again. The increase is really incredible, especially in farming counties, which have maintained a steady population for forty years before 1870, which have no railroads and no immigration. That Kershaw county could have increased 80 per cent. in ten years is beyond belief, or Greenville 60 per cent., or Marlboro 70, and the whole State 40 per cent. We charge that there has been deliberate falsification of the census for political purposes, and we demand that Superintendent Walker test these returns.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Domestic Missions.

Each presiding elder whose district is within the limits of the Tenth mission district as arranged by the General Conference of 1880, is earnestly requested to prepare a full and careful statement of the condition of his domestic mission work, and of the amounts needed from the Missionary Board in November 1880, and send it to J. Denison, at Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas; or, to the same at 805 Broadway, New York, on or before the 1st of November, prox.

J. DENISON.

Notes from Houston District.

MR. EDITOR—I know that you dislike long letters, but what shall a poor man do whose heart is so full that he cannot tell you one-tenth of the good news with which the Lord has furnished him. On some parts of the Houston district the Lord has given the preachers and people a wonderful degree of prosperity, and this has made some others a little jealous of the Church where all are brothers.

When Bro. Culbreath was sent to Frost Chapel and Pitsville, he found after diligent search sixty-eight persons who counted themselves members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the bare walls of a church at Frost's Chapel.

It is true that his predecessors had held in their hands for nearly two years $230, of the Lord's and people's money, put there for the special purpose of erecting a church, and it is just as true that when he left he took along with him over $130 of that money and it is laid away in his napkin still. Bro. Culbreath found the people discouraged and almost demoralized, with little or no confidence in Christian ministers. They felt that they had been swindled outrageously. But he went to work, put a roof upon and seated the church, and called the people together. The Lord blessed the sower and the seed; sinners soon began to feel the force and power of God's truth, and tremblingly asked: "What shall I do to be saved." The preacher had repeated, he believed on the Lord Jesus, he had been saved and was now prepared to tell the inquiring and trembling souls what to do. Nor did he speak in vain; a large number around Frost's Chapel have been converted to God and added to his church. At Pittsville he found a few old people who counted themselves as members of the "Old John Wesley Church." They welcomed him as their pastor. To them and the few sinners who came out to hear, he preached Christ's gospel, and God wonderfully blessed the Word, and here, as well as at Frost's Chapel, men and women have been converted to God. Nor is this all; a good site has been secured and paid for, and soon our people will have a church of their own. At both points of this work over one hundred have been received on probation. This is the Lord's doings, and is marvelous in our eyes.

In December, 1879, Bishop Haven stationed Rev. V. M. Cole at the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, Galveston. Very soon after conference Bro. Cole went to his appointment. He spent about a month visiting from house to house. He found, he says, eighteen persons who counted themselves members of the Tabernacle Church and congregation, and a Sabbath school of about twenty-five members. The church was sadly out of repair, and upon examination he found a debt of nearly $1400, hanging over it. The outlook was anything but inspiring. For nearly two months he was laboring with little or no success. Along in March the tide began to come in; the trial of faith seemed to be over, and the triumph almost complete. Since that time they have paid out over $600 on repairs, about 200 of the debts, and a congregation averaging from three to eight hundred has been gathered; a Sunday school numbering one hundred and eighty, and three hundred and fifty added to the church. This is indeed a wonderful work. It is taking hold of the work of the world's conversion. It is crowning Christ Lord of all. These are some of the things that make my heart glad.

L. P. CUSHMAN.

Houston, Texas.

Letter from Alexandria.

The announcement that Dr. Hartzell would visit this district was received with delight by our people, all being anxious to see the editor of the church paper. On Friday, the 20th inst., he reached this place, fatigued with the ride he was compelled to take on stages and in buggies from Vermillionville—a distance of 115 miles. After a little respite, the next day (Saturday, the 21st) quarterly conference was held, at which the Doctor formed the acquaintance of a number of local brethren whom he had never seen before. This over, a visit was made to the U. S. cemetery, in the suburbs of Pineville, just opposite Alexandria on Red River, where he saw 1300 and more marble slabs that mark the spot where an equal number of our gallant "boys in blue" now sleep beneath the verdant sod of that beautiful site.

Sunday, with its important religious services, was nearly upon us. The day dawned, and a more beautiful one we have seldom seen. It was a memorable Sabbath to the people here. At 11 a. m., from the words of the blessed Master, "By their fruits ye shall know them," the Doctor addressed the Sabbath-school, and sowed some seeds that have already germinated and show signs of precious fruit. The sermon at 3 p. m., in Pineville, from our Lord's invitation to a sin-burdened humanity to come to Him for rest, was very instructive and left its impress on the audience. But the evening service at 7:30 p. m., which included a discourse on the power of the Gospel as set forth by the apostle Paul in his letter to the Thessalonians, endeared the Doctor to all who heard him. He left Monday morning, followed by our prayers to the great Head of the Church that his life and health may be preserved to continue the work in which he is now engaged.

J. F. MARSHALL.

Alexandria, La., Aug. 24, 1880.

Letter from Luling.

LULING, Texas, Aug. 25, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—Our third quarterly conference of Luling circuit was held at Union Hill Chapel on the 21st inst., G. W. Richardson presiding. The conference was graced with the presence of the elder's son, who is principal of the Conference School at Austin. They called a teachers' meeting of the Sabbath-school at night, which was largely attended. Much valuable information was gained in regard to conducting and teaching Sabbath-schools. On Sunday morning we had Sabbath-school, consisting of very near a hundred children and adults, and much interest was manifested. After Sunday-school, with a short intermission, came a love feast and class meeting, when one after another spoke without cessation. In this the manifestation of Christian love was shown in a remarkable degree. At the close of this service over $9 was collected for the elder. We then had recess till 3 o'clock. Sister Richardson then held Bible class, which was as much or more interesting than anything we officiated in. The cause taken up was the temperance one, and in condemnation of intoxicating drinks. Should sister Richardson visit here often I think the inebriating cup would have but few to handle it among our people. She went back over three thousand years, and traveled down through the ages to the present time, condemning whisky in the most vehement terms. The elder preached at night to a large and enthusiastic audience. He will go from here to the Gonzales district conference. His wife and son, I presume, will return home. I hope the angel of peace will be with them all on their journey.

JAMES SLOAN,
Recording Steward.

Letter from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Aug. 17, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—One Madame Louis, said to be from Hayti, lecturing through this portion of the State, came here a few days ago and was introduced to our pastor by her husband as a member of our church, he being a Wesleyan. She lectured in our church Sunday night to 400 or 500 people, and was introduced by Rev. J. F. Marshall as a sister of our church. Her lecture was good and a collection of $8 was raised for her. She was taken sick, our sisters waited upon her very attentively; when lo and behold, she was taken worse, sent her husband to the Catholic priest, and the Catholic white women lit candles and placed them around her bedside, the priest came and she contessed to him, the beads were used and the sacrament given.

We consider that we have been duped, and the couple should be treated as impostors. Do not let our brethren in the city yield to this device to get the use of their churches. She was in your city in 1873 collecting money to go to Africa, but whether she went I leave some one else to say. We have no objection to one's denomination, but dislike this imposition. They are going to Natchez, Miss.

Yours truly, H. J. WRIGHT,
Steward Murray St. M. E. Church.

An Example of Energy.

MR. EDITOR—No doubt your many readers rejoice to hear of the success of any young man or lady who has had the nerve and courage to undertake a course of study for any profession, in any one of the schools of the Church. And we are equally proud to say through the SOUTHWESTERN that we have had the privilege of meeting repeatedly one of those noble young men, whose example of energy and success should inspire a thousand others to action. We speak of Mr. E. Watts, late a student in Meharry Medical College, at Nashville, Tenn. He is practicing in Forest City, and has the respect of all the white physicians of the place, as well as their co-operation. They meet and treat him not as a "nigger," but as a physician, a gentleman and a scholar. He has made the point so well, and so successfully vindicated and recommended by Rev. Mr. Hays, in a late number of your paper. We say let ten thousand young men leap forward at once and lay hold of the boon of education so easily grasped, and in every case, like this of our young friend Watts, caste and prejudice will give way to common sense. May God bless him and all who fearlessly toil for the goal. He has quite an extended practice, and is very successful.

Walden Seminary opens in Little Rock on the 20th inst. If any young man or lady who reads this desires to obtain an education, please tell them to come and to bring all of their friends, and drink at this fountain and quench their thirst. We hope to be able to give them a thorough course in vocal and instrumental music.

I. G. POLLARD.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 5, 1880.

Letter from Shubuta.

SHUBUTA, Miss., Aug. 26, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—Our camp meeting closed on the night of the 23d, the closing sermon being preached by Rev. J. P. Hardon, of the Church South. We had 43 accessions and 25 accessions. The weather, for 11 days, was beautiful. The following ministers were present: A. Peebles, of Quitman; A. R. Sanders, of Paulding; L. P. Ranney, of Shubuta; L. Eohles, of Waynesboro; H. Cawthorn, of Enterprise, and G. Brooks, of Meridian. Several local preachers were of assistance.

The three Sunday-schools of the charge had an anniversary at the camp grounds, which will long be remembered. The schools raised $30—Pleasant Grove $23, Liberty Hill $3 75, Shubuta $2 25. The congregation, same day, raised $20.25. Grand total, $50.25. The anniversary was conducted by Mrs. E. S. Spriggs, principal of our music school, and Miss M. O. Keever, principal of Meridian Academy. We had a large attendance on Sabbath the 15th inst.—no less than 3500 persons being present.

M. ADAMS.

Letter from Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Aug. 21, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inform my friends of my arrival in the free State of Kansas. Through the goodness of God I reached here July 15, well and hearty. My first object was to seek a church where I could bow down in humble submission to God, and give Him heartfelt thanks for His unspeakable goodness and mercy towards me. I found a church presided over by Rev. H. A. Lewin, named Asbury Chapel. I then made it my home and assisted in organizing a Sabbath-school which numbers from 200 to 300 pupils, old and young. My second visit to the school filled my heart with great joy, to hear the sweet songs of praise from the dear little children. The colored people are religiously and financially well. May our Father hasten the day when truth and justice shall prevail in America. Yours in Christ,

A. A. LACY,
Late trustee of Union Chapel, N. O.

DISCOLORATIONS & SPOTS ON ORIGINAL

From Walker (Texas) Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—When I came to my charge I made a report of my work, after a short view of it. Since I have looked over the charge and find it in a bad condition. I have three appointments with a good membership, but we have no property. At one charge the colored people all preach in the same building—Colony church. The first of our preachers is a trustee of land, the building is a union house of Methodists and Baptists—we own one-fourth. At Dodge we are in union with the county. We are said to have a lot, but have no deed for it, and it seems we can not get any. The church lot and school lot were given together by the same man, without deed, and the house was built in union with the public free school of the State. At Pine Grove we own part in a lot with the Baptists. This was the management of our preachers up to the year 1878. The members have been allowed to do as they please a great deal. It is hard to get them to know the Methodist doctrines. On centennial day we raised $2. We were glad to receive Elder Pullam July 24. He was with me also at the close of my six months' term of school and at the examination. Mr. D. Williams has also closed his seven months' term of school, and given a grand entertainment.

B. M. TAYLOR.

Donations.

Rev. John Seay, a supernumerary member of the Tennessee Conference, has recently donated one hundred dollars, conditionally, to the conference for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, of which he has long been an earnest advocate. He has also given fifty dollars to furnish one of the dormitories in the new Meharry Medical building of the Central Tennessee College. He is still confined to his bed from the effects of his recent fall.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1880.

"I Am All Played Out"

is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. Get a box and use it at once.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.—THE TRUE COVENANT.

QUARTERLY GOLDEN TEXT.—"Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will."—Heb. 13: 20, 21.

BY MRS. G. R. ALDEN.

My method will be to recall by aid of the earth-chart which I have used every Sabbath, the special points made in each lesson, keeping constantly before the class the fact of sin, and the evergrowing need of a way of escape from the punishment of sin.

I shall commence by calling from class the names of all persons about whom we have been studying during the quarter, aiding them with initial letters, when necessary, placing the names on the board as they are given me; then ask from individual scholars a fact about each one. Thus calling out the fact of Eve's sin, Adam's sin, God's promise, Cain's sin, Abel's offering, Noah's altar, the repeated promise, Abraham's obedience, Lot's selfishness, Abraham's brotherly kindness, God's promise repeated, Abraham's prayer for Sodom, Lot's escape, and, finally, the great trial which came to obedient and faithful Abraham. This looks like a formidable array of work, but it will be remembered that a review is only a look at work already done; if it was well done, it will be an easy matter to look it over with profit.

Let the main thread which shall run through each lesson be the fact that disobedience, wherever it appeared, worked disastrous results, and obedience, whether in the patriarch Abraham or the child in your class, is always pleasing to God.

Worthless stuff!

[illegible] my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, [illegible] men, women and children that have been raised from beds of [illegible] suffering and almost [illegible] by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.

MARRIAGES.

[illegible] 1880, at the residence of [illegible] by Rev. G. Brooks [illegible] E. Ramsey, Mr. T. [illegible], Miss., to [illegible], of New [illegible] Adam Moore [illegible] at the [illegible] 1880.

[illegible] Lovelady. Also on the 24th inst. at Meridian, Miss., the rites of matrimony were performed between Mr. James Woods and Miss Elvira Oliver at the bride's residence. Also, on the evening of 23d inst. the rites of matrimony were performed between Mr. Berry Neal and Miss Alice Williams. Rev. P. Jemison officiating.

At the Methodist Episcopal parsonage in Granada, Miss., Aug. 25, 1880, Mr. Ephraim H. McKissack, of Holly Springs, and Miss Mollie A. Exum, of Yazoo City, Miss., were joined together in holy matrimony. Rev. J. M. Shumpert, pastor M. E. Church in Granada performed the ceremony. Mr. McKissack as well as Miss Mollie, his beautiful bride, are both students of Shaw University. They are both favorably known in various counties in this State as acceptable school teachers. Miss Mollie is to graduate next June. May flowers, peace and prosperity attend them through life, is the sincere wish of one of their school mates.

J. M. S.

DOCTOR BILLS.—The man whose Blood and Liver is in good condition is all right even in the midst of epidemics. This has been often noticed in the life of every one. If all would only avail themselves of the advantages of restoring and maintaining the health of the body, there would be fewer doctor's bills and much less sorrow. The only thing needful, and the one recommended above all others, is found in Simmons Liver Regulator. The testimonials are counted by the thousands, and its merits are undoubted.

"Having passed through the siege of YELLOW FEVER, in 1874, in Savannah, and not having any physician to attend to my family, I resorted to the Regulator, and found to be a perfect cure and preventive if taken in time. I had two children down with the Fever, used nothing but Simmons Liver Regulator, and am happy to say it cured them. It will cure and keep off Fever if taken in time.

R. J. LESTER, Macon Ga.

DEATHS.

Sister Luiar Hadon departed this life Aug. 1. She had been a member of the church over two years, and was a faithful worker. She leaves a husband and many friends.

D. MOORE.

Columbus, Miss.

Sister Delphia Warren, a faithful member of the Mt. Vernon Church departed this life in full triumph of faith, Aug. 19, 1880, age about 60 years.

REV. TENOLA EDWARDS, Pastor.

Houston, Texas.

Sister Hester Dunn departed this life on the 4th inst. She was a good and faithful member of the M. E. Church. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn with us. She died in the full triumph of Gospel faith.

P. JEMISON.

On Sept. 8, Sister Charity Taylor departed this life. She was a faithful member of the church for a number of years, and died in the full triumph of faith. Her death is mourned by her children and friends in Asbury Chapel.

W. H. GALLION.

Holly Springs, Sept. 11, 1880.

Sister Judy Finn, the wife of one of our local preachers departed this life Aug. 20. Sister Finn has been a faithful member of the Methodist church for seven or eight years. She died in her good mind. She asked her brethren, sisters and friends to meet her in heaven, and her class leader, Bro. Wm. Wadkins, to meet her in the general class where Christ would preside. Sister Finn leaves a husband and son to mourn her loss.

H. SWANN.

Dallas, Texas.

Sister Peggie Harmann was born in the year 1801, and died the 10th. of May, 1880. She professed religion when young and joined the church. She lived a life worthy for all to follow. She loved the church, but loved her Lord and Maker supreme more than anything else. She lived as she would wish to die, a true Christian, and I doubt not that her immortal spirit is now happy in heaven. Let all follow her example. She was a member of Harmonia Church. She was about 79 years of age, and left many friends both white and colored.

H. HESLUP.

Durant, Miss.

In Yazoo county, Miss., of malarial fever, Peter Donelson in the thirty-first year of his age. My pen, pointed with sorrow, writes under the inspiration of a hand clad in sable mourning. An all-wise Providence has seen fit to take from me a brother. Though not a member of our church he was a member of a benevolent society, and still more, a man of Christian virtues; a man loving and beloved by his fellowmen, an affectionate brother, a true friend, and a devoted and loving father and husband. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely end. Peace to his ashes.

T. J. D.

Mary A., youngest child of Rev. C. A. Tabor and wife, pastor of [illegible] circuit, Jefferson Co., Ark., passed up to join the great company near the throne, July 24. She was 7 years old, had been baptized about six years, was taught to pray and trust in God at her mother's knees and at the family altar, and had been taught with her little brother, in the family circle to sing. On the morning of the day she left us she sat by the side of her little brother and sang "Sweeping through the gates," and in a few hours told her mother she was willing to die and then soon passed away. May we meet her at the river.

I. G. POLLARD.

A Pastor Made Happy.

I have been greatly troubled with my kidneys and liver for over twenty years, and during that entire time I was never free from pain. My medical bills were enormous, and I visited both the Hot and White Springs, noted for the curative qualities of the water. I am happy to say I am now a well man, and entirely as the result of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Not only this, but my little daughter has been cured of St. Vitus' Dance by Warner's Safe Nervine, which I always keep in my family. With such glorious results, I am only too glad to testify regarding the remedies which have made me so happy.

REV. P. F. MARKLEE,
Coal Run Crossing, Arkansas.

New Books.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of each one will be given, after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FATHER'S HOUSE. By Howe Benning. New York: American Tract Society.

AFRICA; PAST AND PRESENT. By An Old Resident. New York: American Tract Society.

FROM HONG KONG TO THE HIMALAYAS. By E. Warren Clark. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. Price, $1.50.

JOY TO THE WORLD; or Sacred Songs for Gospel Meetings. By T. C. O'Kane, C. C. McCabe, and J. R. Sweeney. Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe.

CLOSE THE SALOONS; a Plea for Prohibition. By Atticus G. Haygood, D.D. Macon, Ga.: J. W. Burke & Co. Price, 15 cts; $1.50 per dozen; $8 per 100.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE FOURTH GOSPEL: EXTERNAL EVIDENCES. By Ezra Abbott. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis.

A scholarly essay by the Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in the Divinity School of Howard University. It reviews at length, and by copious reference to authorities, the attacks made on the genuineness of the Gospel according to John; and cites external evidences in support of its genuineness. To those who would be armed against the assertions of infidelity, the book is heartily recommended.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE BIOLOGY. By Rev. J. H. Wythe, A. M., D. D. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, $1.50.

This book, issued by the Book Concern at New York, was written by a prominent member of the California Conference, who has always been fond of the studies included in its pages. He is qualified by actual experiment in examination of the development of vegetable and animal life to write on the subject. The Chautauqua Scientific and Literary Circle adopted it as a text book to be studied by its members. To appreciate it fully it should be preceded by at least a partial course in physiology. The book is having a large sale, and will doubtless do much toward enlarging the views of our young people as to the "science of life."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Golden Hours* for September tells about Crooked Johnny and his oak.

—The *Railway Messenger*, published by A. A. Carman, for circulation on the opening of the railroad to Texas, is a very respectable looking sheet. In preparation and typography it ought to satisfy its numerous patrons.

—The *Preacher and Homiletic Monthly* for September (New York: I. K. Funk & Co) contains three sermons in full on Robert Raikes centennial service, and condensations of sermons by Dean Stanley, Lyman Abbott, M. R. Vincent, T. B. Kettell, B. D. Thomas and others. It is filled with hints, queries and helpful data.

—The September number of *The Sunday School Teacher* is one that to teachers and superintendents is quite valuable. The Teacher, certainly, all the while is making steps forward. Chicago: Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Co., 147 and 149 Fifth Avenue.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending September 4th and 11th contain: Marie Antoinette, Quarterly; The Place of Socrates in Greek Philosophy, Westminster; A Reindeer Ride through Lapland, Blackwood; Minnets, and "The Ship of Fools," Cornhill; Morocco, Good Words; Annie Keary, Macmillan; Aristotle on Free Will, A Scotch Tutor, and Cannes, Spectator; Early Friendships, Globe; "The Portrait of a Painter by Himself," and "A Trip, and what followed," with the usual amount of poetry. The subscription price ($8) is low. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—The October number of Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* is particularly attractive; there is such an abundance of good things, literary and artistic, as to fully justify its claim to be the best and cheapest Sunday magazine published. The leading article by A. H. Guernsey, "The Christians in the Turkish Empire," is replete with information; it is followed by others of marked merit, "From Titicaca to Cuzco, a Legendary Journey in Peru." "The Passion Play in Havana," "Catharine of Siena," etc. There are several short stories, sketches and essays by celebrated writers. "To a Canary Bird," has the ring of genuine poetry. Among the especially noteworthy articles in the number are "Felicia Dorothea Hemans," "Petticoat Lane, London, Sunday morning," "Coptic Community in Egypt," "A Portuguese Convent," "Pictures of Swedish Life" There are 128 quarto pages, the illustrations generally exceed 100. Single copies 25 cents each, annual subscription, $3, sent postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

What is Compound Oxygen?

This new remedy for chronic diseases, which of late has attracted so much attention, will be found advertised in the present number of our paper. The question naturally arises, "What is Compound Oxygen?" Its discoverer claims that it is a new combination of oxygen and nitrogen—the two elements which make up our atmospheric air—in such proportions as to render it richer in the life-giving element, and that it acts in complete harmony with natural laws and forces. If one fifth of the cures which are claimed for it, and which seem to be well authenticated, have really been made, then it is the most wonderful agent for the relief of suffering humanity which the world has seen. A Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing a history of the discovery of this remedy, a statement of its nature and mode of action, and a record of many remarkable cases, will be sent free to any one who will write for it to Drs. Starkey & Palen, of Philadelphia. See their advertisement.

Dr. Wm. Alex. Green, Macon, Ga., writes,

* * * I cheerfully state that I have tested the virtues and efficiency of Colden's *Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef* in my private practice in cases of general *debility, weakness, depressions, dyspepsia*, loss of appetite and nervous afflictions, when medicine had proven more than useless. I have found it the best remedy I *ever used in chronic alcoholism*, when the stomach is always irritable, and food required to nourish and invigorate. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

The New Louisiana Remedy is winning golden opinions from many who have tested its merits in the treatment of coughs, colds, etc. We recently examined some fourteen pages of signatures vouching for its effectiveness. Read advertisement elsewhere, and remember that this home medicine is well known, and finds sale throughout the country.

LADIES WHO APPRECIATE ELEGANCE and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS make from $25 to $50 per week selling goods for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their Catalogue and terms. 37 1y

Red used on a railway signifies danger, and says "Stop!" It is the same thing displayed on a man's nose.

The most comfortable boot in town is that with Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

Cincho-Quinine cures Chills and Fever.

LEMONS

AS A MEDICINE.

THEIR WONDERFUL EFFECTS ON THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is a pleasant drink. Regulates the Liver, Stomach and Bowels in a natural, healthy way without any of the Sickening, Griping and other disagreeable effects of PILLS. In using Lemon Elixir you do not acquire a habit of constipation that requires its continued use. It positively cures Constipation and Liver Disease, Indigestion, all Headaches, Chills, Malarial or Billious Fevers. Foul Stomach, Sallow Complexion, Pimples and Blotches of the Skin, Diseases of the Kidneys, Pain in the Back, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Impure Blood and all other diseases caused by a Torpid or diseased Liver, Malaria, etc.

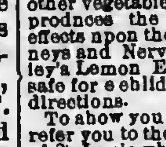
It is an established fact that the fresh Juice of Lemons, when properly combined with other vegetable, Liver Tonics and Cathartics, produces the most desirable and lasting effects upon the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Nervous System. Such is Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, and such is its effects, as safe for a child as for a grown person as per directions.

To show you its great popularity at home, I refer you to the following Prominent citizens of St. Louis who use Lemon Elixir regularly, personally in their families.

Judge John P. Hudgens, 102 N. Fourth St.
Judge Alex. Davis, Fourth and Chestnut streets.
Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.
T. P. Grastey, Law office, 1107 Clarke avenue.
Capt. J. A. K. Stotts, of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.
J. T. Morris, Real Estate office, Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Mr. W. W. Allen, 2717 Wash street.
And thousands of others too numerous to insert their names.

Sold by all druggists. 50 cents 1-2 pt. bottle. Dose, one to two spoonfuls.
Prepared by H. MOZLEY, M. D., St. Louis, Mo. 16 52t 1tr

AGENTS WANTED for the Best, and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 38 4t



$5 PER DAY Made Selling Our Platform Family Scale. Weighs accurately up to 25 lbs. Its [illegible] appearance sells it at sight. [illegible] Other Family Scales [illegible] AGENTS. Exclusive territory given free. Terms & rapid sales surprise old Agents. Address DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O. 38 12t eow

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 37 7t

NOTICE.

MR. EDITOR — Having been recently elected for life as the Supreme Most Eminent Worthy Chancelor for the Order of Oush throughout the United States, I am now ready to give the public all information necessary for the establishment of Grand and Subordinate Lodges throughout the United States of America. Moreover I will be most thankful to receive communications from all parts of the country. Please address all letters, etc.,

Rev. SAMUEL E. H. MORANT,
S. M. E. W. C. O. K. C.,
38 Shreveport, La.

Publishers' Department

How to Send Money.—Always send money by draft, postal money-order, express or registered letters. Letters can be registered at any post office.

Our Terms.—The price of the SOUTHWESTERN is $2 a year, payable in advance. $1 pays for the paper for six months.

Premium Book.—Our premium book (advertized in another column) is worth $1.50, but we furnish it to all subscribers *who have paid for their paper* for 50 cents cash. $2.50 pays for the paper one year and the book, and $1.50 pays for the paper six months and the book.

Advertising Rates.—See head of first column, first page.

Address
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
NEW ORLEANS.

Names of subscribers are dropped from the books when the time paid for or ordered by an agent expires. Remember this notice, and if you fail to receive a paper it may serve as an explanation.

The new edition of the Discipline is arranged in paragraphs, under appropriate headings, and, in addition to the new matter inserted, contains a valuable apendix. The price will be the same as before, 40 cents per copy. Brethren can now send in their orders, and we will fill them in regular order as rapidly as possible.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Robert Raikes.

We have arranged to supply individuals or Sunday-schools with a beautiful portrait of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools. Read advertisement in another column. The price is but $2.

Studies in the Acts of the Apostles.
Rev. J. Cynddylan Jones.
12 mo..........$1 75
A series of sermons discussing the principal passages in the Acts of the Apostles.

Is Saturday or Sunday the Christian Sabbath?
A Refutation of Sabbatarianism.
Rev. Wm. Armstrong.
With an Introduction by the
Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D.D.
Price..........25c.

The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1880.
24mo..........40c.

Quarterly Conference Records.
In sheets, with changes ordered by the late General Conference, now ready. Each quarter on a single sheet.
Per 100 sheets..........$1 00

Also
Class-Leaders' Reports to Quarterly Conferences.
Per 100 sheets..........$1 00

The History of Sunday-Schools:
A brief historical treatise, with special reference to the Sunday-schools of America.
Rev. W. A. Chandler.
12mo..........75c.

Conference Notices.

Navasota, Texas, District.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Bellville Circuit, Sept. 25-26; Hempstead, Sept. 26-27; Hampstead Circuit, Sept. 29; San Felipe Circuit Oct. 2-3; Courtney Circuit, Oct. 7; Navasota Circuit, Oct. 9-10; Plantersville Circuit, Oct. 16-17; Anderson Circuit, Oct 23-24; Red Top Circuit, Oct. 30-31; Brenham Station, Nov. 7-8; Bryan Station, Nov. 14-15; Bryan Circuit, Nov. 13 14; Brewer's Hill, Nov. 20-21; Mathew Circuit, Nov. 24; Hoarne Circuit, Nov. 27-28. The District Conference will convene at Brenham, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock p. m.

F. CARSON MOORE, P. E.

Jefferson District—Texas Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Marshall, Sept. 18-19; Marshall Circuit, Sept. 22-23; Jefferson, Sept. 25-26; Marion, Oct. 2-3; Jefferson Circuit, Oct. 9 10; Cypress, Oct. 16-17; Pittsburg, Oct. 18-19; Mt. Pleasant, Oct. 23-24; Queen City, Oct. 26-27; Texarkana, Oct. 30-31; Clarksville, Nov. 6-7; Blossom Prairie Nov. 9-10; Sulphur Springs, Nov. 13-14; Red River, 20-21; Paris and Brookstone, Nov. 27 28.

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

Meridian, Miss., District.

THIRD ROUND.

Shuqualak circuit, Sept. 18-19; DeKalb circuit, Sept. 25-26; Philadelphia, Sept. 28-29; Daleville circuit, Oct. 2-3; Lauderdale, Oct. 5-6; Marion, Oct. 7-8; State Line, Oct. 9 10; Waynesboro, Oct. 12-13; Shubuta, Oct. 16-17; Shubuta circuit, Oct. 18-19; Enterprise circuit, Oct. 21-22; Enterprise, Oct. 23-24; Paulding and Claiborne, Oct. 26-27; Garlandsville, Oct. 28-29; DeSoto circuit, Oct. 30-31; Hickory circuit, Nov. 6-7; Meridian charge, Nov. 13-14; Brooksville, Nov. 16 17; ExPrairie, Nov. 20-21; Macon charge, Nov. 27-28; Mashulaville, Dec. 1-2; Louisville, Dec. 4-5.

J. W. DUNN, P. E.

Gulf District, Mississippi Conference.

THIRD ROUND.

New Hope, Sept. 11-12; Union Church, Sept. 15-16; Fayette, Sept. 18-19; Hamburg, Sept. 20-21; Meadville, Sept. 22 23; Liberty, Sept 25-26; Brookhaven and Summit, Sept. 28-29; Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian. Oct. 2-3; Handsboro and Ocean Springs, Oct. 6 7; Pascagoula, Oct. 9-10; Augusta; Oct. 16-17; Columbia, Oct. 23-24; China Grove, Oct. 26-27.

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

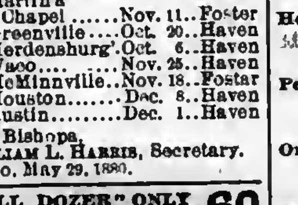
Brookhaven, Miss., Sept. 2, 1880.

Episcopal Visitation---Fall Conferences, 1880.

Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishop.*
Alabama	Hanceville	Dec. 2	Foster
Austin	Dallas	Nov. 18	Haven
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Huntington	Nov. 25	Foster
Georgia	Martin's Chapel	Nov. 11	Foster
Holston	Greenville	Oct. 20	Haven
Kentucky	Herdensburg	Oct. 6	Haven
Southern Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
Tennessee	McMinnville	Nov. 18	Foster
Texas	Houston	Dec. 8	Haven
West Texas	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

By order of the Bishops,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29, 1880.

SIX-SHOT "BULL DOZER" ONLY 60 Cents



New and improved in style and finish. Biggest bargain ever offered. Heavily plated, fancy handle. Agents' sales are enormous! Boys, now is your chance to own a splendid Revolver. SPECIAL OFFER. To introduce our Revolvers rapidly we will express samples for 60 cts each, 2 for $1. *This offer will never be made again.* "Wonderfully cheap."—Tribune. Over 5000 sold in Chicago, July 4th, and 5000 in New York. Agents wanted. Prices will be raised in 90 days. *Order at once.* J. WALLACE & CO., Importers Fire-Arms, 58 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 38 4t

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A brilliant book, fascinating in style, pure in language, endorsed by physicians everywhere. An elaborate exposition of the Physical Life of Man and Woman. Elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Extraordinary Inducements to Agents. Address, JONES BROS. & CO., Cincinnati, O. 38 4t

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Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free.

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Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order promptly in superior manner, and in the latest styles at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement and samples of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

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All orders amounting to $20, or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of money, and if strangers to us, must remit at least one-third of the amount with the order. 9 1y

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE,
Monday, Sept. 13, 1880.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ₱ lb.	
Low ordinary	7¾
Ordinary	8¾
Good ordinary	10¼
Low middling	10¾
Middling	11¼
Good middling	11¾
Middling fair	12½
Sugar, ₱ lb.	
Fair	—
Fully fair	—
Prime	—
Choice	—
Yellow clarified	10½
White clarified	10¾
Powdered	11¼
Crushed	11¼
Molasses, in bbls., ₱ gallon.	
Common	25
Fair	40
Prime	45
Choice	48
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:	
Common	4¼@4¾
Fair	5¼@5½
Prime	5¾@5¾
Choice	5 @6

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:	
Western	28@30
New York	28@30
Coffee, ₱ lb.:	
Rio, ordinary	14
Rio, fair	15¾
Rio, prime	16½
Cheese, ₱ lb.:	
Western factory	12½
English cream	—
Candles, ₱ lb.:	
Best brands	12½
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:	
Choice K. D.	2 30
Flour, ₱ bbl.:	
Superfine	3 25
XX	4 50
XXX	4 90
Choice XXX	5 37½
Choice family	7 25
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	9 00
Half barrels	4 75
Kits	95
Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 32
Kits	90
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	6 50
Half barrels	4 07
Kits	70
Codfish, ₱ lb	—
Herring, ₱ box	—
Oils, ₱ gallon:	
Coal in cases	19@21
Coal, in bbls	15@17
Linseed, raw	57@59
Linseed, boiled	60@62
Cotton seed	35@—
Lard	60@62
Soap, ₱ lb.:	
Magnolia	—@—
Olive	4¼@4½
Palm	—to3¼
Castile	8¼to9
Soda:	
Per pound	—
Starch:	
Per pound	3½
Salt, ₱ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ₱ bu.:	
Yellow	56
White	55
Mixed	55
Oats, ₱ bu.:	
Western	47
Red rust-proof	50
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	72½
Hay, ₱ ton:	
Prime	20 00@21 00
Choice	22 50@23 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel:	
Mixed	50
Clay	60

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:	
Breakfast	11@12
Shoulders	6¾
Sides, clear rib	9¼
Sides, clear	10¼
Hams, sugar-cured	13
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.:	
Choice	16 50
Dry Salt Meat, ₱ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	—
Clear sides	—
Shoulders	6
Lard, ₱ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9¼
Choice, in tierces	9¼@10
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 25
Sweet potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 25
Onions, ₱ bbl	3 50
Apples, ₱ bbl	2 25
Cabbages, ₱ box	3 75
Sour Krout, ₱ bbl	7 00

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging, ₱ yard:	
Indie	—
Jute	—
Twine, ₱ lb:	
Baling	17
Ties, ₱ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	2 10

SUNDRIES.

Poultry, ₱ dozen:	
Grown chickens	4 75
Young chickens	3 00
Ducks	3 00
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	12 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen:	
Western	15@20
Southern	23@25
Honey:	
Strained, ₱ gallon	50to60
Comb, ₱ lb	—
Pecans, ₱ lb.:	
Louisiana	—
Texas	11
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ₱ bbl	—
Foreign, ₱ box	—
Wool, ₱ lb.:	
Louisiana	25@30
Texas	28to29
Feathers, ₱ lb.:	
Geese	50to65
Hides, ₱ lb.:	
Country green	9
Dry salted	12½
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	6½
Cotton Seed, ₱ ton:	
In sacks	10 00
Meal	—
Oil cake	—
Cooperage, ₱ each:	
Sugar hogsheads	2 75
Molasses barrels	1 45
Half barrels	95
Kegs	65
Oak Staves, ₱ 1000:	
Kegs	—
Barrels	14 00
Extra claret	85 00
Extra hogshead	125 00
Extra pipes	165 00
Tobacco:	
Low lugs	4½
Medium	—
Good to fine	5
Low leaf	5½
Medium	6½
Good	8½
Fine	8½
Selections	—

The Negro Exodus.

—BY—

Rev. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D.,

Editor SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

IN PAMPHLET FORM.

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John A. Smith, Grand Marshal.
Jos. Moore, Chairman Male Stewards' Board.
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Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.
Dennis Braize, Chairman Sick Committee.
Ben Hale, Chairman Stewards.
Sarah Patterson, Lady President.
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Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
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G. D. Gaddis, Undertaker upper district.
A. P. Boyer, Undertaker lower district.
J. H. Coker, Physician.

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Young Folks' Corner.

IN TROUBLE.

I dess dere's somefin de matter!
Dere's mice on de pantry shelf!
My dolly looks scared, and I'm tinking
I'm—a—little—bit—scared—myself!

My muvver went off and left me,
And I'd been as dood as tould be;
If she'd only taken me wiv her,
Or taken dat pantry key!

For my sweet toof got to jumping
So hard, dat it wouldn't stop
Till I got the jam: and I'd taken
Just the teeniest, tiniest drop.

When I fought dat I heard somebody
A-coming right in do door,
And the jam slipped out n' my fingers,
And dere it is on the floor!

Dear me, but I'm dreffle sorry!
And oh! what a scolding I'll get!
I want to see my dear muvver!
No, I don't want to see her—just yet.

Oh! how I wish she had taken
Off wiv her that pantry key!
And oh! how I wish dat my dolly
Had been naughty—instead of me!

—*Josephine Pollard.*

How a Dog was Outwitted by a Parrot.

A lady on Seneca street is the owner of a small frisky dog, and a very talkative parrot. Occasionally Polly gets demoralized, and, instead of behaving herself as a good lady bird should, she gives vent to some terrible shrieks, and endeavors to be as bad as she possibly can. When she takes spells the dog, knowing that a reprimand is needed, goes to the cage and administers several severe rebukes in the shape of a savage little bark. Yesterday afternoon Poll sat upon her perch with all the dignity possible. The dog was taking a nap in an adjoining room. Suddenly, without a moment's notice, Poll let loose two or three unearthly screeches. The dog was awakened of course, and immediately started toward the cage at a full run, barking as he went. After he had scolded, as he thought enough, he adjourned to the other room and snugged himself for another snooze. He had no more than closed his eyes before Poll shrieked again, longer and louder than before. Up jumped the dog, and out he went barking furiously. When he reached the cage, Poll, who had stopped her noise to give the dog a chance, began to bark just as loud as her four-legged associate. Penny choked himself off, and gazed on in holy horror. He stood looking at the cage for several minutes. Finally his tail dropped between his legs, and he turned around and left the spot. Just as he was going out of the room Poll stopped barking, a sort of pleased expression crept down her jagged beak, and as the dog faded from view she yelled after him, "Good bye, Penny," and without further ado resumed her meditations upon her perch.—*Utica Observer.*

"Brightening all it Can."

The day had been dark and gloomy, when suddenly, toward night, the clouds broke, and the sun's rays streamed through, shedding a flood of golden light upon the whole country.

A sweet voice at the window called out in joyous tones, "Look! oh, look, papa! the sun's brightening all it can."

"Brightening all it can? So it is," answered papa, "and you can be like the sun, if you choose."

"How? papa; tell me how!"

"By looking happy and smiling on us all day, and never letting any tearful rain come into the blue of those eyes; only be happy and good, that is all."

The next day the music of the child's voice filled our ears from sunrise to dark; the little heart seemed full of light and love; and when asked why she was so happy the answer came laughingly, "Why, don't you see, papa, I'm the sun? I'm brightening all I can."

"And filling the house with sunshine and joy," answered papa.

Cannot little children be like the sun every day, 'brightening" all they can? Try it, children.—*Selected.*

At a recent Sunday-school reunion the superintendent proposed that they form a line, and march to the song, "Hold the Fort." Accordingly the line was formed, with Deacon B. at the head. All went beautifully until they came to the second verse:

See the mighty host advancing
Satan leading on,

... they were all so impressed ... the exceeding ludicrousness of ... thing, that singing, marching, ... and all solemn feelings, ... knocked into "pi" by a gen... of laughter at the expense ... Deacon B.

A String of Nevers.

... Never say ... when you ... disappointed. ... said when ... shouted. ... "so thin," or ... timed," or ... Never

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

D. Moore, Columbus: "Our protracted meeting is going on, and the Lord has blessed our labors; 10 converts received in the church."

W. McDonald, Starkville: "My protracted meeting added 15 souls to the church, and it is revived. Have raised $90 this year on the church debt. Sabbath-school is good, with 90 in attendance."

Letter from Batesville: "Our minister has been with us for about six months, and we believe he is a good workman for Christ. He urges and teaches every important duty leading to Christ. We pray that the blessing of God may continue on him."

C. L. Crump, Goodman: "I have had a hard time of it on this circuit. My wife is not with me. I sent her to school to Holly Springs this year. We are going to buy a house and lot for a parsonage, costing $200. I got 10 probationers in the July meeting."

G. Brooks, Meridian: "There were 83 accessions up to June 14 Camp meeting began July 15, and continued for 11 days. We had 7 conversions and 22 accessions. May 30 Robert Raikes' centennial was observed; took a collection of $10. There is quite an interest in the church. Pray for our success."

TEXAS.

Peter Morgan, Palestine: "My work is prospering well for a young mission."

Mack Hanson, Austin: "Camp meeting commenced at San Antonio and Austin Aug. 11. I have heard from several that have met with signal success in gaining souls for Christ."

D. Mucker, Winchester: "I have just ended a protracted meeting which resulted in the conversion of 18 souls who received baptism and joined the church. I also baptized 9 infants and received on probation 42. I stand at the head of a band of Christian workers. Pray that God in His providence may bless us in this good work."

P. Johnson, Oakland: "Camp meeting commenced July 15. The people being poor has made it hard for us. We had 10 converts. The young people are very earnest. We had 16 well supplied tents. Revs. J. Harrold and S. Morgan, from Hallettsville; N. Axel, from Columbus, and J. Oakman preached for me. Presiding elder G. W. Richardson held our quarterly meeting and it was a good session."

Geo. W. Smith, LaGrange: "We have just closed a protracted meeting, during which the Lord blessed us with a glorious revival. As the result we are very much pleased to report 32 accessions to our church and 19 baptisms. I was assisted in the meeting by the Revs. J. R Carnes, J. Jarmon, P. M. Carmichael and M. Scott. Bro. J. W. Robinson, financial agent and vocalist of the West Texas Conference School, paid us a flying visit and rendered much assistance with his songs of Zion and stirring appeals to sinners to flee from the wrath of God. There were a number of interested mourners at the altar, but I concluded best to close, as the large cotton crop demands the immediate attention of our people. Permit me to express my grateful appreciation to the people of LaGrange for the kind care and great pains taken by them to alleviate the sufferings of my oldest son, who has been confined to his bed for two months with consumption. May God bless them abundantly for their acts of kindness, and the manifest interest in their church and pastor."

LOUISIANA.

Chas. Washington, Mandeville: "Quarterly conference was held at Springfield on the 30th; 25 withdrew by letter this year; 16 members remain; 1 full member received; collection 45 cents for quarter. Mandeville church is improving."

The Doctors Disagree

as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.

Do little things as if they were great, because of the majesty of the Lord Jesus Christ, who dwells in thee; and do great things as if they were little and easy, because of his omnipotence.—*Pascal.*

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Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 00
28 inches	225 lbs	375 lbs	55 00
32 inches	350 lbs	550 lbs	80 00
36 inches	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
40 inches	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
45 inches	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
48 inches	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "it is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

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IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

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MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my husband and two children, a boy and girl. Husband's name is James McBride; the girl's name is Georgia, and the boy's Cornelius McBride. I have not seen them for four years, and cannot hear anything of them. Please address me at Millican, Brazos Co., Texas, in care of Mrs. M. E. Marshall.

MARY MCBRIDE.

DEAR EDITOR—Will Southerland, living in Waelder, Texas, wishes to find his brothers Anthony and Samuel, and sisters Betty and Cyntha Southerland. They were born in the family of Tom Southerland, who died and left a widow who is now married. Will Southerland, their father, is dead. Their mother's name is Greecy Southerland. Any information of them can be addressed to Will Southerland, Waelder, Texas, care Rev. Jas. Harrold, or to me at Independence, Kansas, box 94.

WM. B AVERY.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for mother and sisters. Mother's name is Martha Jackson. She was taken away from me by Judge Lomock, our owner, in Virginia, carried to Fredericksburgh, Va., and sold in 1855. The last time she was heard from she was in Columbus, Miss., keeping a millinery store with three daughters, Serena Henrietta and Louisa Jackson. All are now grown. Address me at 259 Peter street, New Orleans, La.

MRS. ALICE REBECCA LEWIS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire about my relatives. I was born in Virginia, but am unable to name the county; but I remember that it was 12 miles from Daville. My master was James Ferrill and mistress Martha Ferrill. I was sold to Ferrill's brother, William Ferrill, a speculator, and was brought to Mobile at the age of 10 years. To my recollection father's name was Joseph, mother's Milly, brother's Anthony, and sister's Maria. We belonged to James Ferrill except one sister, Julia, and I don't know who she belonged to. My name was Annie Ferrill, but my owner changed it to Caroline Rhodes. Direct your letters to 185 Soraparu street, New Orleans, La.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my brother. He belonged to one Shars (I do not know his first name), of Wytheville, Va. Brother's name is Arthur Zacheriah Tolaver. Mother's name was Millie. She belonged to John Woort at the time brother was sold to Bob Sanders, a negro trader, who took him to New Orleans. Brother worked and bought himself. He was living in New Orleans the last I heard from him—he sent me a small tin box with $100 in it. He was the oldest child and I am the youngest. I was taken away from all my people. Mother is dead. Brother was a member of the M. E. Church. Please address me at Lavernia, Texas.

LETITIA E. RODGERS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to make some inquiries about my friends. I was born and raised in Warren Co., Ga., by Arthur Muncrief. I have three brothers that were carried to Macon Co., Ala., with myself by Dr. Henry Lockhart. We lived on the Chattahooche river a few years and then I was moved out of the Lockhart family to Henry Co., and lived with Sam Greenwood. I left my three brothers in Barbour Co., Ala. My oldest brother, Anderson Fountain is a Methodist preacher. My next brother is John; he is two years older than I. Charles is two years younger than I. I have not seen them since 1854. The last letter that I had from them they were living near Chunnennuga ridge, Ala. I have written them several times, but have received no answer for five or six years. We were all raised together. Anderson must be an old man for he is eight years older than I. I commenced preaching in 1840. I have a son somewhere in Alabama—Macon or Barbour county. His name is Willis; his mother's name is Jane Parsons. Address me at Ofahoma, Leake Co., Miss.

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MUSTARD PAPER.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 15—NO. 39. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 425.

THE SOUTHWESTERN, [illegible] BOOK CONCERN, [illegible] Orleans, Louisiana. [illegible] & HUNT, Agents. [illegible] D.D., Editor. [illegible] per Year, Cash in Advance. [illegible]

[illegible] land on either side broadens. For some distance, often fifty to a hundred miles, levees are necessary to protect the plantions; but further northward, often for a hundred miles, these streams are navigable and the banks are high enough to prevent overflow. The richness of the soil along these bayous is marvellous. Could the thrift and enterprise of western farmers be transplanted to this region, Louisiana would be in a few years one of the richest States in the Union. Think of it—these acres will often produce a ton of sugar at a single crop, worth from $100 to 150. In the cotton region from one to three bales can be raised to the acre, worth from $50 to $150. One man can tend to ten acres of cane or cotton. We passed through one rice field where the crop is estimated worth $20,000; and the whole expense of working it, was less than $4000. Elbert Gantt, on fifty-eight acres of cane, made $13,000 worth of sugar, and $5600 worth of molasses. Besides this he made 7700 barrels of corn, and eighty-six bales of cotton. He employed twenty-two hands, and cleared over all expenses $18,719. This is a sample. This was when prices were some better than now; but also when labor and implements were dearer.

HOLMESVILLE.

Holmesville is a small village with a few stores. Ours is the only church in the place. The Southern Methodists have a church two miles up the Bayou. Our property consists of an acre of ground in the heart of the place and a good sized church and a poor excuse of a cabin for a parsonage. The pastor, Rev. Horace Wallace is one of our older as well as good men, who has the respect of all the people. His family lives in Alexandria, which is unfortunate. A minister's family should be with him at his appointment. We found the brethren in the midst of repairing the church, at an expense of fully $350. This [illegible] commendable enterprise. At [illegible] a very large audience filled the house and all the standing [illegible] outside and adjacent to doors [illegible] windows. Quite a large representation of the white friends of the village was present. Rev. Mr. [illegible], of the Church South, was [illegible] and took part in the services, also Bros. Hilton and Brooks of our own Church. The quarterly [illegible] after the sermon was quite lengthy, and questions relating to church discipline and temperance reform were discussed. We will not report all that was said and done.

BOONESVILLE.

Twelve miles beyond Holmesville up the same bayou is the [illegible] postoffice, near which [illegible] one of our best country [illegible]. The proprietor on whose [illegible] it is located, Mr. Rhodes, [illegible] two acres of land to our [illegible]. One acre of this is set [illegible] for a cemetery, and the other [illegible] church and parsonage. Until [illegible] an old and poor church [illegible] has been occupied. But [illegible] the pastorate of Rev. A. [illegible] the past year a good [illegible] has been erected. [illegible] a good gallery, [illegible] inside and out. The [illegible] crowded at night. We [illegible] pleased to see the [illegible] people who at[illegible] belong to the [illegible]. The singing was excellent. [illegible] in charge also the [illegible]

[illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The African Methodists.

BY I G. POLLARD.

We have been told repeatedly since our last General Conference that a failure there and then to elect a Bishop of African descent was such a mistake and blunder,—that by the ten thousand our colored membership would go to the A. M. E. Church where they could have representation;—where a colored Bishop who could enter into the sympathies and wants of the colored people and could look after their spiritual and temporal interest as white men could not do. This, and a lot of other stuff too sickening to write, brethren of the A. M. E. Church have been cramming into our souls for consolation in these days of trial. A. W. Springer, from Mississippi, let us have his expressions of sympathy the other day about as follows: "Ah, you missed it! You missed it! Your General Conference missed it at Cincinnati." We of course asked how. "By not electing a colored Bishop." "Well," we said, "we guessed things would work out all right." "Ah, me," said he, "we'll take in your members by the thousands—they won't stand it. The great A. M. E. Church with her nine Bishops and Book Concern, *Christian Recorder*, etc., are just ready to take in all you have and we will get many of them in Mississippi." Well, we felt somewhat strange, excused ourselves and passed on.

Since that time we have given the matter a little study and now call the attention of the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN to this humbug of a great Church.

The *Recorder* has repeatedly published, within the last few weeks, the following statistics for the Christian world to accept: 30 annual conferences, 1716 traveling preachers, 387,566 members and probationers, 9,345 Sunday-schools. Let us look at these figures a moment. According to the above they have an average of 12,685 lay members to each annual conference. Now we say this is a false showing on their part. They, for instance, have two conferences in Arkansas. At the last session of their Arkansas Conference the Recording Secretary told me they reported about 2500 members and probationers. They do not claim exceeding 3000 in their south Arkansas Conference, while their Indian Conference west of us, numbers but a few hundred, and these three put together will not, within thousands, reach the average number for one conference according to their general statistics. They have two conferences in Tennessee, and according to the showing of the journal of their strongest conference, as published in the *Christian Advocate* a few weeks since, numbers less than 8000. Where is the annual conference in their connection that has the 12,685? We venture the assertion that their statistical secretary can not tell us where.

Take the Sunday-schools, 9345; about 300 to the conference, or more than 5 to each preacher. This is simply absurd. Many of their ministers are stationed and have but one Sunday-school, while very few, if any, of their circuit preachers have 8 or 10 appointments, and we all know there is no more than one school, and in hundreds of places not one, at each appointment. Mistake somewhere?

When you touch the money question, then you get close to the fountain of life—so poor Methodist preachers usually feel and think. Well, let us look at the report of their finances for the last 4 years. Contingent money, money to make up deficiencies at the annual conference session, $27,897.39; dollar money, $263,352.56; missionary money, $25,218.06; mite missionary money, $2,296; Sunday-school money, $115,694.40; for education, $6,125.43; a grand total for these purposes of $440,583.91, which leaves out pastors and presiding elders' support, including traveling expenses, and also the amount raised for building and repairing purposes. Now they have one missionary in Hayti; then they distribute a few dollars around to the [illegible] at the annual conference, [illegible] we may account for this more [illegible] $37,000 missionary money. [illegible] because of this more [illegible]. Bishop Payne, [illegible] published in [illegible] 1878, the following [illegible] "In [illegible]

elapsed and it was in debt $11,000; but that it had property—office, furniture, etc.—to the amount of $5,000, leaving an outstanding debt of $6,000, and nothing to show for it. Now allow that they pay their Bishops the same salary that we do ours, namely, $3000 each; six Bishops then would draw $72,000 in four years. But even this large amount leaves more than $325,000 still unaccounted for. And still the *Recorder*, or the Book Agent through the paper, sounds the alarm of danger of bursting up the concern.

Now before they come banging at our doors, and shouting in our ears ruin, let them look at home. Before they thunder to our members white overseers, bondage and oppression, let them straighten out their hundreds of thousands of the poor down-trodden colored man's wasted money. Before they, or some of our own brother preachers, talk any more about a colored bishop because he is a man being able to sympathize with the dear people in their humble homes, let them tell us what becomes of all these thousands. I suppose they needed more bishops, why not? They had a surplus of dollar money. It looks like that these good colored bishops with their ability to have deep sympathy because they were colored, and having it for God's poor of the South, would have dropped down one or two hundred thousand dollars somewhere about where Dr. Springer is going to capture so many thousands from us in Mississippi, and built a neat little college something like the Central Tennessee, Shaw, Wiley or Clark. But no. If you want an education go to the old Church or to Wilberforce and join the blue vein society. All those true to Christ will stay aboard the old ship.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 7, 1880.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Notes from Granada.

DEAR EDITOR—The third quarterly conference for Granada was held on the 11th and 12th inst. Rev. J. G. Johnson was at his post of duty and expressed himself most highly pleased with the reports, which showed that 15 had been converted and 12 received into full membership. Sisters Phillis Keglar and Sallie Harvey had died in great peace during the quarter. Both had been suffering for several months, but they fully realized the blessed words of the apostle: "For our light of affliction which is but a moment worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

Our Sabbath-school is in a prosperous condition. Mrs. L. Bradford, one of our teachers and our organist, remained with us all the hot summer months, and has worked like a heroine. She is one of the most earnest, faithful and successful Sabbath-school workers that we have ever met. On Sunday morning our membership was delighted with the presence of not only our own presiding elder, but the presiding elder of the Greenwood district, Bro. L. Bradford. Both took part, and their words were cheering. Elder Johnson preached at 3 p. m., after which Elder Bradford assisted in administering the sacrament to a large number of communicants. The trustees and members have determined to build an addition, including a bell tower, to the church, to cost $300. On a recent Sabbath we took up $144 toward paying for it.

Granada is one of the most thrifty and best cotton markets in the State, and the colored people are doing as well here as in any part of Mississippi. The African Methodists say they are determined to build a church here. In six or eight years they have made several unsuccessful attempts. The M. E. Church has shown no hostility to them, for when they first came to this place, more than eight years ago, the pastor of our church opened the doors and invited them to preach and organize their church. They accepted the invitation. They preached and opened the doors of their church after explaining that theirs was conducted altogether by colored men, with their own bishops, etc. They failed to get any members, but for all that they were not discouraged. For more than eight years they have struggled hard for existence here, and up to this date they say they have three or probably five members, and not a church lot. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a good two story building and a membership of 250. But these few members of the A. M. E. Church were greatly encouraged by a recent visit of one of their newly elected bishops—Bishop Turner, who arrived in Granada on the 9th inst. to preach and look after the interest of his church. The use of the M. E. Church was offered for the bishop to preach in, but it was declined on the ground that they had made arrangements to hold the meeting in the court house. A goodly number assembled to see and hear a negro bishop preach. Doubtless there would have been more present had the notice been better circulated. His sermon, to all appearances, was enjoyed by all present, after which the bishop explained why he was in Granada. He said that he was a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, that they had no church here and that he had come to build one—that was his business. The Bishop then spoke of the African Church as being the one for the colored people. He said that his church was conducted altogether by black men—their own negro bishops, negro colleges, negro book concern, negro periodicals, and indeed he thanked God that he was a negro. Bishop Turner also said that Dr. Marshall W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, the fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the general conference of the African M. E. Church at St. Louis, last May, in his speech before that general conference, said that the colored members of the M. E. Church were just only in there for the present, and were preparing to leave the M. E. Church for the African M. E. Church, and when they did start they were coming in a mass. Mr. Editor, if Dr. M. W. Taylor said what Bishop Turner represents him as saying, we want to know by what authority Dr. Taylor uttered such language. We know nothing of such preparations, and if such a movement is on foot it should be known all along the line. I claim that Dr. Taylor most grossly misrepresented the colored members of the M. E. Church, and dishonored the cause for which he was sent. We trust that Dr. Taylor will explain the matter soon through the columns of the SOUTHWESTERN, for it is a very important matter to Methodists in this part of the country. If Dr. Taylor did not say what he is represented as saying, such an argument used to entice members from the M. E. Church to the African Church is beneath the dignity of the Christian ministry. We are in the Methodist Episcopal Church from choice and we are determined to stay. The colored members of the old mother church were never more loyal to her than they are to-day.

J. M. SHUMPERT.

Granada, Miss., Sept. 14, 1880.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Gainesville.

DEAR EDITOR—Permit me to send you a short communication from the extreme north of north Texas. Gainesville is a town of some 4000 inhabitants, mostly newcomers. It is improving by the building of good substantial brick buildings, hotels, banks and business houses.

Our own work.—I found, when I took charge of this work, just seven members, whom I organized into a class. I then obtained the use of the court house to preach and hold Sabbath-school in; we succeeded swimmingly for awhile. I began to preach to a congregation of eight persons, and in two months my congregation increased to three and four hundred; when we were voted out of the court house from prejudice against our cause. Then we were invited to preach in the theatre, which we did till it closed. Then we were compelled to look out for other quarters, so we began to build us a house which is now under roof, and we hope to get into it by the first of October, but to do this the trustees have necessarily been led to assume some responsibilities, which we hope our friends in the North and East, who are friends of the whites in the South, and wish them elevated and educated will come to our rescue and help us finish our house. I believe yet, if we could get into it by the first of October we would present a membership of a hundred by conference. Pray for us and help us by calling on our friends through your columns. You can truly sympathize with us, having been in like tribulations. God bless the SOUTHWESTERN.

F. A. HENRING, Pastor.

Gainesville, Texas, Sept. 8, 1880.

Envy no man's talent but improve thine own.

Delaware Conference.

BY BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN.

As this is the first colored conference held since the adjournment of the General Conference, it will doubtless be interesting to the readers of the *Central* to hear something about it. The session was held at Dover, Del., commencing Thursday, July 22, and closing the Monday afternoon following.

Dover, as the capital of the State, is quite an interesting place, though not so large as Wilmington. It is situated in the interior of the State, in the midst of a fine agricultural region, from which it derives its chief support. On the way down from Wilmington we passed some of the finest farms we have ever seen—clean, well cultivated, nicely fenced or enclosed with neatly-trimmed hedges, and furnished with fine orchards and comfortable homes. The town is a quiet place, Southern in its style and in the habits of its people. Its population of four or five thousand are hospitable and polite. It is the residence of several of the old and distinguished families in the State. Judge Fisher, for a long time presiding in one of the District Courts at Washington, has returned with his family to Dover. Chancellor Saulsbury, for many years a member of the U. S. Senate, his brother, the present Senator, and another brother, now the Governor of Delaware, all reside here. Judge Fisher and the Chancellor were my schoolmates, and the other Saulsburys, I think, were students in the same institution—Dickinson College. On my arrival I found I was assigned as the guest of Mr. Cannon, the gentleman whose vote, as a member of the State Senate, saved Delaware to the Union. Although he was absent from home his accomplished wife and daughters made my stay with them exceedingly pleasant.

While visiting the cemetery we found the beautiful monument of the Hon. J. M. Clayton, one of the great men of Delaware and of the nation a few years ago. His eloquence often charmed the Senate and stirred the nation, and yet he dies, and his name is almost forgotten. How vain and fleeting is human fame.

The State buildings are all quite plain, though substantial. The local public buildings correspond. Through the kindness of the officials we were permitted to occupy the court house with our Sabbath morning service. The large and comfortable room was filled with a remarkably fine-looking congregation, about one hundred of whom were whites. In addition to this we had other indications of the kind feeling of the whites for the colored people. Quite a number attended the regular sessions of the Conference.

Among other things of interest in Dover is the famous "whipping post." This is simply a large post planted in the yard of the gaol, with clamps to fasten the hands of the doomed one. I put my arms around the post and my hands within the clamps, and it did not require much imagination to shrink as if the blows were ready to fall. The people there believe in the "whipping post," and affirm that on account of it crime is far less frequent in the State.

But I had almost forgotten the Conference about which I had proposed to write. It covers all of Delaware, the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, Southeastern Pennsylvania, and a small portion of Southwest New Jersey. It embraces about 65 preachers, nearly 15,000 members and 7,000 or 8,000 Sunday-school scholars. The disparity between the Sunday-school scholars and the membership is accounted for by the fact that the people are so scattered over the country that, in many cases, it is nearly impossible to have Sunday-schools, and especially to gather the younger children together.

Among the preachers, as in other colored conferences, there are two strongly marked classes—the old men who started out without education, and the younger ones who have had more or less educational advantages. Between these classes there is not always the utmost harmony. The old men feel that they are gradually being pushed aside, and the young men are not always so careful of the feelings of the elder brethren as they should be. Notwithstanding this, the sessions were pleasant and the conference adjourned with good feeling.

The "colored bishop" question of course received some attention. Some of the more ambitious young men were not pleased at the manner in which the question was disposed of by the General Conference, and the older ones had come up with a little fear that trouble would grow out of the result. A good deal of discussion was had, mainly in private circles. But finally, I think, all retired feeling that perhaps all had been done that could reasonably have been expected. I think they are seeing more and more clearly that their substantial equality with the whites is found in the fact that they sit as equals in the General Conference, which is greater than the bishops who are made by it.

Upon the whole the outlook for our work in the Delaware conference is very promising. There are several young men in it who, if they keep their health and habits of study, and do not allow their heads to be turned, will be heard from in the coming years.—*Central Christian Advocate.*

What About Such Laws?

We may be pardoned for mentioning another case in point. Two weeks a negro woman was taken before a trial justice charged with stealing corn from the field. We are informed that her crime consisted in stealing about a dozen "roasting ears." Under all forms of law she was bound over to court, and, in default of bail, she and her three months old infant are now in jail at Abbeville, where she will remain until our court of General Sessions, which meets on the third Monday in October. The jailer's fees will be about $30, the trial justices is perhaps from $3 to $5, and the cost of trial by a jury who will be compelled to bear evidence, two speeches and the judge's charge, will cost the county perhaps $50 more, when she will in all probability be found guilty. The law leaves the judge no discretion, and if found guilty, he will have her marched off to the penitentiary for any length of time he may choose to inflict. To carry her to the penitentiary will add more costs to the county. —*Abbeville (S. C.) Press and Banner.*

The British Empire.

The following is given by "Whitaker's Almanac" as the extent and population of the British empire at the beginning of 1880:—Great Britain and Ireland: area in square miles, 121,115; population, 35,590,000. Indian Possessions, etc.: area in square miles, 1,558,354; population, 251,000,000. Other Eastern Possessions: area in square miles, 30,000; population, 3,200,000. Australasia: area in square miles, 3,173,310; population, 2,500,000. North America: area in square miles, 3,620,500; population, 4,000,000. Guiana, etc.: area in square miles, 100,000; population, 200,000. Africa: area in square miles, 12,707; population, 1,500,000. West Indies, etc.: area in square miles, 12,107; population, 1,140,000. European possessions: area in square miles, 120; population, 160,000. Various settlements: area in square miles, 96,871; population, 200,000. Totals: area in square miles, 8,981,197; population, 279,400,000. The same authority says: "This table, short as it is, presents a result unparalleled in this world's history. The British empire is grander than that of Greece or Rome, or any other country. And it may be safely asserted that its rule is more beneficial."

To show that it is not necessary for a black man to go to Kansas to get rich, we refer to Gabe Parker, a freedman of this parish, and as an example of honesty and industry worthy of commendation. Gabe Parker is, in appearance, a genuine specimen of the African race. He was born and raised a slave, and freed with the balance of his race in the South. He is now the owner of a fine farm and brickyard on the Abita river, and two schooners, one of which carries wood, brick and sand to New Orleans, and the other is in the trade from New Orleans to Mobile. On a recent visit to his place, we were surprised at his crop of rice and cotton, especially the latter, which can hardly be excelled in the parish. He is out of debt, is reputed honest, and known as a man of wealth.—*St. Tammany Farmer.*

The conqueror is regarded with awe, the wise man commands our esteem, but it is the benevolent man who wins our affection.

General News Items.

Only 12 States have laws against usury.

The workingmen of San Francisco renominated Mayor Kalloch.

Gen. Bushrod Johnson, ex-Confederate, died at Brighton, Ill., on the 13th.

Chili, Peru and Bolivia have accepted the offered mediation of the United States.

Senator Conkling will make four speeches in Indiana before the October election.

A Kentucky mob took seven negroes from jail at Saddlerville and lynched them. They were charged with the murder of a white man.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, fifth New Jersey district, was renominated for Congress by Republicans; Wm. D. Kelley in fourth Pennsylvania district.

The Democrats of New Hampshire nominated Hon. Frank Jones for Governor; Missouri Republicans, D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis; Massachusetts Republicans renominated Gov. John D. Long.

The combined fleet of the Powers is stationed in the waters around Ragussa. Admiral Seymour, of the British fleet, is in command. It has not yet been decided by the Powers whether to land troops or not, to effect the surrender of Dulcigno to Montenegro.

Over nine-tenths of all the colleges and universities in the United Utates are under positive Christian supervision. Infidelity has not sustained a single college or university. There is not a single flourishing State university not under the supervision of religious instructors.

The Maine election resulted in a small plurality for Plaisted, fusion candidate for Governor; three Republicans, two Democrats elected to Congress; a fair Republican majority in the Legislature, securing a United States Senator and the election of Governor if the constitutional amendment is defeated.

"But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws."—*Gen. Garfield.*

A royal order has been published in Cuba, dated July 21st, declaring that, notwithstanding the existing law respecting foreigners, negroes of the African race, be they free or foreign subjects, remain forbidden to disembark on the island, and those being foreign subjects, who wish to land temporarily, must give security as heretofore.

Some of the colored people [illegible] Raleigh went to a Weldon camp-meeting—and they say that their colored brethren at Weldon charged them an entrance fee of ten cents, and ten cents to go to the mourner's bench, and fifteen cents if they made a profession of religion. [illegible] was cheap religion and yet not "free gospel."—*Raleigh Advocate.*

Ocean Grove was started [illegible] eleven years ago by a handful [illegible] Methodist preachers and laymen with only a few hundred dollars, and now the assessed valuation [illegible] property there (and at Asbury Park, its twin sister,) is about [illegible] 000,000. Its postoffice showed [illegible] 000 letters received and sent last year, and its railroad office over 500,000 tickets to and from there.

No licenses for the sale of liquor have been granted in Potter county, Pennsylvania, since 1860; [illegible] this is the net result. The county attorney, at a recent term of [illegible] court, stated that he had no indictment to present to the grand jury; the sheriff informed the court that he had no criminals in prison; and the directors of the poor house reported that they had no one [illegible] keep at the charge of the county.

As an instance of speedy justice the case of Henry Washington [illegible] given. This negro killed a [illegible] named George Hill, near Mississippi Springs, in Hinds County, [illegible] the 9th of July. He was [illegible] by the Grand Jury at Jackson [illegible] the 12th, was captured at [illegible] haven on the 14th, and tried [illegible] convicted of murder on the [illegible] and sentenced to be hanged [illegible] 2d. If the popping of the [illegible] pistol should always meet with [illegible] prompt and decided a rebuke [illegible] the case of Henry W[illegible] there would be rarely an [illegible] of homicide in the [illegible]—[illegible] *Democrat.*

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] 23, 1880

[illegible] Advocate: "Put the [illegible] as shepherd boys to [illegible] flock to fresh pastures."

[illegible] the latest discoveries in [illegible] a large number of Jewish [illegible] the boundary of Bar[illegible]

[illegible] President Central [illegible] College, writes: "School [illegible] advance of last year, and [illegible] are good for a larger en[illegible] The Meharry Medical [illegible] every indication of an [illegible] attendance next month [illegible] open."

[illegible] of unforeseen delay [illegible] the necessary repairs to [illegible] the New Orleans Uni[illegible] not open until the first [illegible] of October. President I. [illegible] on hand, and he may [illegible] or addressed by all [illegible] interested.

[illegible] Methodist (Church [illegible] it "will not ex[illegible] any paper in the [illegible] habitually abuses the [illegible] any paper in the [illegible] abuses the [illegible] it recently [illegible] applications for an [illegible] the secular press.

[illegible]

Through the Heart of Louisiana.

VII.

Rev. J. F. Marshall, our pastor at Alexandria, met us at Cheneyville with a buggy and the thirty-five mile drive to the former place was made pleasantly. Most of the drive was along the Bayou Bœuf that its contrasts of the few fine plantations and the many homes with indicate lack of thrift or practical knowledge of how to make a home comfortable or farming pay. We lodged and took breakfast the night before at one of the village hotels. Had a good bed and breakfast, and secured a good square lunch for self and friend for the day. The landlady, in speaking of the colored people and their churches mentioned one of our pastors and spoke of him as Mr. ——. She at once "corrected" herself by saying, "We don't Mister Niggers here, but that slipped out before I thought." Thus do prejudices long yielded to prevent the assertion of our truer natures. She respected the Christian minister whom she knew and of whom she spoke and the Mister indicated her real sentiments toward him as a man. But the apology bespoke her prejudices to which as yet she is a slave. This lady is a type of the multitude. How easy it is for even the best to misjudge their neighbors simply because they do not belong to our clique or church or are under ban of public sentiment.

A NOTED MAN.

During the day we spent an hour at the residence of Hon. James Madison Wells, of national if not world wide reputation. He is probably the worst hated man politically in Louisiana. We like to meet such men whether they be politicians or ministers, or of any other profession. There is real character in a man who can for a life-time stem the current of adverse public sentiment, and assert his convictions in the face of every sort of calumny and opposition even to facing death. We may not think as they do but we must respect them. The grandfather of this man settled in Louisiana in 1765, and his father was born in a neighboring parish, and he himself is [illegible] we judge beyond sixty. His blood is a mixture of the Irish and [illegible] Carolinian. He has always believed in the Union, and boldly [illegible] his love for the Union [illegible] mad days of secession, which [illegible] swept the Pelican State [illegible] whole South, into the vortex of Rebellion. In the very [illegible]borhood where his grand[illegible] lived and where his father [illegible] born, and where he himself [illegible] raised a family and acquired a [illegible], this man has carried his [illegible] in his hand for twenty years [illegible] he believed in this Nation [illegible]guished from the theory of [illegible] States. His grandfather [illegible] the first slave labor into [illegible] Louisiana, but when slav[illegible] destroyed he espoused the [illegible], politically, of the freedmen, [illegible] the hatred against him [illegible] of his Union sentiments [illegible] an intenser hatred be[illegible] his political associates. He [illegible] and still is in Southern par[illegible] "Scallawag." In the first [illegible] at reconstruction he was [illegible] Governor of Louisiana. [illegible] he has been prominent [illegible] State and Nation. He was [illegible] member of the election Returning Board which [illegible] the electoral vote of [illegible] 1876, and decided that [illegible] to Mr. Hayes, and by [illegible] was made President. [illegible] is familiar with the [illegible] howling denunciation [illegible] the country from [illegible] because of [illegible] party claims [illegible] We have no par[illegible] that particular [illegible] any party [illegible] war; but as [illegible] Wells, in [illegible] to him. [illegible] ques[illegible] our [illegible] States [illegible] friends [illegible]

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, Sept. 2d, S Winston, Esq., Vice President, in the chair.

Announcement was made of the death of Rev. Dr. William Adams, a member of the Committee on Versions. Rev. A. H. Clapp, D D., read the nineteenth Psalm and offered prayer.

A memorial notice of Dr. Nathan Bishop was adopted by the Board, and a most affectionate tribute paid to his character by Mr. Winston, Mr. Wolcott, and others.

Highly appreciative remarks were made and resolutions adopted, in reference to the loss by the Society in the death of Dr. Adams.

Mention was made of letters received from all Agents in foreign lands, from Mr. W. J. Slowan, secretary of the National Bible Society of Scotland, from the Rev. C. Weiss, secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Germany and Switzerland, and from Mr. P. Palmquist, who labors in Sweden under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Three societies were recognized as auxiliaries: one each in Iowa, Dakota, and Minnesota.

Grants of books were made to the value of about $7,000, including $5,000 for colportage, and 1,500 volumes for Sabbath-schools in Germany.

The receipts for August were $33,350 57. The payments for the month were $44,142 57. Number of volumes issued, 84,167.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. J. T. Graham has become editor of the *Mississippi Methodist.*

—Dr. Wm. Brush, of Austin conference is to be retransferred to the Upper Iowa conference.

—General Longstreet will not leave for Turkey for several weeks, and when he goes will take his family.

—Bishop Scott is very feeble, and feels much discomfort from the dragging weight of his useless left hand and arm.

—Prof. Proctor from last October to May in this country delivered 136 lectures on astronomy, clearing, it is said, $15,000.

—The Rev. Dr. G. R. Bristor, after enduring a severe surgical operation at Baltimore, is now improving in health.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—Rev. Anderson Williams, late of Paris, Texas, is now in charge of the church at Texarkana, Ark. His post office address is changed accordingly.

—At the recent meeting of the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Newport, Dr. Turner was formally elected to visit Africa, and Dr. Dickerson to visit Hayti.

—Rev. W. P. Armstrong has been transferred from Dallas, Texas, to Fort Scott, Kansas. He writes that he has just moved, and taken charge of a good church, and a very substantial people.

—Prof. T. W. Lincoln, late of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, is to be located at Ogden, Utah Territory, for the year. He is in charge of our school there, which was opened on the 6th, on the recommendation of Bishop Wiley.

—At a meeting of the Publishing Company of the *Michigan Christian Advocate* held at Detroit, Sept. 1, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Arnold was elected Editor in charge, and the Rev. J. H. Potts, Associate Editor, the official term to be one year from Oct. 1.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

P. Brooks, McMinnville: "The third quarterly meeting was held by Elder Manson at Pleasant Hill. Meeting just closed resulted in 30 converts and 16 additions. The work is looking up. Last Sunday we took up $2 missionary money. I baptized 12 adults, in the presence of 700 people at the water-side."

LOUISIANA.

Chas. Washington, Mandeville: "Collection at Springfield for last quarter was $2.45, and not 45c as it was printed."

Tennessee Jackson, Shreveport: "Have closed a meeting with 37 converts and 4 reclaimed. We had a mighty shaking among the dry bones."

MISSISSIPPI.

H. Cawthern, Enterprise: "The revival continues."

[illegible], Okahoma: "The Sab[illegible] celebration was attend[illegible] A prize of a [illegible] was offered to the best [illegible] the boys, and a [illegible] A young man [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Republicans, fourth district, Louisiana, nominated A. C. Wells for Congress, vice Williamson declined.

The Independent Catholic movement is making headway in New York. Sunday, the 8th of August, there were fully 3,000 people present at the day's services.

Rome spends $200,000 on its public schools. Ten years ago it had none. The Romans now evince great alacrity in attending the schools, which are entirely inadequate to the demands of the population.

The Mormons are working away at their new temple. It is twenty years since it was commenced; $4,000,000 has been expended and it is one-fourth completed. It is being constructed of Utah granite, and when finished will be the finest church edifice, if not the finest building of any kind, in America. It will require $28,000,000 to complete it.

The statistical summaries of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Germany and Switzerland present the following encouraging figures: Members, 11,821, a gain against last year of 485; traveling ministers, 78; local preachers, 59; chapels, without parsonages, 19; with parsonages, 53; parsonages, 11; Sunday-schools, 372; officers and teachers, 1,522; scholars, 25,827; volumes in library, 9,838; whole amount of contributions to benevolent objects, 214,506 marks.

The Cedar Key *Journal* says that whatever may be said about the colored people, they are certainly kind and charitable. During the late storm when the house of the Misses Hearn, of that place, blew down, the colored people gathered and offered their services. The Misses Hearn being disinclined to leave, the colored people told them if they didn't go with them out of the storm, they would be compelled to take them up and carry them to their own houses. They finally yielded and sought refuge beneath the roof of one of their colored friends. No white person was living near.

Opening of the Meharry Medical School Building.

The exercises of the formal opening or dedication of the Meharry Medical School building of the Central Tennessee College, will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 13th, prox. Rev. Bishop I. W. Wiley, D. D., will conduct the ceremonies. Dr. R. S. Rust, the present corresponding secretary, Rev. Dr. Walden, the first corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, are expected to be present, with others to assist on the occasion. The members of the Tennessee and Central Tennessee Conferences, and friends of the college are cordially invited to be present.

J. BRADEN, Pres.

Nashville, Sept. 14, 1880.

Who Will Come to the Rescue?

BY REV. A. E. P. ALBERT.

Something must be done for the elevation of the swarming mass of ignorance in the South; or the South will again prostrate our whole country in sackcloth and ashes. Slavery no longer menaces and blights the fair fields of our Southern country, but its imps that did not fall when Richmond fell are at work undermining the foundation upon which our free institutions are established. No republic supported by the votes of a race of ignorant, drunken Sabbath-breakers can long stand to protect and bless its citizens. The South is not the only portion of our country cursed by ignorance, drunkeness and Sabbath-breaking, but she has such a monopoly of these evils as will not only curse her, but will damn the whole country, if continued unchecked.

Something must be done; and what is done must be done quickly! What makes the situation even more serious in the South, is the fact that in addition to the swarming mass of ignorance that filled her political caldron before the war, one amendment to the constitution of the United States injected four millions more of men, women and children who were dyed even deeper in the wool of ignorance. Freedom brought untold blessings to master as well as to slave; but it brought also with it certain evils that have since conspired with the paroled subalterns of slavery which will certainly lead to fearful consequences unless checked by philanthropic and governmental aid.

One of the greatest demands of the South is education. Ignorance is always a dangerous element in any free country. Already the ignorant whites and colored of the South are being assimilated by identity of interest. We are heartily glad to see them meet upon the [illegible] their various inter[illegible] protest that an alli[illegible] in ignorance is a very dangerous one. We must educate or we must perish. The best interest of the country demands that at least for some years to come, the greatest educational labors be bestowed upon the colored people. They are over two hundred years behind, and consequently more work is necessary to bring them to the place where they should stand as intelligent supporters of our republican institutions.

Colored men must be educated in the learned professions. The colored people are dying at a fearful rate, because they lack the knowledge of some of the most simple hygienic rules. They have few, if any to teach them. Very often local prejudice prevents them getting the best practitioners. They are often made thus to suffer and to die for the want of the proper medical care and attention. Reader, these are your brethren. You *are* your brother's keeper. Contribute then to his comfort by helping to educate colored physicians who will teach them the laws of health and treat them when sick.

They sadly need, also, educated ministers. The young people who have had any educational advantages at all cannot be interested by men whose boast is that they have never seen a college, or sat in a school-house a day in their lives. They cannot be brought to Christ by ministers who lay aside their Bibles, to listen to the "dreams and travels" of their catechumens, in order to decide whether they are Christians or not. The afternoon of the nineteenth century calls for colored ministers who do not have to send their converts home to dream to find out which mode of baptism they must accept. Choose your young man; let him graduate in theology, and through him, under God, you shall rear a monumental shaft to your memory, that will stand as a witness for you before the judgment seat of Christ.

The next great need of the South is active temperance work. Such a work is sadly needed to be inaugurated in Louisiana, especially among the colored people on the plantations of the State. All the plantation stores sell more whisky than any other commodity kept on sale. These poor people drink all their small earnings. In some localities the deacons, stewards, ministers and members all drink intoxicants. There are very few colored churches that give social entertainments but what sell therein some light drinks (so-called). Others take license to sell all kinds of liquors. Unless something is done an overwhelming mass of our colored young men will ripen into a race of drunken sots. Before the war there was a restraint upon the slaves in this matter. Now they are free, it is hardly conceivable how they are being undermined by this evil.

Sabbath desecration is another gigantic evil, by which we are cursed. Sunday is our "big day." The retail trade throughout this State makes more money on that day than in all the other six. All the ball rooms are opened. The places of wickedness and ill-fame are all in full blast on that day. This is the day the workingmen's unions and many other societies meet to transact their business. Our churches are very often deserted by the men all day on Sundays, till evening service. They are engaged preparing rules, by-laws, rate tariffs, strikes, etc. Who will come to the rescue? Something can and must be done! Let the chords of agitation be touched so forcibly as to vibrate through the length and breadth of this country, and let some way be devised for the speedy elevation of these masses, upon whom the future good of the country greatly depends.

Colored ministers from all parts of this State write us, asking for temperance literature and other matters, to help them batter the powers of ignorance, intemperance and Sabbath desecration. We send such limited helps as are accessible, but we are unable to supply the demands of these deserving supplicants. Who will assist in bringing a healthy change for the better, by bestowing tracts and the means for their distribution in this Southern field? In our capacity of District Deputy Grand Templar for Louisiana, we would render any assistance possible, calculated to foster these interests.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 15, 1880.

Letter from Holmesville.

HOLMESVILLE, LA., Sept. 2, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—Our second quarterly conference was held on the 14th and 15th of August with thirteen present. The reports were satisfactory. I have baptized 43 infants and 1 adult, received in the church 18 this quarter. The Sunday-school is getting along nicely with 80 pupils and 5 teachers. Collection Sunday was $3.10.

We have made and are yet making a good move in the way of improvements. The amount of $100 has already been expended in this direction. We will raise another hundred. Then we will have a comfortable house to worship in. It is nicely ceiled, a good gallery for the choir, and we are fixing to erect a neat pulpit and fix the windows, then a new roof. To my worthy Board of Trustees and Stewards much is due for their zeal and their work in the improvement of the property. They are men of push, and they as well as the members and our white friends have put their hands and our shoulders to the wheel.

Our prayers have gone up and will continue to go to the throne of God in behalf of these people, and my cry shall be, "O that Israel might be saved," for we have some good people here, even among our white friends. They have and are yet giving us their aid toward building up the church. Several have given as high as five dollars and did not hesitate, for which we thank them very kindly through our dear ADVOCATE. The Rev. Dr. Hartzell visited my church on Tuesday evening, Aug. 17, and preached to us an excellent sermon which lifted us up. Several white friends were out and all were well pleased. Our prayers will follow him, and may God bless him in his work, for certainly it is a grand one.

REV. HORACE WALLACE.

Notes from Goliad.

DEAR EDITOR—For the last five months my time has been spent at Indianola, where I found the Missionary and Free Mission Baptists in power. They had to some extent inculcated great bitterness to Methodism. Having the opportunity to win the children's hearts, I made it possible to convince others that Methodism, in its wide resources, was as much fanaticism as the masses had supposed. I circulated the Good Tidings and Berean lesson leaves into nearly every house and was pleased to see that they were received with joy. My short stay seems to have created a lasting impression on both parties. May God bless Indianola. I was in Victoria on the 22d of Aug., where I found Bro. Norris laboring hard, but impatient to elevate his people, preparing for camp meeting, for which much zeal seemed to be manifested. On my arrival here I found Bro. May's camp meeting just closing which resulted in five conversions. I find also a lively spirit existing in the Sabbath-school for which we have already ordered a full supply of material that I believe will prove a blessing.

G. J. STARNES.

Goliad, Texas, Sept. 3, 1880.

Bible Distribution in Texas.

Bible distribution in Texas by colporteurs of the American Bible Society in the months of May, June, July, and August 1880:

Days of service	1,207
Miles traveled on official duty	14,266
Families visited by them	13,958
Families found without the Bible	2 017
Destitute families supplied	1,973
Destitute individuals supplied additional	1,152
Number of books sold	8,555
Value of books sold	$2,306 40
Number of books distributed gratuitously	1,698
Value of books distributed gratuitously	$358 27
Received by them from churches and individuals in aid of the work	$211 27

The heathen teacher of a Chinese School of three hundred members when told that moral philosophy was "the science of doing right and of doing wrong," and that the Bible was the best text-book, exclaimed, "We must have it," and ordered 40 copies at once for his class.

This is China! Shall Christian America study the Bible less?

W. B. RANKIN, Dist. Supt.

Austin, Texas.

An Old Man Seeks Lost Friends

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Aug. 29, 1880.

Dr. Hartzell:

DEAR BRO.—I am an old man at the age of 104. I was brought to Texas when I could not help myself. I used to belong to a family by the name of Linton—James Linton and William Linton. One of my sisters was named Rachel Hays, and one Grace Green—her son was named Brewster. I had sisters Camer, Dora and Zilphen Stephen. Now, dear brother in the Lord, please try and find them for me, and when found answer this to the care of F. J. Irving, Houston, Texas.

JAMES HAYS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Sept. 26, 1880.—ISAIAH'S TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

SCRIPTURE.—Is, 5: 11 24.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment in the earth: and the isles shall wait for his law."—Is. 42: 4.

TOPIC.—The Woe of Drunkenness.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

A drunkard in one age of the world is the same as one in another. The picture given by Isaiah is a good photograph of the drunkards of to-day. He is speaking of those who have passed beyond the stage of occasional indulgence. Habit has become fixed and imperious. The time of elegant sipping has gone by. The man must have his glass—and have it all the time. What is the effect of alcohol in the stomach may easily be seen by throwing alcohol in the fire. Other things in the stomach slowly are burned—alcohol flames and inflames. The circulation is quickened, and its baleful fire is shown in the flushed cheeks, the glowing eyes, and in the fiery temper. And when men are thus inflamed, they are ready for anything, With their worst passions all in a blaze, they do things at which in their soberer moments they would shrink in horror. So it is that many a man has struck down his mother, his wife, or his child, and realized the terrible deed only upon his return to sobriety. Does that fact excuse? Nay, it is all the worse. For no man has a right to put himself in a condition wherein he is liable to commit such atrocities. And we are glad to see that the tendency of the courts is to hold that one is to be held just as accountable as though he were in the full possession of his faculties. To be inflamed with wine is itself a crime! The prophet was speaking of the captivity into which the Jews should be led as a punishment for their sins. The bondage to wine was a prelude of the bondage that they were to suffer abroad. A nation of drunkards is a nation that invites an invader.

"Then shall the lambs feed after their manner." The prophet meant that, the people of Judah being carried into captivity, the flocks would have the opportunity to roam wherever they would. But the farms of those who are captive to alcohol present the same liberty. It is quite easy to pick out the farm of one given over to drinking. His gates are unhinged, his fences are broken down, the cattle are running where they will, his windows are broken and stuffed with rags, and everything tells the story of his own dilapidation. The man himself is in the same condition as his farm. What a man is is shown by his premises. It takes only a short experience in sin to blunt the moral sense. A taste of evils begets a distaste of good. The milder forms of intoxicants, such as beer, light wines, etc., satisfy at first, but soon the appetite calls for something stronger, and, at last, there is nothing that is too concentrated. It is safe to mistrust the judge whose countenance shows a too frequent acquaintance with the bottle. No man can trust even himself when once under the corrupting influence of alcohol. To get the means of continuing his potations, he would betray his best friend, and sell his own children into slavery. No man who wears the ermine on his nose also should wear it upon his shoulders! A man's iniquity, whatever it may be, is the cause of his destruction. God uses the vice to which one is addicted as a punishment. It causes him to become as worthless as stubble, and then is the fire that consumes it. In the expressive phrase of the text, their root shall be as rottenness, and their blossom shall go up as the dust. What better could set forth the blight which alcohol produces upon man! It corrupts the hidden source of his life and his strength, and destroys all of those blooms that give to uncorrupted lives a present beauty and a future promise. Why any one, with all the examples of the ages before him, should reduce himself to such a state of worthlessness and of despair, is a mystery. And none would do it, if they only dallied not with the beginnings of the evil.

The Best and the Cheapest.

If you are suffering from a combination of liver or kidney diseases, and constipation, do not fail to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is a dry compound, as easily prepared as a cup of coffee, and in one package is as much medicine as can be bought in six dollar bottles of other kinds. Physicians and hospitals are constantly using it with great success.

MARRIAGES.

At Mandeville, Sept. 15, by Rev. C. Washington, Mr. Felix Allen to Mrs. Viney Thompson; also, on the 16th, Robt. Green to Miss Alice Cruming.

Worthless stuff!

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.

DEATHS.

Our beloved Bro. Nobles died Aug. 22, 1880, leaving a wife to mourn his loss. He was a missionary in the church, and had made all straight with his Master. He told his brethren not to doubt it, and his last words were counsel to dwell in peace and unity. He then slept with Jesus. A large concourse followed his remains to the grave, when the last service was performed by Rev. E. Lee.

AARON TAYLOR.

Plantersville, Texas.

EXACTLY WHAT IS WANTED AND SOUGHT AFTER.—To find a safe, reliable, harmless, not repulsive remedy that can be taken without interfering with business or pleasure, or disorganizing the system, a simple vegetable compound assisting nature to get rid of impurities in a gradual manner as nature intended. Such is in Simmons Liver Regulator, and the trial and use is all that is necessary to prove this to the most skeptical. Complete satisfaction is secured to every one and certainly it is a satisfaction to find the head clear, the bowels regular, the blood purified and the breath sweet. The Regulator is so mild, so gentle, so harmless, and does such a world of good in correcting the stomach, regulating the bowels, and restoring the health, that all that is necessary is to give it a trial.

"I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for all Diseases of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons Liver Regulator.

"LEWIS G. WUNDER,

"Ass't Post Master, Phila."

New Books.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of each one will be given, after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN LIFE HERE AND HEREAFTER. By A. Wolford Hall. New York: Hall & Co.

CHRISTIAN SOCIOLOGY. By J. H. W. Stuckenberg. D.D. New York: I. K. Funk & Co. Price $1.50.

BOOK NOTICES.

JOY TO THE WORLD; or Sacred Songs for Gospel Meetings. By T. C. O'Kane, C. C. McCabe, and J. R. Sweeney. Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe.

Intended to meet a long felt want for a popular selection of choice Sabbath-school songs at cheap prices. See advertisement elsewhere of the different editions.

FATHER'S HOUSE. By Hewe Benning. New York: American Tract Society.

A tale for children, founded on American life, and told in a pleasing way. Work, temptations, perseverance and final reward follow the heroine to a comfortable home at last; and that is the Christian key to the story.

FROM HONG KONG TO THE HIMALAYAS. By E Warren Clark. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. Price, $1.50.

An entertaining narrative of travel over a distance of 3000 miles, with numerous illustrations, and descriptions of the customs and habits of the people in the far East. A 12 mo. of 368 pages.

CLOSE THE SALOONS; a Plea for Prohibition. By Atticus G. Haygood, D.D. Macon, Ga.: J. W. Burke & Co. Price, 15 cts; $1.50 per dozen; $8 per 100.

Author's dedication: "This fireside talk with my fellow citizens is dedicated to all men and women who have convictions, and are willing to try to be free." It is a well written and powerful plea for temperance, giving statistics, opinions of judges, and other valuable notes.

AFRICA; PAST AND PRESENT. By An Old Resident. New York: American Tract Society.

A concise history of the country, its geography, explorations, climates, productions, resources, tribes, customs, languages, colonizations and Christian missions, with map and illustrations. An attractive book, and an encyclopedia of information on the dark continent that is stretching her hands upward for light.

THE THOUGHTS OF THE EMPEROR MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS. Translated by George Long. No. 37 Standard Series. Price, 15 cents.

THE SALON OF MADAME NECKER. Vol. II. By Othenin D'Haussonville. Translated by Mary Stuart Smith. No. 38 Standard Series. Price, 15 cents.

THE HERMITS. By Charles Kingsley. No. 39 Standard Series. Price, 15 cents.

JOHN PLOUGHMAN'S PICTURES. By Charles H. Spurgeon. No. 40 Standard Series. New York: I. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 Dey street.

These are all good books. The thoughts of Marcus Aurelius is "the noblest product of Paganism," and praised as a treatise of ethics. The book on Madame Necker is published in America for the first time. Kingsley and Spurgeon are entertaining and instructive authors.

LIVES OF HANCOCK AND ENGLISH. By Hon. John W. Forney. Atlanta, Ga.: Hubbard Bros.

A campaign biography to be well written, demands of its author a ready and able pen, a thorough appreciation of the events that frame the career of his subject, an earnest purpose to portray a great life nobly united to a sincere admiration of the hero. No one will for a moment question that that able journalist, John W. Forney, possesses all these, and something more. A life long admiration and acquaintance prompted him in his task, and to its fulfillment he brought all the enthusiasm of native comradeship, all the energy of true friendship. Colonel Forney years ago won his reputation as a graceful, forcible author, and as a journalist, is known almost as well abroad as he is at home. He is a protege of Republican institutions and most of the time during the last twenty years an office-holder. As a recent convert to Democracy he is quite zealous, and as oblivious to well known facts in picturing the actual condition of the South as her own rampant political leaders. The [illegible] of the great soldier who has [illegible] chosen to lead the Democratic hosts is a thrilling narative of conflict—in short, the career of a superb warrior, a patriot and simple gentleman. Gen Hancock placed all his private papers at Col. Forney's disposal, and he has made a liberal and judicious use of them. The pages are fascinating from "1" to "[illegible]" [illegible] book is sold by subscription [illegible] It is from the widely known [illegible] trusted house of Hubbard [illegible] Atlanta, Ga.

The most [illegible] town is that [illegible] Metallic Heel [illegible]

...Aug. 22 ... Vacation, ... Tony, Greedy Topsy, ..., A Little Hero, etc., ... Illustrated sketches. ... etc. per year. D. Lo... & Co., Boston.

—The Boston *Musical Herald* for ... has a biographical ... Mason, the great ... pioneer in music, three ... notes, and choice edi... selections. Single cop... —$1 50 a year.

—*Oriental and Biblical Jour*... 3 for the current year, is a ... number of that instruc... quarterly. Its contents: Aca... merian? Notes on the ... of Tongues in the Light ... Learning, Influence of ... Tribes upon the ... of India, Genesis and ... The Discoveries at ... Gen. Eden of Genesis, ... Sermon, Editorial ... Chicago: Jameson & ... 164 Clark St. $2 per an...

—*Harper's Magazine* for October, ... as beautiful as the ... number, is especially re... the variety and excel... matter. In the ... Miss O. F. Gordon ... the accent of ... Fujiyama. From ... M. Brewer is a ... to his old friend ... boy, a very inter... of letters written ... naturalist while ... engaged upon his ... work. Mr. Con... Hunt with St. Ha... draws aside the ... veil of the bogeys ... "The Metropolis of ... A. ..., Jr., ... Chicago. ... es an er... "Are Needle... Dwight contrib... "Some ... Politics." ... is full of ... The Drawer ... by Mrs. ... "Miss Min...

...Blessing.

Publishers' Department

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Robert Raikes.

We have arranged to supply individuals or Sunday-schools with a beautiful portrait of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools. Read advertisement in another column. The price is but $2.

The Doctrines and Disciplines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1880.

12MO.....40c.

Conference Notices.

Preachers' Meeting.

The members of the New Orleans Preachers' Meeting are requested to meet at their regular place of meeting (Wesley Chapel M. E. Church) on next Thursday at 10 o'clock, a. m.

HENRY GREEN, President.
A. E. P. ALBERT, Secretary.

Sherman, Texas, District.
FOURTH QUARTER.

Bellville Circuit, Sept. 25-26; Hempstead, Sept. 26-27; Hempstead Circuit, Sept. 29; San Felipe Circuit Oct. 2-3; Courtney Circuit, Oct. 7; Navasota Circuit, Oct. 9-10; Plantersville Circuit, Oct. 16-17; Anderson Circuit Oct 23-24; Red Top Circuit, Oct. 30-31; Mexican Station, Nov. 7-8; Bryan Station, Nov. 14-15; Bryan Circuit, Nov. 13-14; Brewer's Hill, Nov. 20-21; Mathew Chapel, Nov. 28; Hearne Circuit, Nov. 27-28. The District Conference will convene at Brenham, Nov. 3, at 1 o'clock p. m.

F. CARSON MOORE, P. E.

Jefferson District—Texas Conference.
FOURTH ROUND.

Marshall, Sept. 18-19; Marshall Circuit, 22-23; Jefferson, Sept. 25-26; Marion, ...; Jefferson Circuit, Oct. 2-3; Pittsburg, Oct. 9-10; Cypress, ...; Pittsburg, Oct. 18-19; ... 23-24; Queen City, Oct. ...; ..., Oct. 30-31; Clarksville, ...; Prairie, Nov. 6-7; Sulphur Springs, Nov. 13-14; Red River, 20-21; ... and Bonham, Nov. 27 28.

T. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

Meridian, Miss., District.
THIRD ROUND.

Shaquatalk circuit, Sept. 18-19; DeKalb circuit, Sept. 25-26; Philadelphia, Sept. ...; Daleville circuit, Oct. 2-3; Lauderdale, Oct. 5-6; Marion, Oct. 7-8; State Line, ...; Waynesboro, Oct. 12-13; Shubuta, ...; Chunkalla circuit, Oct. 18-19; ... circuit, Oct. 21-22; Enterprise, ...; Scanlin and Calborne, Oct. ...; ...ville, Oct. 28-29; DeSoto ...; Mickey circuit, Nov. ...; ..., 12-13; Brooksville, Nov. 20-21; ...chatchy, Nov. 27-28; Macbubatche, ...; Louisville, Dec. 4-5.

J. W. DUNN, P. E.

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Secretary.
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... relief to its members ... at their death, and ... to carry out its laws ...

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Editor's Corner.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

A. Campbell, Courtney: "I hope the colored bishop question will die out for a few years, till we are able to walk a little stronger."

E. Lee, Hempstead: "We added 50 to the church; 15 conversions, 5 backsliders reclaimed, during our camp meeting. Our conversions were from the oldest families of the place."

M. Reddick, Willis: "Closed my camp meeting on the 21st, with 15 accessions and 12 probationers. Elder Pullam held our third quarter Aug. 21. Have added to the Montgomery work this year 50 souls."

J. Smith, Huntsville: "The spiritual condition of the church is good; there have been some additions, 9 received in full. We are at work on the church and have for the trustees $56.60. Elder Pullam was with us, and held our third quarter."

P. M. Carmichael, West Point: "My third quarterly conference convened on the 28th, and we had a nice time. On account of sickness Elder Gates was not present. Bro. Geo. W. Smith, of LaGrange, came in his place. Sunday the dedication of our new church came off. We are thankful to the Church Extension Society for the sum granted us for the enterprise. The sacrament was administered to about 60 persons. At three in the evening Bro. James Jarmon, of Giddings, was with us. The doors of the church were opened. One from the Baptist church came and joined. My work seems prosperous all over the circuit. Pray for us."

B. F. Smith, Waco: "Our district conference convened here on the 12th, Rev. C. L. Madison, presiding, Rev. H. Swann and myself secretaries; 71 members present. The conduct of business by the elder was satisfactory; the characters of all local preachers and exhorters were passed, some were discontinued for inability. The elder's report showed about 170 conversions on the district this year; great interest taken in paying off church debts; pastors, with few exceptions, reported favorably of their charges. Sunday-school superintendents showed 968 pupils, an increase of 148 since annual conference. All returned home with new zeal. Our next district conference to be held in Bremond."

MISSISSIPPI.

Geo. Washington, Jones' Bayou: "... chief sinners in our ... has been converted ... protracted meeting. Collection $13.10."

... Ricks: "My third quarterly conference was held by Elder D. A. Williams—collection $8. At Ricks' Chapel a meeting held resulted in 21 conversions and 13 probationers."

L. J. S. Bell, DeKalb: "Rev. B. F. ... preached on the 29th, after which 12 joined on probation, 1 by profession. It was a powerful ... and gave us much light."

... Smith, Crawfordsville: "Protracted meeting here opened July ... pastor, Rev. W. Jones in charge. Collection of $31.40 was ... Public school closed Friday ... appropriate exercises."

... Leavett, State Line: "A ... Bible was given by the ... at Pleasant Ridge church on the 27th inst. The ... had a joyful time, there was much of music and near 100 ..."

... Leaf: "I wish to ... those who wish to attend the ... in Jackson county, ... on the 27th and ... from Meridian ... conveyance can be ... Now we ask ... Address ..."

... A. "Our Sunday-school with 50 pupils ..."

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It has been well proved that prevention is better than cure. A very simple and effective preventive for Yellow Fever and other fevers has been found in BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. They were used during the last season in New Orleans very successfully, the common method of using them was to apply them over the stomach, changing them every week. They are one OF THE MOST ACTIVE ANTISEPTICS and seem to destroy the poison. One reason why they are of special value is that they stimulate the digestion and thus enable the system to overcome the influence of the malarial poison. They are a cheap and almost certain preventative. Ask your physician about them. Benson's Capcine Plasters are a sure preventative and cure for chills and fever if worn as above. Price 25 cents.

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Editor "*The Industrial Era*."
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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my brother, Ed. Taylor. We belonged to Mr. Anderson Manlion. Brother left us in Rome, Georgia. Mother's name is Jennie; older brother's, William; sisters', Betty, Mary and Barbara. Address me at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father's brother, Ray Johnson. He left us in Nacogdoches county, and went to Memphis, Tenn. His son is named Sam Johnson. Father's name is Jabob Johnson. He has two other brothers, Erasmus and Nick Johnson. Please address me at Marshall, Texas.
E. T. JOHNSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to make an inquiry for my girl, who has been gone since 1867. She was taken from me at Atlanta, Ga., by her father. She was 4 years old at the time, and went by the name of Mary Wright. Her father's name is Ben Wright. My name is, since my second marriage, Harriett Williams. We belonged to Willis Hawkins, of Amerions, Sumpter Co., Ga. Please address me at Rosedale, La., Trinity Place.
MRS. HARRIET WILLIAMS.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my relatives. Mother's name was Mary Williams. She belonged to William Brunson. Aunt Hannah Brunson belonged to Benjamin Brunson, Jr. Grandmother Selia belonged to William White. They all lived at Monk's Corner, South Carolina. My name then was Simon Williams. I belonged to Benjamin Brunson. Should any of my friends read this, please address me at Caney Station, Montgomery Co., Texas.
H. A. WILLIAMS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father, mother, brothers and sisters. Father's name was Kit, and he belonged to Benoni Newton. Mother's name was Jennie; brother's, Joshua, and his father's, Joshua Tives. Mother's husband's name was Harry, and he belonged to Tom Guthrie. My other brothers and sisters were named Isaac, Solomon, Henry, Darky Ann and Sarah. I have forgotten the names of mother's two youngest children. Please address me at Napoleonville, Assumption parish, La.
DANIEL GOODMAN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brothers, William Johnson, Leonard Stepney and Richard Coats. They were born in Maryland, and their mother's name was Minnie Stepny. We were sold by Dr. Thos. Blake. I have an idea that they must be somewhere in this city. I read a paper which said that Erick Johnson, born in Maryland, died here, and I think it must be my brother William Johnson. My name, before marriage, was Alice Stepny. Please address me at New Orleans, La., Dupree, bet. St. Ann and Dumaln streets.
MRS. ALICE BERNARD.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for Joe Berry, who, at the beginning of the war, belonged to Smith Willis, of Mississippi. Berry's wife was named Hennie. Smith Willis married Miss Martha Williams in West Tennessee. Joe Berry's mother was named Bettie, his father Daniel, his sisters Jane, Milly and Matilda; his brothers Anthony, Tom, George and Charles. I am Charles' wife. I was sold from him by Joe Stevens. I heard that Charles was sold at Memphis, Tenn. My children were named Malinda, Charlie and Willie. Address me at Whitman, Washington Co., Texas.
HENRIETTA BERRY.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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NEW YORK OFFICE:

805 Broadway, New York,

WILLIAM BALDWIN, Special Agent.

A LETTER.

[illegible] uttered to the eye,
[illegible] would in vain deny;
[illegible] circumstances part;
[illegible] stretched from heart to
[illegible] an electric chain,
[illegible] of the brain,
[illegible] precious link,
[illegible] a drop of ink.

[illegible]

Republicans in politics "we the people" would be saying that the money was stolen for political purposes, but as the said officials are Democrats and were put in by said "we, the people," little is said of the failure to have schools. Throughout the parish of Rapides, in which Alexandria is located, there has not been a public school for a year, where the Republicans maintained forty-four each year, besides building a large number of school buildings. Where there is a will there is a way.

PINEVILLE.

Opposite Alexandria is Pineville, a place of a few hundred people with several churches and stores. On one of the principal streets we saw some genuine specimens of "poor white trash." Three box shanties in a row, occupied by as many families, each with several children which played together about the doors, nearly naked, and dirty as red-river dirt could make them. The doors of the shanties were all open, not a windowpane of glass in one, but instead board shutters hung on leather hinges. Not a bed to be seen inside, only some board bunks nailed up against the sides of the walls, with a few bedclothes lying in them, so filthy looking that it is difficult to imagine how any human being would sleep under them. No stoves, or books or anything that indicated thrift or intelligence. Tobacco and snuff in abundance, and egotisms, prejudices and ignorance in superabundance.

Our people own an acre of ground and have a comfortable little church on it, on the edge of the village. The larger portion of the ground has been laid off into a cemetery. A chief place of interest to the visitor to this place is the National Cemetery just beyond the village in the edge of the pine forest. Thirteen hundred boys in blue sleep here. On the tombs of about one half is written "unknown." The cemetery is kept by a soldier from Davenport, Iowa. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and substantially enclosed by a high wall.

A MODEL CHURCH.

Our church in Alexandria, under the pastorate of Rev. J. F. Marshall, is a model in its property, organization and administration. It is located in the center of town. The church is well finished inside and out, good pews, chandeliers, and bell. Nothing extravagant but all substantial and plain, within the reach of the financial strength of the congregation to take care of. Beside the church stands the parsonage, which cost about one thousand dollars, completed and painted. On the front gallery tastily arranged are pots filled with rare plants and flowers. The yard is cultivated and shows good taste. Both church building and parsonage are enclosed in a good picket fence, painted and kept in repair. [illegible] is a good test of a people's [illegible] enterprise. Entering the [illegible] you at once know you [illegible] Christian home of culture [illegible]. Both pastor and [illegible] educated at our New Orleans University. Bro. Marshall is [illegible] his third year. Six [illegible] have been expended [illegible] on the church property [illegible] helping to build Stew[illegible] is furnished a par[illegible] paid $600 a year salary [illegible] people. No church in Alex[illegible] supports their pastor better [illegible]

[illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Third Round San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR—Having just returned home from my third visit around the district, I thought I would write something about parts not mentioned in my former letter.

The 11th of July found me at Hondo, where our society is small but faithful, and struggling against the power of darkness. The Sunday-school is doing tolerably, not unlike schools in isolated sections of the country. The great need of many is the want of proper literature. We have from time to time given advice and direction how to obtain this much needed supply. I trust the pastors on the district will remember and heed this oft repeated instruction. It is high time, dear brethren, that you send for what you want for your congregation and Sunday-school; and send the money with the order. Bro. M. Anderson is doing a good work among a much scattered but needy people.

The 17-18th found me at Boerne, after passing through Bandera and Elm Pass, in Kerr county, near Centre Point, a distance of nearly seventy miles from Hondo. Through all this section small colonies of colored people have purchased or are living on pre-empted lands. Being blessed with good crops, many will get out of debt and complete comfortable homes for themselves. This is truly a missionary field. The people have but little to give. At Boerne our people have a small school house to worship in, in a little colony named Streetsville. Most all the people here belong to our church. No other denomination is willing to risk chances to build up churches and save these far away people. Bro. S. Gibbs is doing all he can with this people. Scarcity of nearly everything desirable in this life compels him to work with his own hands to support his large family. However, his people love him and promise to make up better support for him when crops are gathered and exchanged for silver or other things to do a preacher good.

At San Antonio, on the 24-25th, I was among a lively and liberal hearted people, making great preparation for a camp meeting. Have received a letter from Rev. P. Gates, stating that at the first part of the meeting heavy rains hindered the gathering, but success crowned his efforts, resulting in 21 conversions and a great revival among his congregation. God bless that faithful pastor and people. Bro. P. Gates held quarter at Nockenut July 28-29 and at Lavernia July 31 and Aug. 1. His report of the work is cheering. The Floresville quarter was held Aug. 7-8th. On the 14-15th Bro. London Morris held his own quarter, by the presiding elder's request. Have just received a letter from him containing, among other particulars, the cheering news of a glorious revival. He says: "I write to let you know what wonderful things the Lord has done among his people. God has blessed us with 41 new converts, 30 of them have been baptized, besides many infant baptisms." May the Lord continue his blessing upon the work of this pastor.

The 21-22d found us at Nashe's Creek. Here our people have just completed a neat California box house 18x24 without aid from abroad. The membership is increased and revived. Bro. B. Dukes is doing good work. Having flung away his tobacco his lungs are nearly well. If some of our other good brethren would follow his example, they would be able with power from above, to conduct two or three week's protracted meeting without being surrounded by a half score hoarse "amens," coming up from as many hoarse preaching brethren.

The 27-28th I was at Mission Valley. Here Rev. D. Harper is moving forward in the right direction, followed by his loving flock.

Sept. 1st I was at Centreville colony. Bro. J. Caesar is not discouraged though his work is much scattered and few in number at three different points. Success has crowned his efforts.

The 4-5th found me at Victoria. Here the pastor and the people are up with the times, doing what they can to raise all the collections. [illegible] they must have them. [illegible], brethren, the end of [illegible] year is in full view. [illegible] Victoria we arranged [illegible] to hold Rev. W. [illegible]. This [illegible] fourth round commences on the 25th, with Fredericksburg, in Gillespie county, on the Perdernales, and ends with Corpus Christi, in November.

On my return home, looking rapidly over the columns of the ADVOCATE, my eyes fell upon an able but exaggerated article by Bro. P. G. Brown. Understand me, Editor, as not having any desire to intermeddle with the controversy between him and Rev. A. M. Gregory. No, this is not my intention, but to unwind the slanderous vail he attempts to place upon the fair brow of West Texas Conference as a whole. I proceed at once to quote. He says, "Though any would suppose that the desire of the West Texas Conference to that effect is almost universal, because any one that will vote himself into ignorance, as the colored ministers of the West Texas Conference did, wants a colored Bishop." Please to allow me in all candor to ask, is there any crime in this desire? If so please show it. Is ignorance the mother of such a desire? "Now, brethren, I said ignorance. Did you not separate yourselves from those who were able to teach you?" This he asks with an air of triumph. Let me answer. 1st. Yes, we are teachable, I am glad you admitted even that fact. But, 2dly, did we separate ourselves from "those able to teach us?" And did we urge separation? Did we ask for it? I am certain you are so blindly perched on the highest limb of pride that you can not answer. But let me state for your information that the question of separation was not first sprung by the colored members of West Texas Conference. The white brethren planned the whole scheme and worked for its accomplishment, enlisting as many recruits from our ranks as possible. And further still; when the question was raised in open conference it was as alarming to some of our ignorant colored preachers as a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. And further yet; the wise heads that always meet our bishops no sooner than his foot strikes Texas soil, were not slow to make known their plan. After the work of the conference had fairly begun a great swarm of transfers was introduced to our ignorant colored brethren of West Texas Conference. And they, in the goodness of their hearts, voted them into our conference, rejoicing over this new force! Who seem to be more acquainted with the scheme than any of the ignorant, the new associates clamoured as loudly for separation as the old shrewd movers or getters up of the plan. The colored brethren, though very ignorant, seeing what had been forced upon them, many of them bowed to the storm. However there were some who believed in the first doctrine taught them, when the church readvented this Southern field, and believing in the sincerity of our disciplinary ruling (many not acquainted with the action of General Conference) were ill prepared to enter the contest, and showed their noble ignorance in granting the request of our wise white brethren. However, a few besides ourselves fought against separation with all our might. We, with our opposing disciples, spent four or five hours in a closed room after conference, where none could enter but the wise and the unwise, where the wise used every means in their power in induce we poor foolish creatures to give up our visionary ideas of trying to keep our white brethren bound to us. Every artifice was resorted to to no purpose. Next day the battle was fought and the victory accorded to the wise. Now, in the face of these facts Bro. P. G. Brown informs the reading public that the ignorant colored members of the West Texas Conference "voted themselves into ignorance!" I look him square in the eyes and tell him plainly that he does not know anything about the subject he is trying to ventilate by false argument. This is in self defence, Bro. Hartzell. "Let it slide."

MACK HENSON.

Austin, Texas, Sept. 10th, 1880.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from DeKalb.

DEKALB, Miss., Sept. 22, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—Although not a member of your branch of our beloved Methodism, I am a Methodist and love the brethren everywhere, without distinction of race or color, and I thought perhaps a few lines from myself in regard to your church at this place might be of some interest to you and your readers.

I have lived here about seven years and have never seen more interest manifested in behalf of religion by your people than at the present time. There has been a great change among them of late. Under the leadership of Rev. Penny, P. C., they are learning, learning to think and act, learning how to govern themselves as a church, and they seem to be learning more than ever the important truths of Christianity. Some of them give liberally, and gladly share what they have with their pastor. Would that our people would learn a lesson from them. I attended their love feast a week or two ago, and I must say although their faces were black and mine white, I was spiritually blessed. The singing of those simple hearted, toil worn people was grand, and to have heard the experience of Uncle Billy Grady, an old colored man of over 80 years of age, would have melted anyone to tears. "His lamp is burning brightly." Bro. Penny presided over the meeting with firmness combined with kindness. He makes an excellent presiding officer, and is the best colored preacher I have ever heard. If you think these few lines are worth a place in your paper, all right, if not you can put them aside

Your brother in Christ,

S. J. COTTON,

Steward M. E. Church, South.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Herbert.

HERBERT, Miss., Sept. 3, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—I thought a few dots from the Western part of Kemper county, Miss., would be acceptable to you. Herbert is near the line of Neshoba and Kemper counties, about 17 miles west of DeKalb, the county seat; and about 30 miles northwest of Meridian. It is the quietest and most sociable community in the county. About one month ago we commenced to rebuild Centre Ridge Methodist Chapel, two miles east of Herbert. The chapel will be 30x24 when completed, commodious, with a neat cupola. We will hold our protracted meeting in it, commencing Sept. 9. F. H. Brackett, of Scooba, an experienced teacher, began our public school here five weeks ago and is giving ample satisfaction to pupils and patrons. We presented a petition to our white friends to aid in completing our chapel, and they cheerfully gave us $7.15. The following pastors promised to be with us: Revs. R. Hayes, O. Gillespie, B. F. Penny, and Bro. Brown.

AUSTIN FLOYD.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Grand N. O. of O. F.

The Star of Granada Lodge No. 1984 celebrated its first anniversary Monday, the 20th inst. It consisted of a grand street parade headed by the Granada brass band and assembled at Stevenson's Hall on Main street. At 2 o'clock p. m. the orator of the day, Hon. J. J. Spelman, of Jackson, Miss., delivered a most brilliant and impressive address. Mr. Spelman will not soon be forgotten in Granada by the many friends he made on his first visit.

At 7 o'clock p. m. the hall was crowded to witness the installation of the officers which was beautifully conducted by Mr. Spelman, and the evening was spent very pleasantly.

J. M. SHUMPERT.

Granada, Miss.

Universal Prayer for Sunday-schools.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, AND MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1880.

It has been resolved by the Committees of the Sunday-school Union and kindred Institutions to recommend that Sunday and Monday, the 17th and 18th of October next, should be observed as days of solemn Prayer for Sunday-schools throughout the world.

The proposal, since 1872, has become an annual one. Year by year it has been adopted by a continually-increasing number of schools and congregations, and with growing heartiness and fervor. Innumerable testimonies have been received to the effect of the services held, in quickening the zeal of teachers, in arousing the interest of churches, and in producing the most salutary impressions on the minds of the young.

In this centenary year of Sunday-schools there is a special call to devotional earnestness. The memories of a hundred years may well awaken the deepest gratitude. The present state of religious education among the young is a theme for devout and joyful praise; while the shortcomings and failures of the past, with equal urgency call for penitential acknowledgment, and the promises of God encourage the earnest, hopeful prayer that the future of our schools may be fraught with a power and a blessing immeasurably beyond what has been yet attained.

Looking to the past, we thankfully exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"—looking to the future, we seem to hear the assurance, "Ye shall see greater things than these." Let this, then, be the twofold motto of our praises and supplications now.

There are some topics of prayer which the circumstances of the present year seem to make peculiarly appropriate, and which, without attempting to fetter or even to guide the free spirit of devotion, we may briefly indicate.

1. A blessing upon the past "Centenary Celebrations," in our own and other lands. Shall we not pray that every sacred impression may abide on teachers and taught, and that the universal tribute of joy and thankfulness may prove to have been but the beginning of a deeper and more heartfelt personal consecration to the service and work of Christ.

2. A deeper interest in Sunday-school work among Christians generally. It is the work of the churches; and teachers are but their representatives. Will it not be especially appropriate to pray that the loving affections, the generous support, the active sympathies, of all who love Christ may be concentrated upon this work, and that many who are qualified to become teachers, may be induced to dedicate themselves and their talents to the cause?

3. The increased union of Christians in the Sunday-school cause. Let the prayer be that unity of feeling may continue and increase, and that our churches and schools may labor together for the spiritual welfare of the young.

4. The extension of the system in other lands, and especially on the Continent of Europe. Our brethren in Europe, where the work is yet strange, and exposed to many a difficulty and hindrance, need our sympathising prayers.

Let these and kindred topics enter into the desires of our "Days of Prayer," and surely God will bless us. On the full co-operation of the pastors in our several churches we may confidently reckon, and we would most earnestly request that they should again make the Sunday-school, and the demands of the young upon the Church, the theme of at least one sermon. Such an appeal to the congregation will at once stimulate and direct its prayers, and these, in turn, will issue in sympathy and help, while God Himself will answer them by showers of blessings.

It is suggested that the following arrangements should, as far as practicable, be observed:—

That on LORD'S DAY morning, from 7 to 8 o'clock, private intercessory prayer be offered on behalf of Sunday-schools.

That the opening engagements of the morning school be preceded by a meeting of the teachers for prayer.

That ministers be asked to preach sermons morning or evening, or both, on topics connected with Sunday-school work.

That in the afternoon the ordinary engagements of each school be shortened, and a devotional service held. To this service the parents of the scholars might be invited.

That at the close of the evening service, the teachers, in union with other Christians, meet for thanksgiving and prayer.

That on MONDAY morning teachers again bring their scholars, one by one, in private prayer before God.

That in the course of the day the female teachers of each school hold a meeting for united prayer and thanksgiving.

That in the evening each church or congregation be invited to hold a meeting, at which the interests of the Sunday-school should form the theme of the prayers and addresses.

Seventh Annual Meeting.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union will hold its seventh annual meeting in Clarendon Street Church, Boston, Mass., commencing Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1880. Each State is entitled to one delegate for each congressional district. Besides the foregoing representation, the President and corresponding secretary of each State Union, also the chairmen of standing committees, and the editor and publisher of *Our Union*, are delegates, by virtue of office.

Owing to the great difficulties in procuring reduced railroad rates over such a large extent of country, it was deemed advisable by the Executive Committee at Indianapolis, to leave the matter with each State President to secure reductions in her own State as far as practicable. Delegates should communicate promptly with Mrs. Dr. A. J. Gordon, 102 West Brookline street, Boston, Mass., who is chairman of committee of arrangements, and who will secure and report places of entertainment for all.

Our local auxiliaries are requested to observe Saturday, October 23d, as a day for special prayer for God's blessing and guidance upon this National Convention, which will be called on to consider a new plan of representation and other subjects of vital interest to our growing work "for God, and home, and native land."

FRANCES E. WILLARD, Pres't.

MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, Recording Secretary W. N. C. T. U.

Dr. Tanner Defines his Position.

Dr. Tanner, editor of the *Christian Recorder*, (A. M. E. Church) defines his position:

"As declared at our last General Conference in reply to the magnificent address delivered by the fraternal delegate, Rev. M. W. Taylor, and as constantly maintained in the columns of the *Recorder*, we believe that the common interest of the "race" is advanced both by the A. M. E. Church holding an independent position, and our colored brethren remaining with the "Mother" Church, which must be hammered into straightness on the question of man's equality, both social and political, with man. But a thing cannot be hammered straight by beating only on one side. No, both sides must be hammered, the side within, if you will have it, and the side without. This last we propose doing. The hammering on the inside we leave to our colored brethren holding connection with the grand old body; and we ask them to be true to themselves, knowing that if thus, they will be true to us, to God and to the Methodist Episcopal Church; for what Junius somewhere substantially says, is as true ecclesiastically as it is civilly: "He is the best subject who tells his king the truth." So of these, our colored brethren of the M. E. Church. Let their loyalty to her be of this type and we can wish for no better thing than that they shall remain with her."

Turkey.

While more remote and distinctive pagan countries grow increasingly tolerant to the entrance and establishment of foreign missionaries in their chief cities, Turkey seems, under the direction of its present Sultan, to have taken retrograde steps. This ruler, Abdul Hamid, is reported to have officially notified the British ambassador that hereafter "no Moslem shall be allowed to leave his religion and become a Christian under penalty of death; that no one shall be allowed to teach doctrines subversive of Islam, and that, in defiance of treaties, any foreigner engaged in such teaching may be arrested and imprisoned without consulting the foreign consuls or ambassadors" It seems impossible to believe that these directions will be strictly followed; but should such be the case, the hindrance to the wonderful work in progress would be inestimable.

It is hardly probable that against the influence of England and other interested nations the Sultan will venture to carry out this sweeping prohibition, especially at this time, when his own position is of such uncertain tenure.—*Heathen Women's Friend.*

To Prevent Accidental Drowning.

Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back and turn the face toward the zenith, may float at ease and with perfect safety in tolerably still water—aye, and sleep there, no matter how long. If, not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose, and not the top of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe.

General News Items.

The steamer Teutonia, from Liverpool to New Orleans, took [illegible] 150 British agriculturists for Texas.

Gen. Grant will not engage to attend meetings, but will do all in his power to aid the Republican cause.

The National Unitarian conference met at Saratoga on the [illegible]. The churches in Charleston [illegible] New Orleans were reported as doing well.

A special from London says: The marriage of Miss Florence [illegible]ton with Mr. Pelton, of Louisiana, was solemnized Sept. 22 at St. Pancras Church.

An excursion party numbering about 225 business men from the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, [illegible] West Virginia, arrived in Philadelphia on the night of the 21st.

Democrats, fifth district, New Jersey, nominated A. W. C[illegible] for Congress; third district, [illegible]chusetts, Alex. Dearborn; first district, New Hampshire, Alvah [illegible]way; Republicans, seventh district, Alabama, Arthur Byngham.

The twelfth annual session of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union [illegible] the United States commenced [illegible] Wilmington, Del., on the 23d, [illegible] a street parade in which 1800 [illegible]sons participated. There [illegible] present over one hundred delegates from various parts of the country.

In Cincinnati a banquet was [illegible] in the interest of the proposed [illegible]scription of $150,000 to meet the [illegible]dition of C. W. West's donation [illegible] a like sum for an art museum. [illegible] invitations were sent out with [illegible] understanding that acceptance meant a subscription of not [illegible] than $1000 to the fund. Forty [illegible] sat down to the lunch, and others sent excuses with subscriptions. The sum of $52,500 was thus added to the fund.

A new French cabinet has been constituted as follows: M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council [illegible] Minister of Public Instruction; M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Constans, [illegible]ister of the Interior and of W[illegible]ship; M. Cazot, Minister of [illegible]nance; Gen. Farre, Minister of War; Admiral Cloue, Minister of Marine; M. Carnot, Minister of Public Works; M. Tirad, Minister of Commerce; M. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

There has been a decided falling off in the cry against the Chinese since the taking of the census. [illegible]stead of finding seventy-five [illegible] eighty thousand of these people [illegible] San Francisco as was anticipated, only about twenty-two [illegible] were unearthed by the enumerators, which materially reduced the danger to be apprehended from [illegible]. It is estimated that these [illegible] than fifty thousand of them [illegible] country, and it is no longer [illegible]hended, we infer from the [illegible] the Sand-lot orators, that they [illegible] do any great damage to the [illegible]tant industries of the country.

Advices from Santa Fe are [illegible] on the 24th inst. United States [illegible] Mexican troops will make [illegible]bined attack on Victoria's [illegible] the Candeleta mountains, in [illegible]co. The forces employed [illegible] movement will number about [illegible] Terasases moves in Mexico [illegible] north, Buell from the south [illegible] Mexico, Grayson from the [illegible] Texas, and Carr from the [illegible] Arizona. Buell is confident [illegible] plan will be successful. At [illegible] break on the nineteenth [illegible] of Victoria's Apaches attacked [illegible] San Jose stage station, sixty [illegible] from El Paso, captured all [illegible] stage stock and 120 horses [illegible]ing to El Paso citizens, and [illegible] a Mexican.

We hear very little of [illegible] Nihilism lately. Under the moderate policy pursued by Mellikoff, the fiery spirit of [illegible]ance to the government [illegible] largely to have died out. [illegible] present condition of affairs [illegible] seem to indicate that the [illegible] the government is being [illegible] and more regard paid to the [illegible] and liberties of the people. [illegible] is a great savage empire; [illegible] of the people are oppressed, [illegible] and ignorant, and can [illegible] prosperous nation, [illegible] otherwise, until a great [illegible] shall take place in its [illegible] and institutions. And [illegible] modelled more after the [illegible] the civilization of the W[illegible]tions. From the silence of [illegible] hilists, and the absence of [illegible] demonstrations, it is [illegible] the ameliorating [illegible] forward.—*Standard.*

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] HARTSELL, D. D., Editor.

[illegible] DAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880

[illegible] as suffering faith in Christ [illegible] work that lies nearest you [illegible] best of your ability.

The American Bible Society can [illegible] a Bible every minute. And [illegible] we should hope this great [illegible] may prove unequal to supply the demand for the Scriptures!

The city authorities propose to [illegible] the public squares and parks [illegible] order, previous to the in[illegible] of Texas guests. It is an [illegible] long desired but post[illegible]

The new Cabinet formed by M [illegible] will please the friends [illegible] French Republic. It will be [illegible] the educational reforms, [illegible] the decrees against the [illegible] and other religious orders. [illegible] has been for some years Min[illegible] of Public Instruction, and is [illegible] of the project for reor[illegible] of the educational sys[illegible] Long live the Republic!

[illegible] citizens of Yazoo county, [illegible] during conversa[illegible] premises said he had no [illegible] would be allowed [illegible] this campaign [illegible] voted the Democratic [illegible] greatly feared they [illegible] to the polls in [illegible] made to vote as their [illegible] This indicates [illegible] of introducing some [illegible] in the Yazoo [illegible]

[illegible] of representatives [illegible] workingmen's as[illegible] not to patronize [illegible] groceries in which [illegible] Washington's Ado[illegible] Advocate and [illegible] of labor union. [illegible] coared than [illegible] of pay cause.

[illegible] Avery writes us [illegible] Kansas: "Just [illegible] society of 13 [illegible] Shirley Co., [illegible] independ[illegible] going on [illegible] Labette [illegible] will [illegible] Texas [illegible] Val[illegible] timber [illegible] Lib[illegible] not a [illegible] the rose[illegible]

[illegible] not to reform, instead of [illegible] and brutalizing fellow [illegible]

The Governor's Letter.

Governor Hoyt has written a let[illegible] of Cleveland, Ohio, [illegible] as a reply to questions [illegible] the condition of [illegible] The Governor asserts [illegible] government of the [illegible] fairly and [illegible] is a Demo[illegible] the honest choice [illegible] people;" and [illegible] Each and [illegible] will be de[illegible] Democrats. [illegible] an election [illegible] convenient[illegible] seriously [illegible] known [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] office [illegible]

Bishop Foss on Strong Drink

The following is commended to thoughtful Christians. It is an extract from a sermon by Bishop Foss:

"As a Christian minister I oppose drink because it opposes me. The work I try to do it undoes. My charge against it at this point is single and simple. It is an obstacle to the spread of the gospel; nay, it is an enemy which assails the gospel, and whose complete success would drive the gospel from the earth. The chains it forges are the strongest and most galling ever fastened to the human body or the human soul. There is not a sinner on the face of the earth so unlikely to be savingly affected by the influence of the gospel as a habitual drunkard. He may be a man of delicate sensibility, of lofty purpose, and of towering intellect; he may have qualities which, untainted by alcohol, would adorn his character; but if he is addicted to his cup his destination is almost inevitably to the bottomless pit. The salvation of a thorough drunkard is one of the mightiest miracles of Almighty grace. I know men who are frequently convicted of their need of experimental religion, but who are held back from a single step toward it by the charms of rum. All other fetters would be as gossamer in the way of their urgent longing; this holds them. Many a poor heart-broken wretch has staggered up to the altar for prayer, and cried earnestly for mercy, and reeled away again down to his sorrows in the bowl which caused them, and which will aggravate them until they culminate amid unquenchable flames."

Brutality in Prison Camps.

Louisiana convicts are turned over to prison contractors, who are authorized to employ them at all kinds of labor in any part of the State. The Penitentiary building at Baton Rouge simply designates the spot where criminals should be confined, and judicial sentence to the Penitentiary for a term means in practice anywhere within the limits of Louisiana.

According to a *Democrat* special, a convict named Ben Berkery, in camp near St. Joseph, was ordered to go to work at clearing land. He answered that he would not, and laid down beside a ditch. The lieutenant in charge of the guard advanced to get a strap to punish him, when Berkery ran towards a corn field. The guards fired at him and he fell pierced through the back with buckshot. It is said by fellow convicts that Berkery was ill and had on ball and chain at the time. Gov. Wiltz ordered an investigation.

Reports of brutality in prison camps have been frequently made, but it is not often the friends of a prisoner have sufficient influence to gain a public hearing. We hope the murder of Berkery may lead to some effort to change our prison system. Of course contractors regard convicts as their property and resort to persistent driving to secure a profit. But there is no necessity to subject our convicts to this [illegible] slavery. Why not devise [illegible] system to reform, instead of [illegible] and brutalizing fellow [illegible]

National Normal School, Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio.

The twenty-sixth year of this well known Institution opened August 31st, 1880. The past year was the most prosperous in its history; annual enrollment was over 1 500; twenty teachers are employed. Decided improvements are still being made in every direction, distancing all competition.

This Institution is not an imitation; it is the originator and leader of the grand revolution already accomplished in Normal and College instruction, saving half the time and three-quarters of the expense of a thorough and complete collegiate course.

Over fifty of its graduates are employed in leading Colleges and Normals, and thousands more of its graduates and students are engaged in public schools in every capacity from superintendents to primary teachers.

Several of the leading pulpits of different denominations are filled by graduates of this Institution.

It costs no more to attend the National Normal than other Normals with inexperienced teachers, meager facilities, uncertain arrangements—mere experiments. Then do not be experimented upon. Adopt for your *Alma Mater* the grand "old reliable," National Normal, which has sent out over 25,000 successful workers into every department in life, with scarcely a failure among them.

Ten departments sustained—Introductory, Preparatory, Teachers', Commercial, Collegiate, Engineering, Music, Modern Languages, Fine Arts, Law.

All of these departments are fully equipped, and afford facilities superior in every respect to those of other institutions, whether general or special, whether Collegiate or Normal, as proven by twenty-five years of growth, and 25,000 successful testimonials in the lives and success of its students.

Students can enter at any time. They will find classes to suit their wants. Average expenses $2.75 per week. Many cover all their expenses at $2 50 per week. Bring all your text-books, they will be useful; others you can rent for a trifle, or buy at reduced rates.

For catalogue and particulars address Alfred Holbrook, Principal.

Articles of agreement for a basis of organic union between the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States and the British Methodist Episcopal Church of the Dominion of Canada and the British Provinces were signed by the Commissioners of the two Churches, and by the Bishops and Secretary of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of the above mentioned Conference, at 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, Sept. 11, 1880.—*New York Advocate.*

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. S. T. Jacobs requests his correspondents to address him at Rosseville, Atascosa county, Texas.

—Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Church South, was cordially received by the Indiana Conference.

—Bishop Simpson hopes to resume official labors at an early date, after complete recovery from his sudden and severe illness.

—According to a current paragraph, the University of Rochester is without a chancellor, and the board of managers are desirous of having the Rev. J. P. Newman accept the position.

—A letter from Rev. N. Cannon, Moss Point, Miss., informs us that Rev. H. Davenport, pastor at Paulding, has been ill for four weeks and unable to walk a step. On Sept. 11th his wife was taken very ill, so that one was not able to help the other.

—J. P. Freeman writes from Martinsville, Miss., that a four months' public school was conducted there by Mr. G. Granberry. This teacher has been with the people four years, and done all in his power to educate them. They regret his departure to Raymond.

—Revs. R. Walker, of Forest, and W. H. Gallion, of Holly Springs, came in on the Mississippi excursion train last week, and gave us a call. They reported their charges to be in good spiritual condition. The heavy rains have greatly injured the crops in their State.

—Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, LL D. died Sept. 10, at Norwich, Conn., aged 74 years. He was in the [illegible] States Senate from Connecticut for 19 years. When Andrew Johnson became President Mr. Foster became acting Vice President of the United States. In 1868 he was [illegible] professor of law in Yale [illegible] years later he was [illegible] Legislature, and [illegible] of the Supreme [illegible] this position [illegible] his [illegible]

Northern Beeds is importing wheat from the United States.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A decree has been signed calling out the Greek reserves.

Twenty-six counties in the State of Missouri are anti-license.

Jesse Grant married Miss Lizzie Chapman in San Francisco on the 22d.

Memphis held a jubilee because of its escape from yellow fever this season.

It is feared the heavy rains have injured the Texas cotton crop thirty per cent.

Greenbackers of Massachusetts nominated Gen. Horace B. Sargent for Governor.

Retail liquor dealers are charged $500 per annum for town license in Somerset, Ky.

France has voted 200,000,000 of francs ($40,000,000) to establish high schools for girls.

The number of opium eaters in New Orleans increased 50 per cent. during the last two years.

Arrangements are being made for the arrival of the steamship Great Eastern at New Orleans.

Mrs. Thompson, the New York philanthropist, sent a donation of $500 to the New Orleans Sanitary Association.

Ohio leads all the States in the manufacture of agricultural implements, giving employment to 12,248 men in this branch of industry.

Gen. D. H. Maury, ex-confederate, will be a candidate for the office of President of the Louisiana State University, at Baton Rouge, at the approaching election.

The Philadelphia *Press* figures up what the three parties have secured in Maine as follows: The Republicans: The Governor, the Legislature, the United States Senator, three Congressmen. The Greenbackers: Two Congressmen. The Democrats, none.

The Greenbackers in Maine have split, and two electoral tickets have been nominated. A little more than half the delegates to their State convention decided upon a fusion ticket, giving the Greenbackers four and the Democrats three electors; and the minority bolted and held another convention, placing a straight-out Greenback ticket in the field.

In 1860 it took a passenger five days to go from New Orleans to New York, making the changes, and many of these changes necessitated a long walk from depot to depot. In 1869 it took four days, with two or three changes; 1873 three and a half days, one change; in 1878 three days, one change; and now, in 1880, a man can go in 60 hours and 45 minutes, one change.

Internal Revenue Agent Latham, of Huntsville, Ala., in a letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says: "Deputy Marshal Howlett reports, under date of the 12th inst., from Cross Plains, that Deputy Marshals Eilett and Lowe attempted to arrest Joe Little for illicit distilling near the Georgia State line, when Lowe was shot in three places by Little and badly wounded. After Lowe was disabled, Eilett pursued Little to or near a church, where public worship was being held, where Little was reinforced by armed men from the church, when Eilett was compelled to abandon further pursuit."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

G. Washington, Terrebonne: "We are giving a fair for the benefit of the church, and to complete the parsonage."

George Lacy, Jackson: "My conference was held Sept. 4th by Rev. J. Gould. Rev. Prince King, of New Orleans was introduced. We had a glorious session in conference. On Sunday morning Bro. King gave a beautiful lecture to the Sabbath-school, and preached an excellent sermon at the 11 o'clock service. Elder Gould preached at the 3 o'clock service and administered the Lord's supper to about 65 persons, and baptized 3 infants. On account of the inclemency of the weather our congregation was small, and we took up $3.30 for sister Ellen Haywood."

TEXAS.

S. Morgan, Hallettsville: "I am having pretty hard times here, but the Lord is with me. Sometimes I get discouraged, but He revives me again with new zeal."

W. Fletcher, Fairfield: "My circuit and station is prospering. A camp meeting resulted in 7 probationers and 32 converts. Have bought a church lot at Fairfield. Sister Susan Walker collected the money to pay for it."

A. C. Culbreath, Pittsville: "The Lord is pouring out his blessing upon our work. At third quarter presiding elder L. P. Cushman baptized 23, since that time we have gained 16 more, making a total of 29 converts. Probationers up to third quarter, 81."

D. Harper, Cuero: "Pray for us here in Cuero, for it is a hard place. We are trying to build a church. My protracted meeting at Five Mile Point ended the fourth Sunday of July, with 3 conversions and 1 reclaimed. The church was left in a prosperous condition."

E. Nesby, Luling: "Allow me to make a report of my camp meeting, of that great power that was with us from God. Conversions, 67; received, 57; in all, 87; baptized 48 adults and 44 children. Such a scene was never before witnessed by us—36 children at once for baptism. Our Sunday-school is doing well; pupils, 160; officers and teachers, 21. The work must go on."

A. Thomas, Caney: "I have had a hard time this year; secured a church and expect to preach in it Sept. 19 and dedicate it on the 23d. The people are poor and give me but little support. I have collected only $2.60 this year. I have made a little crop of cotton, corn and potatoes, and thank the Lord it is as well with me as it is with my people. They are becoming eager for church and school. I look for better times in the future."

TENNESSEE.

C. H. Bullington, Hillsboro: "I commenced a revival at Rutledge Chapel, in Franklin county, and had 6 conversions and 10 additions. On the 27th the third quarterly conference met at Smith Chapel, Rev. B. B. Manson in the chair. He preached on Sunday and 35 communed. Collection was $7 60. There were 4 conversions and 4 joined the church. On the 20th inst. I commenced a protracted meeting at Sutherland Chapel, and had 6 conversions, 5 additions, 7 baptisms and 6 joined on probation. We want the prayers of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ."

J. F. R. Summerhill, Henderson circuit: "We commenced a protracted meeting on this work the fourth Sunday in July, and continued up to the second Sunday in September, assisted by Rev. J. Woodard and H. Barton, of the M. E. Church; L Kirby, of the Church South; Rev. H. Woods, M. Meals and G. Bowens, of the Baptist Church; A. Hilliard, of the M. E. Church, and W. M. Gardner, of the A. M. E. Church. The church was revived by the conversion of 21 souls and 7 baptisms; 8 received in full connection. We have Oak Grove Church ready for worship the third time; it has been burnt down twice. Pray for us that the work of the Lord may go on here in the midst of our fiery trials."

Austin District.

MR. EDITOR—Since my return from the General Conference I find all the preachers on my work in good spirits, and standing up strong for the cause of the Lord and our Church. Although times have been very hard, in consequence of crop failures last year, our work has steadily improved all over the district.

I found Bro. D. Gregory, pastor of Wesley Chapel, Austin, almost blind with inflamed eyes, still the church, in the hands of its leaders and local preacher, kept the good work moving on. After our district conference I held the third quarter here. Bro. Gregory was then able to be with us. Reports showed the work in a healthy and growing condition. The "West Texas Conference Seminary" locacated at this place, and in charge of Bro. G. O. Richardson had just closed a successful session.

Bro. G. Norman, in charge of Simpson Chapel, is having a very prosperous pastorate. Quite a number of accessions are reported here. The joined camp meeting of our churches at Austin, commencing August 12th, resulted in 33 conversions.

Georgetown work, in charge of Bro. E. Coggswell, shows a large and healthy growth. District conference was held here. Bro. C. and congregation certainly deserve great credit for the ample provision made for the entertainment of this conference. Many brethren met, and we had a good time.

On my way to the Fayetteville work I received a telegram informing me of the serious illness of my son and daughter. Bro. G. W. Smith, of LaGrange, kindly consented to attend to the deliverion of Smyrna church, and hold the quarter on this work for me. Bro. P M Carmichael is in charge of this work, and by his persistent efforts has succeeded in completing a comfortable church. A number of accessions are also reported here.

First Saturday and Sunday of September found me with Bro C. Hart at Flower Hill, a new preaching point on the West Point charge. This was the first quarterly conference ever held here. I can assure you the people highly appreciated this privilege. The membership has grown from 2 to 28 during the present conference year. Brethren met punctual, and all had good reports. Bro. Hart is one of those Christian workers who apparently never tire in the cause of the Lord.

In your issue of August 5th I found some serious charges against Bro. D. Gregory, by Bro Robinson; as presiding elder of this district I thought it my duty to ascertain the facts in the matter, and do now hold it my duty to state as the result of my inquiry, that on the first financial visit to Wesley Chapel on two consecutive Sabbaths the inclemency of the weather prevented the assembling of the congregation and of course the collection proved a failure. On Bro. Robinson's second visit Bro. Gregory suffered almost total blindness and consequently could not render the necessary assistance. Then, too, another collection had been previously notified for same date. The first collection for our conference school taken at Wesley Chapel amounted to $75, and that, too, in the absence of an agent. This certainly shows the people have the interest of the school at heart. I think experience has proved the policy of keeping an agent in the field quite expensive and very unsatisfactory. Making pastors agents for their respective charges would certainly prove the wiser plan.

S. GATES.

West Point, Texas, Sept. 10, 1880.

Baton Rouge District Preachers' Meeting.

FIRST DAY.

This meeting was held in Mount Zion Church, Clinton, La., commencing Sept. 9. Opening sermon by Rev. W. E. Hill. Presiding elder Rev. J. Gould explained its object, and why there should not be a district conference. Rev. Z T. Gayden was appointed secretary. A collection was taken for books and stationary for the use of the meeting. There were five pastors present. Revs. T. G. Montgomery, Z. T. Gayden and W. Primms were appointed a committee to select from among local preachers suitable men to fill out the programme. The time of meeting was fixed from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. A collection of $2 was taken up for Rev. James Hayward.

SECOND DAY.

Session opened with reading of 27th Psalm, singing 718th hymn, and prayer by Elder Gould. Fourteen answered at roll call. Rev. Wm. Naylor of the M. E Church, South, being present was invited within the bar. Pastors gave favorable reports of the condition of their work. A committee consisting of Revs. Gayden, Montgomery and Primms was appointed to settle the disagreement between Bros. Smith and Martin.

THIRD DAY.

Opened with singing and prayer by Rev. T. S. Montgomery. A resolution was adopted cutting off debate and to proceed to business. Revs. Hill, Gayden, J Qualls and J. Rylander gave reports. The traveling and local preachers, stewards and Sunday-school superintendents having all submitted their reports, it was resolved to take up the programme. Rev. A. Smith spoke on justification; T. G. Montgomery on the duty of class leaders; Z. T. Gayden on the work of the late General Conference encouraging the brethren to stand up to the old Mother Church; Geo. Lacy and C. Moore addressed the meeting. Rev. A. B. Robinson, of the Church South was with us in the evening and entertained us. Jackson was selected as the next place of meeting. Benediction by Rev. A. B. Robinson.

Z T. GAYDEN, Secretary.

Collections for Personal Benefit.

HOUMA, La., Sept. 7, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—With no little interest have I been reading the various subjects discussed through the columns of the SOUTHWESTERN, and yet I have failed to see anything about giving collections simply for personal benefits. Societies, churches and superannuated persons are, to some extent, dependent upon collections, fairs, etc., when pecuniarily embarrassed. Everybody knows that these benevolent contrivances were not inaugurated that penurious persons might ruthlessly encroach upon benevolent causes. I have known collections to be made by individuals who were not members of a church society, or any save that of evil doers. They were as healthy as I was, worked during the week, drew their money on pay day, and then gave a collection Saturday night. Sometimes, when the refreshments were not sold during the night, the selling would be carried on Sunday. How regardless of God some of our people are! Is not this a great sin? But how can this mischief-making be stopped and completely eradicated? I answer, simply by God's word. The church must open her eyes and adopt some means by which she can entirely exclude satan from her grounds. Let every minister make it his special duty to speak against the desecration of the Lord's day, and the usurpation of the means by which societies, churches and superannuated persons are partially sustained.

W. S HAWTHORNE.

A Benevolent Society.

BAYOU GOULA, La., Sept. 18, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to say something about the Young Evening Star Society of Bayou Goula. We started with a few, but now have many members and they are very good. They rally to pay their dues the first of each month, and employ a doctor. The secretary keeps his books in order, and is able at all times to give a faithful account of all that is done in each meeting. The officers are: F. Manigo, president; Julius Green, vice-president; John Dominique, grand marshal; Alexander Johnson, second marshal; Hawkins Hills, third marshal; Julius Sims, fourth marshal; Joseph Johnson, treasurer; Joshua Sanders, secretary; Edward Marshal, key holder; Joseph Palmer, faithful old father; Sanders Ross, pall bearer; Edward Johnson, pall bearer; Virginia Belle, lady president; Martha Green, vice president; Maria Johnson, first steward; Hannah Manago, second steward. J. SANDERS, Sec'y.

[We hope that the brethren at Bayou Goula will not become so absorbed in their benevolent society as to forget the higher duties they owe to the church. Let them rally to her benevolent collections, and have a care to their precious souls. —ED.]

An Old Doctor's Advice.

It was this: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive to take Kidney-Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Oct. 3.—ISAAC'S PROSPERITY.

SCRIPTURE—Gen. 26: 12-25.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich."—Pr. 10: 22.

TOPIC.—God Blessing with Wealth.

The Connection.—The first event of importance after the offering up of Isaac was the death of Sarah. She died in Hebron at the age of one hundred and twenty-seven years, and was buried in the cave of Machpelah. The second was the procuring of a wife for Isaac from Abraham's kindred in Haran. The story is very interestingly told in chap. xxiv. The third was the death of Abraham at the age of one hundred and seventy-five. The fourth was the birth of Isaac's two sons, who were destined to such rivalry and bitter contests with each other. The fifth was the sojourn of Isaac in Gerar, and the lie that he told to Abimelech about his wife, similar to the one with which Abraham had deceived the king of Egypt.

Geographical.—Gerar. A Philistine town of great antiquity. It lay between Kadesh and Shur toward the extreme southwest of Palestine, near Beersheba. It must have diminished very much in importance; for after the wars of Asa it is not again mentioned. Beersheba (Well of the Oath). This place received its name from the oath, or covenant of peace, into which Abimelech entered with Isaac, as related in verses 23 31 of the chapter containing our lesson.

Biographical.—Abimelech (Royal Father). This name probably was a kingly title, like that of Pharaoh in Egypt, and, therefore, from the name alone we have no means of knowing what Philistine king here is referred to. Isaac (Laughter). So named because of the laughter with which the pre-announcement of his birth was received. In our last lesson we learned of his being offered up by Abraham. Isaac married his cousin Rebekah, had two sons, Jacob and Esau, lived an uneventful, upright life, and died at the age of one hundred and eighty.

Worthless stuff!

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.

MARRIAGES.

On the evening of Sept. 6, at the bride's residence, Mr. Frank B. Sylvester, of New Orleans, to Miss Julia Fulton, of Bay St. Louis, Miss., Rev. J. B. Smith officiating.

At the bride's residence, on Friday, Sept. 24, at 7 p. m., by the Rev. A E P. Albert, Mr. Curtis Harris, of Iowa, to Miss Charlotte Wilson, of New Orleans. No cards.

At Scranton, Miss., Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride, Mr. Isam Grant, a class leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was married to Miss Mattie King, a member of the Baptist Church, by Rev. N. Cannon.

Sept. 22, 1880, at the M. E. Church, La Grange, Texas, Rev. G. W. Smith officiating, Mr. Albert Dean, of Port Lavaca, to Miss Laura Smiger, of La Grange; also on the evening of the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. W. Smith, Mr. Mike Williams to Miss Marcella Allen, both of Fayette county.

At the residence of the bride, Mr. David Parker to Mrs. Sofronia Young, Aug. 1. Aug. 21, Mr. Jordan Simpson to Miss Ellen Oldham. At the residence of the bride, Aug. 28, Mr. James Owens to Miss Emma Jamison, all of Kosciusko, Miss. Rev. J. M. Nevils officiating. May the blessings of the Lord be with them all through life.

It does not make any difference how severe the case of Bilious Derangement is, it can be cured speedily and effectually without salivation, or that prostration of the system ensuing from the use of drastic purgatives. Simmons Liver Regulator does not merely relieve the sufferer, but effects a permanent cure. It has been used successfully for a long time as a substitute for Quinine and Calomel, and the effects of the medicine are truly wonderful.

"I have used in my family your Regulator for the last eight or ten years, and found it to supersede anything recommended for Chills, Fever and Ague. I use it, and nothing else. I have given up Calomel, Quinine, and all other Mercurial treatments. I give it to my children from one year old to those of twenty-five years old. It is all you could wish in a family. Please use my name as you wish. very truly,

"E. H. URBANKS, Crawford Co., Ga."

DEATHS.

Bro. James Slade died May 9. He was an excellent local preacher, and left a wife and one child.

D. HARPER.

Cuero, Texas.

Sister Rachel Rives departed this life in the full triumph of faith, Aug. 19, 1880. She had been a faithful member of the M. E. Church seven years. GEO. W. SMITH.

La Grange, Texas.

At Texarkana, Ark., Dec. 7, 1879, sister Harriet Slone, a faithful member of the M. E. Church, died at the age of 48 years. She fell asleep in Christ, leaving a husband and four granddaughters, all members of the M. E. Church. S. PRATT.

God called away from us Aug. 25 our respected Bro. J. T. Hill, in the full triumph of faith, at the age of 40. He declared that all was bright before him. A dear wife mourns his loss. May the Lord give her strength to sustain it.

S. MORGAN.

Hallettsville, Texas.

Bro. Columbus Williams died Sept. 3, 1880, aged 42 years. Bro. Williams was a member of the M. E. Church 2 years. He was a faithful class leader, and died in triumph of faith. He leaves a wife and 6 children to mourn his loss.

R. ANDERSON.

Jackson, Miss.

Richard Higgins died on the Augusta circuit, Aug. 16, 1879, where he had resided since 1867. He joined the M. E Church in Alabama 45 years ago, and was an exhorter and local preacher 37 years. Thirty conversions were made through him on this circuit. At the close of a well spent life he passed away in triumph, at the age of 75 years.

Batesville, Ark. W. H.

Sister Louisa Bennama departed this life Sept. 5, aged 60 years. She was an original member of the Lutheran Benevolent Society No. 2, and of the LaHarpe M. E. Church, which she remained with 14 years. She died in the full triumph of faith, and leaves a husband and 6 children to mourn her loss.

E. P. ROYAL, Pastor.

New Orleans, La.

On Sept. 7, 1880, Sister Priscilla Head died, aged 56 years. She was born in Virginia, and came to Texas when she was 12 years old. She was converted and became a member of the M. E. Church when 27 years of age, and lived a faithful member until death. She died in full triumph of faith in Jesus. Her last words were her last words: [illegible] husband to her, she said, "[illegible] follow me," and [illegible]

[illegible] carts to glory," [illegible] her hands toward [illegible] "Lord, take me," [illegible] immediately.

A. O. CULBERATH, P. C.

[illegible] Send county, Texas.

Sister Florence Johnson, wife of Bro. Chas. Johnson, was born July [illegible] in Hinds county, Miss., and was the daughter of Rev. E. Anderson. In 1866 she was sent to school a [illegible] in 1870 to school in town [illegible]; in 1873 to school in Jackson; in 1875 to college at Clinton; in 1877 to Tugaloo. In 1878 she went out among her race and taught school for three years. In 1875 she joined the A. M. E. Church, and was a faithful member for three years. In 1880 she joined the M. E. Church, and became the wife of Chas. Johnson, one of our promising young local preachers. After 18 months of faithful life, and a long illness, she passed away triumphant on the 8th of July. May the Lord bless the bereaved. I. W. D.

St. Helena, Miss.

Caroline Garve died at her home in Kennaike, July 31, 1880. She had been a faithful member of the M. E. Church for several years. She was looking for her death, for on the night of July 18 she was at the sacramental table communing with her brothers and sisters, and on leaving church she said that that was the last time of communion [illegible] on earth, as she felt feeble. She was about 55 years of age [illegible] three daughters, two [illegible] and many friends to mourn [illegible].

[illegible] morning of Sept 3d death [illegible] Sunday-school and took [illegible] Elmbroth away from [illegible]. She was a faithful member of [illegible] about 9 years, [illegible] school work[illegible] stood at her [illegible] to the last Sunday [illegible] she seemed to be wait[illegible]. She was about [illegible] She suffered much [illegible], but bore it patiently. A mother, father, [illegible] relatives to mourn [illegible] of God.

J. M. NEVILS.

[illegible] 1880.

[illegible] Department. [illegible] D.D., of [illegible] W. [illegible] with [illegible] but in [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] half, [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Popular Science [illegible] a rich paper [illegible] by Proven[illegible] takes [illegible] but in [illegible] first [illegible] of the [illegible] half, [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] "Some Man-eaters" and [illegible] are described by Ernest [illegible] pictured by Hermann [illegible] misleading stirring [illegible] peril in hunting lions, [illegible] shark. Susan Anna [illegible] practical hints [illegible] Cook." Many funny [illegible] pictures ap[illegible] the number. The [illegible] for Very Little [illegible] story of a lit[illegible] who whose supper rolled [illegible].

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—"I Am Thinking To-night of Our Loved One," words by Mrs. H. M. Bryan, music by Edgar Hayes. Price, 35 cts. D. P. Faulds, Louisville, Ky., publisher. Beautiful words in memory of a child.

—The *Contemporary Review* for September (New York: D. Monro & Co.) has The Unity of Nature, Heinrich Heine, Future of the Canadian Dominion, The Eleusinian Mysteries, Last Phase of the Afghan War, the Sonnet in England, the Apprenticeship of the Future, Fiji, the Impending Crisis in Turkey, etc.

—Arthur's *Home Magazine* for October is on hand, its departments all filled with interesting and instructive reading matter. There is nothing sensational about this deservedly popular magazine. It is clean, and a welcome visitor to homes that we most heartily commend. Philadelphia: T. S. Arthur & Sons, publishers.

—*Appleton's Journal* for October has the second paper of Hon. P. H. Morgan on the International Tribunals of Egypt, Curiosities of Wills, All Alone, A Talk About Sonnets, Romance of Literary Discovery, An Anonymous Admirer, A Perished Kernel, The Bradlaugh Controversy, Brain and Mind, Modern Italian Painting and Painters, Smiling and Mourning, etc. Price, 25 cts.—$3 per annum. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

—The October *Wide Awake* opens with a suggestive story for all young girls who haven't much money. This is followed by Part II. of Mrs. Lucia Chase Bell's amusing story of "The Boy That Was Too Beautiful." "Mrs. Hungerford's Letter From Home," with its very original illustrations, will amuse all the mammas at least. There is a spirited account of the brave boyhood of Capt. James B. Eads, whose name is connected with the Mississippi Jetties, and a paper in Mr. Benjamin's "American Artists" series about engraving and the well-known engraver, Mr. Anthony, accompanied by a portrait and a picture of him at work. The number has many illustrated poems, as usual. Mr. Louis C. Elson closes the number with a capital exercise song, entitled "The Children's Orchestra." Only $2 a year, etc., etc.

—*Good Company*, Number Twelve ($3 a year; Springfield, Mass.) closes the volume, and subscriptions should be made at once. A specimen copy will be sent to any one not familiar with it for ten cents. Two papers just read before the American Social Science Association are given. One, about food adulterations, is by a competent authority, Prof. S. W. Johnson of the Yale Scientific School. The other, Associated Charities, explains the modern method of organization by which the various benevolent societies and individuals in a town unite so that a large proportion of money given in charity need not be wasted. It is by Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch of Indianapolis. Sarcoscarda and the Renaissance is a careful synopsis and criticism of the great reformer's work by the Noble O. Butler. There are many stories; also Recollections of Seward, Greeley, Lincoln and Hughes; papers about camp meetings, in favor of family movings as a social benefit, about the servant-girl question; besides other articles.

—*St. Nicholas* for October completes the seventh volume of the magazine. Louisa M. Alcott's serial story, "Jack and Jill," is brought to a happy end, and Noah Brooks's continued baseball story, "The Fairport Nine," closes with the decisive championship game—a lively and hard fought match in which the manly young heroes of the tale are victors. "H. H." concludes her [illegible] part record of what she entitles "The Haughtiest Day of My Life; and What Came of It;" Robert Lewis illustrating the installment with a picture of the naughty child a prisoner in the garret. The [illegible] about tales are five in [illegible] "Some Man-eaters" and [illegible] are described by Ernest [illegible] pictured by Hermann [illegible] misleading stirring [illegible] peril in hunting lions, [illegible] shark. Susan Anna [illegible] practical hints [illegible] Cook." Many funny [illegible] pictures appear in the number. The [illegible] for Very Little [illegible] story of a little [illegible] whose supper rolled [illegible].

Popular Science [illegible] a rich paper [illegible] by Proven[illegible] takes [illegible] but in [illegible] first [illegible] of the [illegible] half, [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

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Conference Notices.

To the Members of Tennessee Conference.

MCMINNVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1880.

BRETHREN—As McMinnville is appointed as the place where the next Annual Conference is to be held, and I have been sent here as the pastor of the M. E. Church, it is to my lot to get homes for you all, and I hope, brethren, you will all help me by leaving your horses at home when you start for Conference, and come by way of railroad, as we have no conveniences to take care of your horses. Please leave them, and we will do the best we can for you. The Conference convenes November 18. Yours in Christ, THOS. WARD.

Programme of Literary Exercises for the Next Session of the White River District Conference.

TRAVELING PREACHERS.—I. G. Pollard, sermon on the Trinity of the God Head; G. W. Sims, sermon on Mode of Baptism; S. Lining, sermon on Atonement; W. O. Emory, sermon on Regeneration; L. M. Layton, sermon on Sanctification; W. H. Higgins, sermon on Backsliding; Foster Wallace, sermon on Justification; L. Anderson, sermon on Prayer; C. A. Tabor, sermon on Works; Wm Henderson, sermon on Faith.

LOCAL PREACHERS.—Berry McCain, sermon on Repentance; Henry H. McAllister, sermon on Hope; C Adams, read Hymn No. 1; Edward Puckett, a sermon, How to Conduct a Sunday school Successfully; R. Banks, read 1st chapter St. John; G. G. W. Taylor, read General Rules of the Church; L. B. Boston, essay on The Work of a Local Preacher; A. Hardeman, read ¶ 123 and 124 of Discipline; John Lewis, read Hymn 770; Wm. Reed, read 6th chapter Romans; Jas. Thompson, read 1st chapter Matthew; John Johnson, address on How a Local Preacher Should Act Towards a Traveling Preacher; J. T. Henderson, essay, Why I am not a Presbyterian; A. Brooks, read Hymn 319; Robt. McDonald, sermon on The Church; Saml. Kidd, read from paragraph 220 to 243 of Discipline; A. Henderson, read 7th chapter Matthew; Wm. Pope, address on How a Preacher Should Conduct Himself under an Insult; Todd Dilahay, address on The Duties of a Class Leader.

EXHORTERS.—G. Turner, address on The Duties of an Exhorter; Joseph Arlington, read 2d Hymn; Isaac Farr read 821 Hymn; A. Jones, read from paragraph 191 to 196 of Discipline; Perry Rogers, address, Why I am a Methodist

DEAR BRETHREN—I send the programme of literary exercises for the next session of the White River District Conference for publication this early in order that each member may have time to prepare to do his part creditably to the conference and the great Church to which we belong. We are commanded to study to show ourselves approved unto God, workmen that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. Let every preacher of the conference try to make the ensuing session the best we have ever held. L. M. LAYTON, Secretary.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

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Dennis Braise, Chairman Sick Committee.
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Sarah Patterson, Lady President.
Fannie Thompson, Lady Vice President.
Lucinda Pascall, Chairman of Female Stewards' Board.
Matilda Glover, Chairman Sick Committee.
Rev. Robert Hodge, Father. } These are to
Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
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jan1'79-tf

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Joe Valentine, Vice-President.
Wm. James, Treasurer.
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C. H. Powell, Chairman Finance.
Sam Bell, Chaplain.
C. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary.
Thos. G. Jefferson, Finance Secretary.
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A. P. Boyer, Undertaker lower district.
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Ordinary	9
Good ordinary	10¼
Low middling	11
Middling	11½
Good middling	11¾
Middling fair	12½
Sugar, ₱ lb.	
Yellow clarified	9½
White clarified	10½
Powdered	10¾
Crushed	11
Molasses, in hhls., ₱ gallon.	
Common	25
Fair	31
Prime	39
Choice	42
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:	
Common	4½@4¾
Fair	5 @5¼
Prime	5¾@6
Choice	6 @6½

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:	
Western	23@29
New York	23@25
Coffee, ₱ lb:	
Rio, ordinary	11½
Rio, fair	16
Rio, prime	17
Cheese, ₱ lb.:	
Western factory	14
English cream	16
Candles, ₱ lb:	
Best brands	12½
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:	
Choice	2 35
Flour, ₱ bbl:	
Superfine	3 15
XX	4 00
XXX	4 50
Choice XXX	5 25
Choice family	6 25
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 50
Kits	85
Ma kerel, No. 2, in bbls	6 75
Half barrels	3 50
Kits	75
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	5 50
Half barrels	3 00
Kits	55
Codfish, ₱ lb	5½to6
Herring, ₱ box	35
Oils, ₱ gallon:	
Coal in cases	19@21
Coal, in bbls	17@19
Linseed, raw	57@59
Linseed, boiled	60@62
Cotton seed	35@—
Lard	62@64
Soap, ₱ lb:	
Magnolia	—@—
Olive	4½@4½
Palm	—@3½
Castile	8½@9
Soda:	
Per pound	03
Starch:	
Per pound	3½
Salt, ₱ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ₱ bu.:	
Yellow	57
White	57
Mixed	56
Oats, ₱ bu.:	
Western	47
Red rust-proof	50
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	80
Hay, ₱ ton:	
Prime	17 00@19 00
Choice	20 00@21 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel:	
Mixed	50
Clay	60

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:	
Breakfast	8 @9
Shoulders	6 to6½
Sides, clear rib	9½
Sides, clear	10½
Hams, sugar-cured	13
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.:	
Choice	13 50
Dry Salt Meat, ₱ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	—
Clear sides	—
Shoulders	5½
Lard, ₱ lb:	
Choice, in kegs	9½
Choice, in tierces	8½@9
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00
Sweet potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 25
Onions, ₱ bbl	3 25
Apples, ₱ bbl	2 25
Cabbages, ₱ box	3 00
Sour Krout, ₱ bbl	6 00

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Baling	17
Ties, ₱ hundred:	
30 tie and buckles	2 10

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Grown chickens	5 00
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Ducks	3 00
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	12 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen:	
Western	20@24
Southern	22@25
Honey:	
Strained, ₱ gallon	50to60
Comb ₱ lb	—
Pecans, ₱ lb:	
Louisiana	—
Texas	11
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ₱ bbl	—
Foreign, ₱ box	—
Wool, ₱ lb:	
Louisiana	25@26
Texas	27to28
Feathers, ₱ lb.:	
Geese	50to65
Hides, ₱ lb:	
Country green	9 to9½
Dry salted	12½
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	5½
Cotton Seed, ₱ ton:	
In sacks	10 00
Meal	—
Oil cake	—
Cooperage, ₱ each:	
Sugar hogsheads	2 75
Molasses barrels	1 45
Half barrels	95
Kegs	65
Oak Staves, ₱ 1000:	
Kegs	25 00
Barrels	14 00
Tobacco:	
Low leaf	4½
Medium	6½
Good to fine	8½
Low leaf	5½
Medium	6½
Good	12
Fine	8½
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The Literary Revolution.

In January, 1879, The Literary Revolution was inaugurated by the publication of one small volume; in September, 1880, its list, published and in preparation, comprises over 150 volumes of standard books. It gives employment to about 500 hands, is actually delivering to purchasers over three tons of books a day, or over 1000 books a day, and is so far from able to fill all orders that additional buildings have just been leased, machinery purchased, and steps necessary taken to double the present product within the next sixty days. To meet the popular demand the coming twelve months at least 2,000,000 and probably 3,000,000 volumes will be required. The almost wonderful success which the Revolution has achieved is doubtless to be attributed to the leading principles, which are: I. Publish only books of real worth, II. What is worth reading is worth buying—all books are neatly and strongly bound. III. Work on the basis of the present wholesale price of books, which is very much less than it was a few years ago. IV. Books have commonly been considered luxuries; it is a free republic they ought to be. The Revolution and prosperity of the country are placed within reach.

To make $1.00 and a friend is better than to make $1.00 only, and 1000 books sold at a profit of only $1.00, while 1,000,000 books sold at a profit of one cent each gives a profit of $10,000; and it is more pleasure to sell a cent worth of pleasure than far more than the value of the paper and printing. The most important publication then for the present year is the most important work ever published in this country—a work that every intelligent person wants in his library, the history of Universal Knowledge, in the

2,000 Tons of Good Literature.

Library of Universal Knowledge.

edition of Chambers's Encyclopædia, with copious additions by American editors, about 15,000 topics being added, to the original work. It will compare, where it does not contain more than Appleton's and 20 per cent more than Johnson's Cyclopædia, but is fraction of the price of either. The work is issued in 10 vols. octavo, of nearly 1,000 pages each. The price of the large type edition in cloth binding is $1.00 per volume, bound in half Russia, gilt top, price $1.50 per volume. According to our usual custom, special terms will be made to early purchasers, and during the month of September only orders for volumes I., II., or III. standing will be received at the nominal price of 65 cents per volume for the cloth, 95 cents per volume for the half Russia, gilt top. As a focus of the Library of Universal Knowledge, the Chambers's Encyclopædia is also published in a variety, complete in 14 volumes of clear nonpareil type, and sold, bound in cloth, for the nominal price of $7.50, or in half Russia, gilt top, for $12.50. Up to the time of publication of this style 12 vols. have already been issued, vol. 13 will be ready September 15, and Vols. 14 and 15 a few days thereafter. On this also special terms are given to early purchasers, the price being to those whose orders are received during September $6.75 for the set complete in cloth, $12.50 for the half Russia gilt top. The volumes already issued will be sent at once by express, and the remainder when completed in October. The Revolution will always furnish the best current literature and accounts of events transpiring September in Belgium we have a Analytical Concordance to the Bible, the great "Webster Unabridged" of religious literature, and a 1,000 page edition of of Smith's Bible Dictionary, our Acme Library of Biography contains 50 of Letters series, at little more than one-tenth the cost heretofore. In Poetry we shall soon have the Iliad and the Odyssey of Homer, translated by Pope, and a large type edition of Shakespeare. In History a cheap edition of the celebrated Froissart's Chronicles, with over 100 illustrations, Fiske, Scott's "Ivanhoe" and Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii." In Juvenile, "Karl in Queerland," "Boy and Girl Captives," "Lost in the Jungle," "Lost in the Desert," "Lost in the Forest," "Lost in the Wilderness," "Lost in the Ice," "Lost in the Mine

... Corner.

... BARBARA? ...

... Faith.

... Pennies for ...

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

A. Heady, Evergreen: "Held our third quarter Sept. 11 12. Received 18 members in full; took up for presiding elder $10 25. The Sunday-school is advancing."

R. Boone, Centre Point: "Several meetings held resulted in 70 accessions. We are trying to build a church 32x50, and have a fine sum on hand. The spirit is working powerfully here."

E. Graves, Meadville: "A protracted meeting in August was continued eight days and nights. We had a happy time, 7 accessions, 1 convert and 1 reclaimed. The circuit is in a prosperous condition."

H. Cawthorn, Enterprise: "I have 3 Sunday-schools and 125 in attendance. Have received 17 full members. At one country church there are 14 conversions and 24 new members, 22 on probation. The work is prospering. Money is scarce, though the crops are very good."

I. B. Griffin, Rosemeath: "I am very anxious to say a few words respecting the progress of religion down on the river during the present year. At first everything seemed to look very gloomy, but we continued to battle against Satan's kingdom. On the 10th of August we commenced a protracted meeting at Holly Grove, which lasted about 12 days and resulted in 46 conversions—all of them but 6 were grown persons. When we had finished there we moved the meeting to Wesley Chapel, where we staid several days on account of the rainy weather, for it rained three or four days and nights down here every week for some time. But through all this the Lord was with us and converted 20 souls. So we have had 66 conversions on this circuit this year. I am glad to say everything looks fair for the future, provided Satan don't break in on them. We ask everybody to pray for their long holding out."

TEXAS.

I. Calloway, Lovelady: "I have to report 8 additions, and 3 converts since my last quarter. There are many interested, and seeking the altar."

G. Hart, West Point: "Elder ... held my third quarterly conference Sept. 4. It was largely attended by brethren and visitors. ... accession to the church."

D. Harper, Mission Valley: "Elder Mack Henson held our second quarterly conference, and administered the sacrament to 43. One was received into the church. Collection, $3 55."

D. Gregory, Austin: "It has been a year of great trial with me in many ways. I have been for a good part of the year blind. Enemies have assailed me, but failed in their object. The Lord has blessed the work in Austin. Had a glorious camp meeting with the ... of about 40 souls. The meeting lasted a week, and there were at least 5000 people on the ground. I trust that a stronger and abler man may be put here next year. Two young Christian ..., Louis Bean and Heffiger, ... from labor to reward a few days ago."

TENNESSEE.

J. D. Hay, Mansfield: "Twenty ... conversions in my protracted ...; ... great, many at the ... still going on; the ... with us. The circuit is ... every respect. Benevo... are very good ... will be met. We ... the hill of fire."

... Chattanooga: "The ... of the Cleveland ... Conference, con... Louis' camp ground ... 28th, and close ... brethren ... portions of the ... worked like ... Methodists and ... The Spir... among ... one another ... working for the ... There were 84 ... the church ... received in full con..."

... Read

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for a man named Toney Cacen, who lived in Greenville, New Orleans. Address me at Booneville, La.

RALPH AMOS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people. Mother's name is Viny Bristo; her husband's Allen Bristo, and four children, Oarry, Alzera, Patsy and Manda. Please address me at Belle Prairie, Yazoo Co., Miss.

JAMES CRAIGG.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for a friend, Carter Key. She belonged to James Key, and lived in Macon Co., Ala., 7 or 8 years ago. She had 11 children, Gabe, Rye, Bob, Jack, Elbert and others. Her daughter Amanda I wish to find. Address me at Waelder, Texas.

R. A. McVEA.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my husband's brother, Frank Pierson. Husband's former name Roann Pjerson, but is now Roann Collier. He left Dickson Co., Tenn., where we now live, about 1870. Address me at Cumberland Furnace, Dickson Co., Tenn.

MARIA COLLIER.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my husband and two children, a boy and girl. The boy's name is Cornelius and the girl's Georgia McBride; husband's name is James McBride. They left here four years ago for Trinity, Texas, but I have heard since that they were in Galveston. Address me at Millcan, Texas, in care of Mrs. M. Marshall.

ELMIRA McBRIDE.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for two of my children, Sarah Matilda Jane and Thomas Henderson, who were sold by Henry George to John M. Roe, who took them to Mississippi and sold them. Their sister's names were Maria, Harriet, Lena and Elvira. My name was Viney Fuller, but is now Viney Richardson. Address me at Cedar Grove P. O., Carroll Co., Tenn.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my kin folks whom I left in Kentucky. Frathe's name was Mannel and mother's Easther. I do not know their family name. I cannot tell who either belonged to. I was brought from Lexington, Ky. to Lexington, Tenn., by Mr. Jim Cook. I used to belong to William Ruden. Brother's name was Sam, and sister's Caroline. Address me at Juno, Henderson Co., Texas, in care of Salim Gardner.

ELIZA PHILLIPS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to make inquiries for three children and a brother, whom I left in Pope Co., Mo. The children's names are Charley, Maria and Lizzie Wilson. Sophy Wilson was the mother of the first two, and she and I belonged to Nat Wilson. Lizzie's mother is Maria Hedge. They lived in Platt Co., of the same State. Brother, Bentley Wilson, lived with Ben Wilson. Bentley's wife was named Judah Wilson. The nearest town to them was Bolivar. My address is Aberdeen, Monroe Co., Miss., in care of G. A. Watkins.

TOM WILSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother's kin people. Her father's name was Tom Stronder, and her two brothers were Albert and Frank Stronder. Mother's name was Emily Stronder, but before the war they went by the name of Stowers. We all belonged to John Stowers. Mother left them in Port Gibson and was taken to Mississippi by William Noble. I was born in Mississippi before the war. Please address me at Camp belisville, Yazoo Co., Miss.

FRANK WILSON.

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

Balbo's desire to be buried after his hanging by the side of his wife whom he had murdered, reminds the Providence *Journal* of the appeal of the French parricide to the court to have pity on a poor orphan.

HUNDREDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN RESCUED from beds of pain, sickness and almost death and made strong and hearty by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth. You can find these in every community. *Post.* See advertisement.

Chamber's Journal says that cows have an original taste for music; but they hook too many bars.

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BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.
Overwhelming evidence of their superiority over all other plasters. It is everywhere recommended by Physicians Druggists and the Press.
The manufacturers received a special award and the only medal given for porous plasters at the Centennial Exposition, 1876, at the Paris Exposition, 1878.
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Keep up the strength and keep the bowels free;
Give a corrective, laxative and tonic,
In one pure medium that combines the three.
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We desire to call special attention to Terms for Sunday-school Periodicals, and the fact that they are fixed on a cash basis, which renders it imperative that cash should accompany the order. The brethren will please realize the importance of this, and insure promptness on our part and satisfaction on their own, by not neglecting this essential point.
Terms for Sunday-School Periodicals.
All orders payable in Advance.
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Picture Lesson Paper.—Commencing with the January number will be enlarged to sixteen pages. Monthly, for infant class, per copy....25cts.
Sunday School Journal.—Monthly, for teachers and parents, single copy....65cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each....55cts.
Berean Quarterly.—Quarterly, for teachers and scholars, each per copy..25cts.
Berean Lesson Leaf.—For scholars, per copy, 1½ cents; per hundred....$5.50
Leaf Cluster.—Aid for infant class, in quarterly parts, per quarter....$1.00
Ditto—Per year....$4.00
Berean Question Book....20cts.
Ditto—Interleaved edition....50cts.
The Lesson Compound will not be published for 1879.
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If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.
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DOSE the SAME as SULPHATE QUININE.
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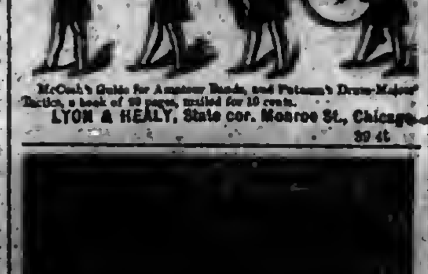
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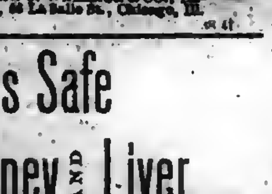
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PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING
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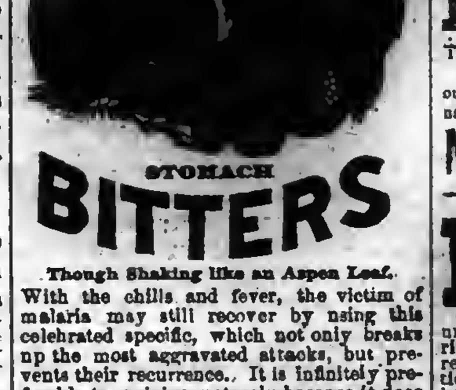
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If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation; if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on
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It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.
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You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the wash-board. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to rub it in to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No; to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to force water through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.
The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.
Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothing.
It is harder to operate them than to use the common wash-board. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. With all such devices, as well as the rubbing-board, there is great friction and consequent unnecessary wear and tear of clothing. With the Washer and Bleacher there is no friction or wear of the fabric whatever; and washing, baking and housework are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the housewife does her housework. As stated, water force is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth.
A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small quantity of dirt.
THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER
embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid downward current or water force, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a large body of water, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and not by steam. This process cannot injure fabrics. It cleanses thoroughly, rinsing the clothes being all that is required to complete the operation.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER IS THIS:
We have 5 lbs. of metal, which attains a much greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.
As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward, it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes through which the water must pass in a rapid downward current, thereby obtaining a water force which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus, we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.
THE IMPROVED WASHER,
has a perfect fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler as bright as new.
THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.
There are two sizes: No. 1, the Family size; No. 2, suitable for small Hotels, Restaurants, and Barber-shops, Boarding-houses, etc.
The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.
The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high and 1½ in diameter. It throws water in a solid unbroken stream, at the rate of 6 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottom boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, and wearing apparel in from 10 to 30 minutes. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water.
For LACE CURTAINS the Washer is invaluable. It cleanses them as no other process can without the slightest danger of injury.
No. 2 or small hotel size will work in a flat bottom boiler, holding 15 to 25 gallons, and wash of average pieces from 1500 to 3000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.
For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most perfect disinfector known, leaving the fabrics pure as when new. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most efficient method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known.
THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER.
We want a local agent in every town in the United States.
We want first class men as GENERAL AGENTS—men capable of managing one or more counties.
To such we give a duly executed Certificate of Agency.
We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families; also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.
The retail price of No. 1 WASHER, in New York, is $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5.00; No. 1, $24.00 per dozen; No 2, $36 00 per dozen.
WE SEND SINGLE OR SAMPLE No. 1 WASHERS, PREPAID, TO YOUR NEAREST RAILWAY EXPRESS OFFICE, in any part of the United States east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, also in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, for 3 50.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
As to the reliability of this Company, we refer you to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of this city, or to any Express Company in New York. Also to the Publishers of the following named well known leading journals, viz: NEW YORK—American Agriculturist, Weekly Sun, Weekly Times, Weekly Tribune, Weekly Witness, Weekly World, Christian Advocate, Christian at Work; BOSTON—Youths' Companion, American Cultivator, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Cincinnati Gazette, Andrew's Bazar, Springfield Farm & Fireside, St. Louis Journal of Agriculture, Detroit Free Press, New Orleans Southwestern Christian Advocate, all of whom have frequently editorially endorsed us as well as our washer.
From the Boston Youths' Companion:
"This washer is very simple in construction, yet it is the best we have ever known. We speak from experience when we say this. It is truly the woman's friend, for with it the hard work of washing almost disappears. Every housekeeper knows that ordinary modes of washing are apt to wear the clothing. With the Robbins Washer there is absolutely no wear at all, even to the most delicate lace fabric. We have known of this washer for several years, but we had no idea that it was such a prize until we were induced to give it a trial, and now with us it has taken its place as a household necessity."
From the Rural New Yorker, May 8, 1880—"Lately we had special reasons for thoroughly testing the character of the Robbins Washer and Bleacher. The test has been fully made for upwards of a month in the family at the Rural Farm, and has demonstrated the great merits of this machine. As in the case of hundreds of others, the first impression of the mistress of the house was that the old-time use of "Elbow grease" was essential to the thorough cleaning of the soiled clothing; but repeated trials of this device have convinced her that this belief was due merely to immemorial usage, and had no real foundation in fact; for on every occasion in which it was used, this washer did everything that is claimed for it in an entire satisfactory manner. We can, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend it to all our readers who may be in need of a first-rate washer and bleacher.
From the N. Y. Weekly Tribune, May 19, 1880: "Washers again! We have several inquiries concerning the ROBBINS WASHER AND BLEACHER. It does exactly what is claimed for it, and is cheap at ten times its cost."
From the Farm & Fireside, Springfield, O.
A SPLENDID WASHING MACHINE.—This is what they call the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER at the home of the Business manager of Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio. Heretofore it required one woman a whole day from early morn till late at night to finish the washing, and an extra girl to cook. But since we got a ROBBINS WASHER one girl attends to the washing, cooks dinner at the same time, and has all the clothing hung out to dry, and tubs and wringer and everything put away before 12 o'clock noon. We wish we could tell our subscribers how delighted they are at our house with this simple washer, and also get them to understand that we write this simply and entirely for their benefit, and not at the solicitation of the manufacturers, nor with their knowledge or consent, but we write this to let our readers know that the ROBBINS WASHER has actually proved to be an article that does all that the manufacturers claim for it, and really does away with a great part of the drudgery required in washing clothes. We would pay many times the price asked rather than do without one. We have also noticed that it requires less soap than formerly, so that the saving in the soap will in a short time pay for the machine.
We advise our readers to send for a washer at once.
In ordering, write plainly your name, postoffice, county and State. Also the name of the express office to which you wish the washer forwarded.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.
Remit by Post-office Order or Registered Letter. We insure the safe delivery of all washers ordered as above. Money may be sent by draft on New York.
Send for sample and secure A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL.
When you order or write, mention this paper. Address
Bissell Manufacturing Co.,
50 Barclay St., New York, U. S. A.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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INSPIRATION.

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ng with them; it was therefore necessary they should have some experienced Christian woman with them who could have access to families and preach Jesus to the female part of them."

We find Paul saying to the bishops and deacons of Philippi: "I intreat thee also, true yokefellow, help those women who labored with me in the gospel." He speaks in Romans of "Phœbe, servant (or deaconess) of the Church at Cenchrea." Salute "Tryphena and Tryphosa, who labored in the Lord." Dr. Clarke shows that these women taught, or *preached*.

In his remarks on the first verse of Rom. xvi, he claims that the deaconesses of the Apostolic Churches "were chosen in general out of the most experienced of the Church, and were ordinarily widows—some ancient Constitutions required them to be forty, others fifty, and others sixty years of age. It is evident they were ordained to their office by the imposition of the hands of the Bishop, and the form of prayer used on the occasion is extant in the Apostolical Constitutions. The order became extinct in the Latin Church in the tenth or eleventh century, but was continued in the Greek Church until the twelfth."

Mosheim tell us that the Eastern Churches elected *deaconesses* in the first century, and the younger Pliny, in his letter to the Emperor Trajan in the second century, tells of his putting two *deaconesses* to the torture, during the persecutions of that age.

These persons were the *servants* of the Church, ministering to the sick, and instructing the ignorant; indeed, they exercised all spiritual functions short of the pastoral government, and were ordained to their position.

The great want of the Church today is a holy, devoted, and able auxiliary force of female workers to counter-work the nuns of Rome, and save the children of this nation from their influence, and from the influence of a second danger, godless primary schools, under the care of [illegible] minds.

And now, Doctor, I come to the [illegible] of a new departure for us [illegible] a band of Protestant female teachers, who will each give a [illegible] years' work, at low wages, in parish or primary schools. I [illegible] this desirable evangelical auxiliary force cannot be secured to us and the cause of Christ without a special call from the Church, and [illegible] call impressed on the mind by [illegible] strong enough to counteract the attractions of the world—or, if you please, fashionable life—which, [illegible] its ever-varying and changing [illegible] of style and pleasure, [illegible] the Church with godless thought and practice, injuriously [illegible] woman more than man, [illegible] by reflex action finally damaging man.

Have we any reason to expect [illegible] such a call will be given the [illegible] of this age? I think [illegible] have:

1. The necessity of such a band of [illegible] at this stage in the [illegible] of moral forces now [illegible] the earth.

2. We are now in that period of the [illegible] of the Holy Ghost, [illegible] of destruction from [illegible] we call by common [illegible] "the latter days," [illegible] the civil power of [illegible] is forever [illegible] that twin delusion [illegible] is broken [illegible] fall of Turkey [illegible] deprived of the [illegible] still, [illegible] policy [illegible] with [illegible]

some women may have a special call as teachers; but as Christ emphasises the word teaching in the great commission, naming it twice and baptizing but once, so the functions of the called in this case should be embodied in teaching, ever remembering that the gospel ministry constitute a body of teachers, not of priests. They are but teachers at best, yet appointed to administer the ordinances and government.

As to the ordination of an order of deaconesses, it is not for me to quarrel with the practice of the ancient Church. We find nothing in the Scriptures authorizing it; we are, therefore, under no obligation to follow tradition.

I close this letter by seconding the call of Bishop Warren for devoted workers for the South, and claiming that it is the duty of the Church to furnish an appropriate field for woman's activities and usefulness, so as to utilize and allow the pent-up zeal of hearts moved of God, by giving proper scope for labor in the cause of Christ. The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. Rome, with the gathered worldly wisdom of 1260 years, has found many places for devoted but deluded women in parish schools, in hospitals, orphan asylums, and other forms of charity, which appeal to the public conscience and benevolence of man, and aid in enslaving the nations by the tender links of affection for such devoted women. Well do Jesuits know the power of this arm of their system. Woman's heart is the last stronghold of that doomed Church.

Will not our Church give us an organization—a "Ladies' Home Mission and Educational Society"—to furnish evangelical school teachers to the needy sections of our land? We need the teacher as well as the preacher.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Atlanta, Ga.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Kansas.

The State of Kansas has for its southern boundary line the parallel of thirty-seven degrees, and for its northern the parallel of forty degrees north latitude. The adjoining States and Territories are, on the east, Missouri; on the north, Nebraska; on the south the Indian Territory, and on the west, Colorado. The dimensions of the State are four hundred and thirty miles long and two hundred and ten miles wide. Its area contains ninety thousand square miles—over two million acres. Prophecy is not yet bold enough to declare all the magnificent future of this great and growing young State, whose early history is written in the blood of her best men. The glories of Kansas have been the fertile theme of a throng of our best writers. In 1832, when all the Territory lay a native wilderness, Washington Irving, journeying in its southeastern confines, sounded the paean to "its brilliant skies, its bland and benignant atmosphere, its rare, pure, electrical and inspiring air, its beautiful champaign, its flowery plains and sloping uplands, its diversity of groves and long screens of woodland, its far-stretching motionless billows of prairie—landscapes there wearing an aspect of complete and even ornamental culture." In 1854 Horace Greeley, the philosopher, one of the most eminent of American writers, a man of facts, ventured to assign to Kansas an ultimate rank in wealth, population and power the third in the Union, next only to the great States of New York and Pennsylvania.

The exact interior position of the State is midway of the continent, both north and south and east and west, on the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It requires no phrophetic sweep of foresight to mark it as the future [illegible] of these United States! The fertility of its soil, its health[illegible] rigorous climate, its grand [illegible] superior educational system, [illegible] liberty loving, sober and industrious inhabitants, bespeak for it a [illegible] yet untold. In every great [illegible] movement, having for [illegible] the amelioration of mankind, Kansas takes the lead. In [illegible] to the still small voice [illegible] "come up higher," this fall [illegible] witness one of the grandest [illegible] of the nineteenth century [illegible] temperance [illegible] by that noble [illegible] St. John, shall [illegible] by their [illegible] the crowning act of her history. So mote it be.

In my next I shall endeavor to give a description of southern Kansas. Will try to "condense" or "boil down" my articles in order to insure their publication. My friends in west Texas are deeply interested in this portion of Kansas. I refer to them because they know me best. Will aim to write the truth and nothing but the truth.

WM B. AVERY.

Independence, Kansas, Sept. 1880.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Buford's Chapel.

Away up in the northwestern corner of Lafayette county, Mississippi, stands a comfortable little house of worship whose name heads this article. About five years ago Bro. L. B. Griffin, a young minister of pluck, organized a Methodist society at this place. It started with a small band of zealous workers, and to-day its membership is about eighty in number. While this church has grown so rapidly in members, it has also drawn such a large attendance that we contemplate an enlargement of the building. During a protracted meeting of two weeks twenty-one souls were converted to God and fourteen united with the church. There are some ministers whose eloquent voices caused this church to rejoice in the past that will be happy to hear of her spiritual prosperity.

Elder J. G. Johnson held his third quarterly conference for the Abbeville circuit at this church on the second Sunday in August. On Sunday he opened our protracted effort by preaching the most instructive sermon we ever heard, from the text "Thy will be done," after which the meeting was conducted by our minister, Rev. M. H. Foster. He deserves success for his physical endurance and great success. Brethren, pray for the prosperity of Zion.

C. A. BUFORD.

College Hill, Miss., Sept. 19, 1880.

The Lyceum.

We have elsewhere suggested the value of the "Lyceum" as a sphere for pastoral influence. Multitudes of our young people are "out of school." They never expect to return. The doors once opened are closed, and closed forever. Each added yaar of life brings to them new regret that school days were not improved, and that now it is too late to return to them and their opportunities. Work in field, shop, or store occupies most of the day and part of the evening. "It is too late to get an education," is the mournful exclamation of these people. With this conviction comes a dead-weight of discouragement, and as one's mind must be occupied, our regretful youth goes into society, or reads weak and hurtful books and pamphlets, and falls into bad habits—intellectual and social.

There are full grown men and women who moan over the same early neglect. Their homes and their children soon bear melancholy witness to the poverty of thought and taste and conversation which is the outcome of educational failure.

Now, in this world of busy brains and busy printing presses and multitudinous books and papers, it must be possible to make up to some extent for the lack of other years. There must be hope and help for our farmer boys, our journeymen, our sewing and shop girls, our fathers and mothers. Where shall we look for this help and inspiration? To the clubs of sceptics? To the unregulated local town library? To the cheap news-stand? Or to the Church? Who shall lay claim to the six days of unconsecrated time and opportunity each week? Shall it be the world? Shall it be the devil? Shall it be ministers of God through Church agencies?

The "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle" has answered this question in part and with wonderful success. The "Lyceum" course of study adopted under the educational scheme of the Discipline of our Church has also answered this question. Shall these answers echo through the Church? Shall we save our young people intellectually and socially? Shall we educate our homes? Shall we wash out the channels, now full of weak and wicked literature, by pouring into them under skillful direction a torrent of pure, wholesome, living water every week?

Pastors: We appeal to you. Will you gain a hold upon these [illegible] factors—literature and education—and wield them in the interest of a broad, high-toned, spiritual life, or will you turn them over to the world?

Superintendents: We appeal to you. Can you not induce teachers and older pupils to take up a course of secular reading and thus open broad and blessed possibilities to those now living in a narrow world and under the bondage of prejudice, indolence, and bad habit?

Teachers: We appeal to you. Are not some of your pupils old enough to take up a course of simple reading in history, literature, art, and science, requiring, say, about thirty minutes a day, by which (if they persevere) they may complete a very respectable course of training in a few years? Propose the matter to them. Tell them how they may do this. Inspire and direct them. They will bless God, years hence, for your ministry to them.

Pupil: We appeal to you. Let us suppose that you are from sixteen years of age and upward. You have had no advanced "schooling"? You missed your chance years ago. It is too late now to go back to check apron, spelling-book and slate-pencil. But you can begin now and acquire an education—a very respectable education. You can give a few minutes a day to it and in a few years finish our course and receive your diploma, and take up after-courses and finish them and add seal after seal to your diploma. You can form new tastes in literature. You can improve your much-neglected memory. You can gradually accumulate a valuable library. You can discover your peculiar points of power and develop them and become a specialist in the department of thought, reading, and research to which you are particularly adapted. Will you try?

By dropping a line to the Editor of the *Sunday school Journal*, 805 Broadway, New York, you will receive circulars setting forth in detail these schemes of study. Let us hear from you.—*Sunday-school Journal.*

National Local Preachers' Convention.

The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the National Local Preachers' Association, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in the Fayette Street M. E Church, Baltimore, Md, commencing Saturday morning, Oct. 16th, and closing the following Tuesday night.

Delegates from all Conferences, District and City Local Preachers' Associations, will be received, and where no regular organization exists, local preachers in good standing will be accredited as delegates. Properly accredited local preachers of any branch of Methodism will be received as corresponding or fraternal delegates.

Essays upon important topics will be read by able writers, and afterwards discussed by the body; programme will be announced here after. It is expected delegates will be present and represent the English Wesleyan body; one of the fraternal delegates has arrived and is now visiting different points to see our great country. It is expected the usual railroad and steam boat arrangements will be made.

List of delegates should be sent at the earliest day to Rev. C. W Greenfield, 235 Lexington street, Secretary Local Committee, Baltimore, Md., and homes will be provided. Also send duplicates of the names of all delegates to W. H. Kincaid, Secretary of the Association, Lock Box 367, Pittsburgh, Pa., to prepare roll.

D. R. WHEELER, D D., Pres't.
WM. H. KINCAID, Secretary.

Pastors of every branch of Methodism will please inform their local preachers of this convention.

Whipping in Georgia.

The following account, dated Hoboken, Ga, Sept. 20, 1880, comes to us from a responsible source: "Last night a young man by the name of Milledge Rogers and Gilbert Williams and Harmon Williams, were taken out of their house and whipped. Two men came to the house at about 9 o'clock, and presented their pistols, told them if they did not come out they would blow their brains out. They were taken to a store, where the crowd met them, and carried them to the woods, and whipped them till they were nearly dead. I have seen Rogers since, and if what I hear is true the two Williamses will hardly live to see night come. They would probably have been killed if some of the neighbors had not come to their assistance. They were then told that if they were found anywhere around the next night that they would finish them. The names of some of the persons who committed the outrage are known."—*Atlanta Methodist Advocate.*

Gen. Grant's Speech.

Gen Grant, who presided at a Republican mass meeting in Warren, Ohio, September 28, read a written speech giving the reasons for which he adheres to the Republican party. He said:

"I am a Republican, as the two great political parties are now divided, because the Republican party is a national party, seeking the greatest good for the greatest number of citizens.

"There is not a precinct in this vast nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast, no matter what the prominence of the opposite party. He can proclaim his political opinions even if he is only one among a thousand, without molestation, without proscription on account of his opinions. There are fourteen States, and localities in some other States, where Republicans have not this privilege. This is one reason why I am a Republican. But I am a Republican for a great many other reasons. The Republican party assures protection to life and property, the public credit and payment of the debts of the government, State, county or municipal, so far as it can control. The Democratic party does not promise this. If it does, it has broken its promises to the extent of hundreds of millions, as many Northern Democrats can testify to their sorrow. I am a Republican, as between existing parties, because it fosters the production of field and farm and of manufactories, and it encourages general education of the poor as well as the rich. The Democratic party discourages all these. When in absolute power the Republican party is a party of progress and liberality toward its opponents; it encourages the poor to strive to better their conditions, the ignorant to educate their children, to enable them to compete successfully with their more fortunate associates, and, in fine, it secures an entire equality before the law of every citizen, no matter what his race, nationality or previous condition. It tolerates no privileged class; every one has an opportunity to make himself all he is capable of.

"Ladies and gentlemen, do you believe this can be truthfully said in greater part of fourteen of the States of this Union to-day, which the Democratic party control absolutely?

"The Republican party is a party of principles—the same principles prevailing wherever it has a foothold. The Democratic party is united on but one thing, and that is getting control of the government in all its branches. It is for internal improvements at the expense of the government in one section and against this in another. It favors repudiation of solemn obligations in one section and honest payment of its debts in another, where public opinion will not tolerate any other view. It favors fiat money in one place and good money in another.

"Finally, it favors the pooling of all issues not favored by the Republicans, to the end that it may secure the one principle upon which the party is a most harmonious unit, namely, gaining control of the government in all its branches. I have been in some part of every State lately in rebellion within the last year. I was most hospitably received at every place where I stopped. My receptions were not by the Union class alone, but by all classes without distinction. I had free talks with many who were against us in the war, and who have been against the Republican party ever since. They were in all instances reasonable men, judged by what they said. I believed then and believe now that they sincerely want a breakup in this solid South political condition. They see that it is to their pecuniary interest as well as to their happiness that there should be harmony and confidence between all sections. They want to break away from the slavery which binds them to a party name. They want a pretext that enough of them can unite upon to make it respectable. Once started, the solid South will go as Ku-kluxism did before, as admirably told by Judge Tourgee in his "Fool's Errand."

"When the break comes those who start it will be astonished to find how many of their friends have been in favor of it for a long time, and have only been waiting to see some one take the lead. This desirable solution can only be attained by defeat, and continued defeat of the Democratic party as now constituted."

Gen Grant was followed by Senators Conkling and Logan.

Sectionalism and Gush.

BY EMERSON BENTLEY.

A leading daily of New Orleans recently mentioned, in all seriousness, that since the close of the war Southern military companies had been cordially received in Northern cities, and Northern military companies had been welcomed in Southern cities. The editor saw in this a cheerful sign of the disappearance of sectionalism, which was only kept alive by shallow-pated political leaders against the wishes of the masses. He might have added a number of instances to illustrate his theme. For instance, "since the war," Southern people have gone to Northern watering places and drank and danced with Northern people; Southern and Northern delegates have met on terms of equality in political and commercial conventions; and on the floor of Congress Southern and Northern brigadiers have taken oaths of loyalty to the Union. Also in a dreamy moment of gush, after referring to the nomination of the Northern General Hancock by Southern Democrats, he might have observed that he (the editor) resided on one end of the Mississippi river while another good Democrat lived on the other.

It is one of the plainest facts confronting the student of history that all parts of the United States are settled by descendants of a common ancestry, with originally like traits of character. The latter have undergone some modifications in contact with the institution of slavery, which in a few years after its introduction on this continent became a subject of sectional solicitude and defense. The common schools and freedom of speech were restricted and still continue to be. Churches followed the political lead, and there are to this day denominations with "South" or "Southern" as their sectional brand to distinguish them from denominations of like doctrines of a national character. All schemes of fraternization between them are in embryo, if not hopeless. There is no room for gush on this point. In elections for office, and criticism of public men, fidelity to the "South" is the main criterion. Honest, loyal men like John Hancock of Texas, or D. H. Chamberlain of South Carolina, are politically outlawed because they are national and not sectional in their antecedents and creed.

The "Solid South," made by criminal defiance of national laws, pledges her 138 electoral votes, through her acknowledged political leaders, to Gen. Hancock, not because of his record as a national soldier, but because of his political service to sectionalists by order No. 20. All the gush and flattery of Democratic editors can not hide that fact from Hancock's comrades in arms, or the great Northern constituency which embraces in the highest degree the wealth, intelligence and statesmanship of the country.

The worst enemies of the South are her present sectional leaders in the Democratic ranks. They are postponing the time of real reconciliation and enveloping great material interests in a torrent of dreamy gush about Democratic ascendency under the guidance of a national soldier. The curse of sectionalism is the most dreaded of all evils threatening national prosperity, and the Northern voters are ready to meet it. They have met the issue in Oregon, Vermont and Maine and the verdict is clear. Hancock is to share the fate of McClellan, Seymour, Greeley and Tilden. No great name or record can mask the heresy, or atone for its sins. Gen. Garfield spoke for national millions when he said:

> It is certain that the wounds of the war can not be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood can not fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws.

There is no sectionalism in it.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

The longest railroad in America is the Pacific railroad, over 3,000 miles in length of rail.

General News Items.

Henry Ward Beecher will take the stump for Garfield, and speak in Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, and New York.

The Minnesota M. E. Conference will meet October 6th at Seventh Street Church, Minneapolis. Bishop Harris will preside.

The Union veteran soldiers and sailors of the United States will meet in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, the 7th of October, 1880.

Ex-Gov. Gaston has been nominated for Congress by Democrats of the fourth district of Massachusetts; Republican, third district, Arkansas, Thomas Boles.

South Carolina Greenbackers nominated a full State ticket, headed by L. W. Blair, of Camden, for governor; in New Hampshire Warner S. Brown was nominated.

Miss Helen E. Coolidge has become a law partner with her father, who is an ex-judge at Niles, Mich., and the firm name is Coolidge & Daughter, attorneys and counselors at law.

A Berlin dispatch says an explosion of fire damp has occurred in a mine near Herme, in the Essen district. Eleven workmen were killed and the same number seriously wounded.

The funeral services over the remains of Gen. Torbert, U. S. A., were held in City Hall, New York, on the 29th, after which they were removed to Philadelphia, with military honors.

Great Britain and Russia are urging the assembling of the international fleet before Stamboul. The general impression is that [illegible] unforseen events occur, the fleets of the powers will remain ten days longer. The Montenegrin minister has returned to Cettinje.

Wade Hampton said in 1878, only seven years ago, that the great controversy had ended at Appomattox, "for the time being." Perhaps when he spoke at Staunton he was under the impression that it had been renewed—and who shall say he was not right?—*New York Tribune.*

It appears that every day in the week is observed by some nation for the public celebration of religious service. Sunday is devoted by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks and Saturday by the Jews.

It is not the question of politics that will divide the vote of Utah at the coming election, but the candidates for delegates to Congress [illegible] be Morman and Gentile. A. G. Campbell has been nominated by the Republican and D[illegible] Gentiles, and will run against [illegible] Q. Cannon, the present delegate, "Apostle," with three wives.

Gen. Garibaldi and his son Menotti have resigned their seats in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. [illegible] state they are unable to [illegible] deputies in a country where [illegible] is trodden under foot. The [illegible] reason of their resignations, [illegible] ever, is believed to be on [illegible] of Maj. Canzio, Gen. Garibaldi's son-in-law, being placed [illegible] arrest.

On the arrival of John R[illegible] circus at Charlotte, N. C., the [illegible] elephant called Chief became [illegible] raged at his keeper, John [illegible] and crushed him to death [illegible] car from which he was about [illegible] led. He then escaped, [illegible] great excitement among the [illegible] people. He was afterwards [illegible] tured by the circus employes before he had done any damage.

The Anglo-American Cable [illegible] pany have announced an increase of rates on October 1 to fifty cents per word. Government and [illegible] messages will be half rates. [illegible] rate to France and beyond [illegible] United Kingdom is now twelve [illegible] one-half cents, but it is to be [illegible] creased to fifty cents. This [illegible] without doubt, the result of a [illegible] bination of these companies.

Rev. Dr. L. Hitchcock is [illegible] grand service to the [illegible] the interests in question [illegible] conference speeches in [illegible] freedmen. The doctor has [illegible] member of the board for [illegible] years, and knows the [illegible] and victories of this noble [illegible] lence. He discusses the [illegible] like a soldier who [illegible] and has come home [illegible] ammunition. We [illegible] welcome for Dr. [illegible] *Northwestern A[illegible]*

Communicated.

Design of Baptism.

God organized His Church on earth first in the family of Abraham. From that time to the present, there have been visible ordinances in the Church by divine appointment. The first was circumcision. At a later period various other ordinances were instituted, chiefly bloody sacrifices and ablutions. When the new dispensation was introduced the burdensome ritual of the Jewish dispensation was removed, and in its stead two simple and significant ordinances instituted—the Lord's supper and Baptism. I hold this fact, that there has always been in the Church an ordinance to signify the regeneration of the heart, that this ordinance represents and confirms the application of the righteousness of Christ to the heart by the Holy Ghost—and that the same ordinance has always stood as an initiatory to membership in the visible Church. This ordinance is circumcision under the old dispensation, and baptism under the new. Circumcision was a sign of the circumcision of the heart or regeneration. See Rom. 2: 29—But he is a Jew which is one inwardly, and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter. Also Col. 2: 11. It also represented and confirmed the application of atoning merit to the heart. Rom. 4: 11. Abraham received the sign of circumcision, a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had yet, being uncircumcised, and this faith was imputed to him for righteousness. So baptism signifies the washing of regeneration, or the baptism of the Holy Ghost. "Arise and be baptized, and wash away thy sins." It also confirms the union with Christ. Then they that gladly received his words were baptized. It would be quite easy for me to show that the Church has never been without an ordinance figurative of the sufferings of Christ for man's salvation. These bloody sacrifices which pointed forward to the mournful scene on Calvary were replaced by the simple, yet significant ordinance of the Lord's supper. [illegible] the great design of the ordinances in the Church has always been to portray and keep in vivid remembrance the two great events in the Church's history, compared with which all other event sinks into insignificance. These events are the [illegible] of a system of grace through the sufferings of Christ, and the application of that grace in the regeneration of the human soul. The two events in the dealings of the Creator with the creature are the chief glory of the Gospel. They are subjects of wonder and rejoicing to the angels on high. In view of the first, John, in his sublime vision on the island of Patmos, saw in the celestial city the number of ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands with a loud voice, giving glory, honor, riches, power and strength to the lamb that was slain, and in view of the second we are told that there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine [illegible] no repentance. [illegible] Church, with its [illegible] and sublime ordinances, is intended to keep these [illegible] events vividly in the [illegible] of the Christian [illegible] members of the [illegible] attend to [illegible] do testify that [illegible] that the children [illegible] of the spirit. [illegible] Baptist friends affirm, [illegible] to represent [illegible] resurrection [illegible] in [illegible] day—the [illegible]

for one ordinance is enough to represent one thing. By the Baptist view of the design of baptism, the conversion of the soul, which had been figured ordinance in the Church for more than two thousand years, is entirely overlooked by the Gospel ordinances. If the Baptist view of this subject is correct baptism has never fulfilled its proper mission, for there is no mode of baptism now practiced which even faintly represents the death, burial and resurrection of Christ, or any one of them. I know it is claimed that immersion does this. But does the subject, before he is immersed die? Does he even feign to die? If not, how does he represent the death of Christ? Christ died before he was buried. But even this would fill the case, for Christ was put to death. Moreover, immersion under water no more represents the burial and resurrection of Christ than the washing of a man's face and hands does. Christ was not buried as people are buried at the present day. His body was never put down under the ground; it was wrapped in fine linen and laid in a new sepulchre hewn in a rock above the ground. This sepulchre, as was the custom at that day, had an entrance large enough for at least several persons to stand in it at once. This will all appear true to any one who will read the circumstances of the Savior's burial recorded by the evangelists. Now where is the resemblance in the act of Joseph and Nicodemus—John 19: 38-42—taking the dead body of Christ in their hands and walking into the sepulchre and leaving it there, and that of a minister of the Gospel going into a pool of water by the side of a living man and putting him down under the water and walking out with him? Why there is just no resemblance at all. In the burial of Christ those who buried him were as much under the ground as the dead body was, but in immersion the administrator is certainly not under the water as much as the subject is. They were surrounded by a solid rock and the body of Christ did not touch soil, but in immersion the subject certainly touches water. Christ was buried entirely by other persons, but in the burial of water, when the subject wades into from two to four feet of water, he buries himself that high up and the preacher only buries the other part of him. Christ stayed in his grave until the morning of the third day, but the subject never stays in the liquid grave even till the third minute; three seconds of time is more than usual. There is not a shade of resemblance that I can discover between the raising up of a man out of water in the act of immersion, and the resurrection of Christ. The subject of immersion is raised by a power not his own; Christ was raised by a power all his own. Baptists seem to think that if they can represent the rising up of the body they represent the miracle of resurrection. The miracle of resurrection consists not in the rising up of the body but in the restoration of life to a dead body. And it has always been a matter of astonishment to me that there was ever a mind so singularly productive of ideas as to discern that the work of Divinity in the restoration of life to a dead body could be represented by the rising of a body out of water. If any Baptist thinks that my object in writing this and what shall follow in opposition to their views, is to hurt feelings or proselyte, he does but imagine vain things. Both are very foreign from my purpose. I trust I have too much Christian charity to be willing to hurt the feelings of any one, much less one who is my joint heir of an eternal inheritance. If I could add anything to the present stock of piety in the world by proselyting I would go at it soon, otherwise I shall let it alone. My object in writing is to contribute my little mite to strengthen my brethren in their most precious faith. Our doctrines are so often most unmercifully assailed and so many arduous efforts are made to ridicule our practices, that we must defend ourselves once in a while. Let not the [illegible] complain that I make use [illegible] language, as long as they [illegible] of one mode of baptism [illegible] foolish, as assumed [illegible] language [illegible] is taken [illegible] I hold that [illegible] the regeneration [illegible] of the [illegible] justifica[illegible] It is said, [illegible] be administered [illegible]

God. In addition to the foregoing I will submit the following remarks. The Baptist denomination claim to be the regular successors of the primitive disciples, and that they derive their baptism from John the Baptist. They also claim that baptism, in part at least, represents the burial and resurrection of Christ. If baptism represents the burial and resurrection of Christ now it did the same in the days of John the Baptist, and the early disciples. But that such was not the case is palpable from the following considerations. The apostles did not understand baptism to represent the burial and resurrection of Christ. Because Christ alluding to the prophecies, said to the twelve—Luke 18:33—"And they shall scourge him and put him to death, and the third day he shall rise again," and in the next verse it is said, "And they understood none of these things." Now if John's baptism represented the burial and resurrection, and the apostles baptized do represent the same, is it not inexplicable that they did not understand the language, "and the third day he shall rise again." Thomas did not understand baptism to represent the burial and resurrection, for after Christ had risen he was found to be a disbeliever in the resurrection. Now, where these facts are so plain, how inconsistent and conflicting for the Baptists to boast of having the baptism of John the Baptist. It is charging the apostles with being profoundly ignorant of the very thing set forth by the baptism which they practiced. John's baptism was a figure, and what that figure was is easily seen in the following passages and others: "I baptize with water, he shall baptize with the Holy Ghost, and it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, that I will pour out my spirit on all flesh." And Peter, in the Acts II, when telling of the conversion of Cornelius and others, says, "And as I began to speak unto them, the Holy Ghost fell on them, as on us at the beginning. Then remembered I the word of the Lord, how that he said: 'John indeed baptized with water, but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence.'" These quotations make it plain that John's baptism was a figure of the work of the Holy Ghost. And these are only specimens of a large number of passages which can be produced to establish my views of the design of baptism as set forth in this article.

J. D. HAY.

The Car Drivers.

The New Orleans Street Railroad Men's Association, W. H. Yates, President, submitted a written request to President Wintz, of the City Railroad Company, to prohibit station boarding houses. Mr. Wintz declined to take cognizance of it as the signers were not employes of his line. He said drivers could board where they pleased, provided there was no tardiness in reporting for work. He wanted his hands to be satisfied, and would do all in his power to correct abuses that might have existed heretofore without his knowledge.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 3d, summarized the grounds of opposition to station boarding houses:

The car drivers believe station boarding houses "tend toward the degradation of manhood," and to impose upon them unnecessary restrictions. This is probably the case, not too strongly stated. To say nothing of poor and insufficient food, absence of ordinary conveniences and animated bedding, it is reasonable to suppose that the car drivers would develop their manhood sooner as heads of families or in homes of their own selection than they would in compulsory attendance at a station boarding house.

General experience shows that the congregation of men, by themselves, away from the social influences of the other sex, is not conducive to the highest degree of morals. During the extension of railroad lines, and beyond the accessible limits of proper accommodation, railroad companies are justified in housing and feeding their men; but in a large city, where hundreds annually take out licenses to run hotels and private boarding houses, there appears to be no excuse for a railroad company to attempt a monopoly in the business. It is to be hoped that the city railroad authorities will grant the request of the car drivers, or cease to make the patronage of their boarding houses a compulsory requisite in the employment of faithful and capable men. This concession could be gracefully made.

What Does it Mean?

In the official proceedings of the Board of School Directors of the parish of Terrebonne, published in the *Courier*, September 25, is found the following:

On motion of A. Jolet, Jr., seconded by H. M. Johnson. Be it resolved, That the white voters of the second ward in which Capt. J. M. Sanders resides, hold an election in said school ward, on Saturday, the 2d day of October 1880, to decide whether or not they authorize this Board to sell the following property donated to said particular school ward, the price of sale to inure to the use of said school:

A certain tract of land situated on the left descending bank of Bayou Terrebonne, measuring 28 feet front on said bayou, by a depth of 142½ feet, bounded above, below, and in the rear by land of Catharine Pitre.

Some of our readers desire to know what is meant by an election by white voters, officially ordered by this school board. Is the fifteenth amendment recognized in Terrebonne?

The Detroit Methodist Episcopal [illegible] Rev. Mr. Ware [illegible]

graph. The man who can and will not pay, or who recklessly makes liabilities without a reasonable probability of paying them deserves general reprobation.

Put a good religious newspaper into the hands of every new Church-member. Let him see what his Church is doing. Let him feel every week the throb of its great Connectional heart. This will strengthen and broaden him, and bless him in many way.—*Nashville Advocate.*

The *Star of Zion*, organ of the A. M. E. Zion Church, is now published at Concord, N. C. It was formerly issued in Charlotte.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. Dr. G. R. Bristor is improving in health, and will soon return to his charge, Ames Church, New Orleans.—*Western.*

—Ram Chundra Bose, who has been most industrious all the while he has been with us in lecturing and preaching, is hastening to depart for his native country on October 5th.

—Rev. L. A. Rudisill, of Nashville, Tennessee, has been appointed pastor of our church at Salt Lake City, Utah, by Bishop Wiley, and leaves for his new charge this week. He carries with him the heartiest wishes of a host of friends, who wish him God speed in his new field of labor.

—Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Early allow their names to be used to aid a lottery swindle in New Orleans. How the mighty have fallen! Honest Southern people, who are opposed to gambling and gamblers, should cease to respect the present Beauregard and Early, but only remember the gentlemen of that name who fought gallantly and creditably in the Southern armies from 1861 to 1865.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. H. Ogburne, Enterprise: "Our Sunday-school is doing good at this time, with an average of 80 pupils. We expect to have a Sunday school mass meeting on October 10th."

L. L. Shumpert, Okolona: "The Union Grove circuit is in a good condition. In our protracted meetings 35 were received in full connection, 50 on probation, conversions this year 53, baptized 38."

TEXAS.

M. A. Daugherty, San Antonio: "We have just let the contract for putting the pews in our new church. This completes the inside and gives us one of the most attractive church buildings in the State. We hope to see the power and glory of God in this sanctuary and the salvation of a multitude."

John Jackson, Marion circuit: "We have four Sunday-schools and have built two new churches this year. Have received to date by letter 11, on probation 19, conversions 26, reclaimed 40. This has been a year of returning for backsliders. Pray that they may grow strong in the faith."

LOUISIANA.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Thursday night, September 16th, as the Rev. Robt. Anderson was preaching at Mount Pisgah M. E. Church, (colored) Centreville, a line shot struck two feet above his head, passing through the church. The congregation became very much alarmed, but Rev. Anderson held them in control. The ball was from the Springfield rifle of George Mills, who during the evening had been under the influence of liquor, and had fired at Rev. Anderson by the light of the church lamps through the windows, from off the road.—Morgan City Review.

The *Review* publishes the particulars of the shooting of the ruffian Mills, by a citizen of Centreville named Crawford, shortly after the occurrence mentioned above. Mills armed with his rifle riddled the dwelling house of Crawford, to the terror of its occupants, and a day or two afterward was overtaken by Crawford, who fired a load of buckshot into the neck and brain of Mills. A coroner's jury declared it justifiable homicide.

P. Landay, Donaldsonville: "We thank Him from whom all blessings flow that we too are able to boast of His goodness, and for the diffusion of His holy spirit in this part of the vineyard. The general health of our people during the summer just past has been exceptionally good. They are now taking advantage of the great rice harvest which is now going on, and must soon give way for Louisiana's favorite staple (sugar). The Missionary Band of our church gave an entertainment for the benefit of the church and netted $38.20. Spiritually, we are pleased to say that we rejoice in the conversion of eight persons, who now profess their faith in the religion of Christ, and the return of four backsliders to the sheep fold. On Sunday night last Rev. J. W. Hudson, of Franklin, La., assisted by the Rev. R. S. Stuart, rector of the Episcopal church in this place, preached to a fair audience, who, in spite of a threatened storm, made their way to the church to hear our good brother and fellow-laborer. We read with great pleasure the accounts given by our worthy presiding elder, Dr. J. C. Hartzell, of his tour through the heart of Louisiana. A more interesting and complete account could hardly be given, though one might have given the subject years of study. We pray that the account thus given of this wealthy region of our State may be the opening of a broad road to her resources, and that the angel of peace—substantial peace—may preside over her destiny."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The centennial of the capture of Major Andre was celebrated at Tarrytown, N. Y., on the 23d inst.

General Hancock has written a letter saying that, if he is elected President, he will not favor the payment of rebel claims.

The estimate is made that four years will be required for the full compilation of the census. This, of course, does not refer to population, but to the statistics of trade, industry, mechanics, and special subjects.

There is a report afloat that Dr. Curry has been offered the editorship of the Independent at a salary of $6,000 a year. He would be worth $10,000 a year to that paper. He is the grandest editor produced by American Methodism.

A resident of South Carolina who knows Wade Hampton personally and has been a close observer of his political career, describes him as the greatest political fraud and the most successful political hypocrite of the age. He alleges that Hampton has hoodwinked the patriotic North with fair speeches and the Republicans in South Carolina with false promises, while he has been the very head and front of all the political outrages and wrong-doing that have been committed in the State.—*N. N. Times.*

Letter from Batesville.

BATESVILLE, Ark., Sept. 27, 1880.

There is a mistake in Bro. A. W. Decker's article in your paper of the 16th inst. He speaks of some "lamentable and sad scenes in the Little Rock Conference at its session in the spring of 1878." These "scenes" should be placed to the credit of the Arkansas Conference, for it was at this session of the conference that the Little Rock Conference came into existence. We pray that no such prejudice on account of color as was shown in that notable session may ever disgrace the pure history of our young conference (the Little Rock).

But another phase of this sin of the age (caste) is presented by our good brother Decker. He has more than thirty members in his charge which Southern sentiment says should not belong to the Austin Conference. But they are there! How will the powers that be get them out? It will not do to mix the work, for that would "destroy all our white work," said a delegate to the last General Conference. Well, what can be done? It will never do to be Christ-like and let them stay together. We cannot predict. It may be that there being no loyal way out, the Texas Conference will have to send up a preacher and make his mission a special one; namely, to split a society in another conference, which if a preacher should do—all being of one color—he would be handled at the next session of this conference for sowing dissnion. Thus we fear that in the case of our folks in Denison, the pastor, presiding elder, bishop, two annual conferences, the law of the Church, and the gospel of God's dear Son will all have to bow to the goddess of "color line." We wait with suppressed breath to see if these honest Methodists are to be bound, hand and foot, and cast out into the darkness of a colored conference because they did not have on the wedding garment—a white skin.

In the mean time we say God bless Bro. Decker in his fidelity to right.

I. G. POLLARD.

Columbus District Conference.

The district conference for Columbus district, West Texas conference, convened at Gonzales August 25, 1880. It was opened with appropriate religious services. Committees were appointed on Church, Finance, Temperance, and Sunday-school literature. The forenoon of each day of the session was devoted entirely to Sunday-school work, under the direction of Rev. G. O. Richardson, principal of the West Texas Conference Seminary, and Mrs. C. A. Richardson, the wife of the presiding elder, who gave us much valuable help in learning to use the International lesson series. The afternoons were devoted to the business part of the conference, and to regular theological drill of the preachers' class. The reports from the pastors showed that there had been conversions on almost every circuit in the district. Some of them—as Columbus circuit, Alleyton, Luling and Lockhart—had enjoyed very extensive revivals, and all the others showed that they had not been idle. The number of conversions in the district as reported will foot up more than 500. The Sunday-schools of the district are generally on the increase. On Saturday the committees brought in their reports as follows.

ON FINANCE.—Your committee are convinced that our people are willing to support their preachers and will do it liberally if the right plans are adopted for collecting. We therefore recommend that all our class-leaders should use the regular Church Class Book, and keep an account of the contributions of each member of his class weekly. We further recommend that all our members should pay twenty five cents a month or more according as the Lord hath prospered them.

ON TEMPERANCE.—Resolved, That it is the duty of our preachers to secure temperance books and papers and scatter them among their people, preach temperance sermons and to carefully teach the temperance Sunday-school lessons found with the International series. 2d. That we ask the pastors of this district not to nominate for stewards any man that uses intoxicating drinks. 3d. That we reaffirm the action of the General Conference in regard to Sacramental wine. If we cannot procure the unfermented juice of the grape, we will take some kind of fruit jelly and dissolve and use it instead.

ON SUNDAY-SCHOOL LITERATURE.—The "Good Tidings," containing the International Sunday-school lessons, is published expressly for free distribution, and can be had by making application to Rev. J. M. Freeman, D.D., 805 Broadway, New York. Therefore resolved, 1. That it is the duty of each pastor to see that his Sunday-schools are supplied. 2d. As the "Sunday-School Teachers' Journal" is the best help that teachers can possibly have to explain each lesson in the "Good Tidings," it is the duty of pastors, superintendents and teachers to supply themselves with this valuable help. 3d. As these helps will avail little or nothing unless properly studied, it is the duty of the pastor to appoint and attend weekly teachers' meetings.

The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE contains the news and notices of our home work, and has ever labored in the interest of the oppressed; Resolved, That it is the duty of each official member to take the SOUTHWESTERN and to encourage every Methodist family to do the same.

Resolutions of thanks were presented to the presiding elder and his excellent wife, and to Prof. Richardson for the great interest they have taken in our people: also to the good people of Gonzales for their entertainment, and especially to the pastor and his wife for their untiring effort to make the district conference comfortable.

The Sabbath of the conference was the "great day of the feast." At 9:30 the Sunday-school assembled and was conducted by Prof. Richardson according to the plans in which he had been training the Sunday-school workers. The house was crowded at the opening. These were all, old and young, organized into classes and were taught by these trained teachers. The Richardsons have demonstrated the fact that old people who cannot read can be taught the regular Sunday-school lessons.

At the 11 o'clock service the elder gave a Bible reading on "Holiness," which was listened to with intense interest. At 3 o'clock Mrs. Richardson gave a Bible reading on "Temperance." The amount of scripture that was selected and arranged for that reading was perfectly overwhelming. The audience was pleased and surprised to find that the Bible was such a strong temperance book. Mrs. Richardson's remarks, explaining and illustrating the readings, have made a profound impression on all hearers.

The conference closed Sunday night. During the week revival meetings were held every night with some success.

JAMES HENDERSON, Sec'y.

Gonzales, Texas, Sept. 1, 1880.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Oct. 10. 1880.—JACOB AND ESAU.

SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 27: 22-40.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Turn not to the right hand nor to the left: remove thy foot from evil."—Pr. 4: 27.

TOPIC.—God Blessing with Power.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

It is not unlikely, and indeed is most probable, that the antenatal prediction in regard to Jacob and Esau, that the elder should serve the younger, was known both to Isaac and to Jacob, if not to Esau. The assumption of such a knowledge makes clear the whole story of Jacob's attempt to secure, first, Esau's cession of his claims as first-born to the birthright, and, second, the confirmation of his title through the paternal blessing. It was for a moment's gratification that Esau surrendered the covenant blessing. No doubt he was hungry, and no doubt he was faint, but if he had not been a sensualist he would not have been willing to have made so wretched a bargain. Fully understanding what he did, Esau confirmed his sale with an oath. People are likely to be attracted most by their opposites, and, therefore, we can see how Isaac, himself a man of quiet and uneventful life, most was drawn toward the vigorous and active out-of-door man, Esau, and why Rebekah, who was of a restless, scheming turn, had her affections most drawn out by the domestic, home-loving Jacob. It was these unwise preferences that led to the complications of which our lesson treats. It was a contest between Isaac and Rebekah. Isaac appears equally to have been culpable with his wife. For it is evident that he meant to bless Esau in a way that should be unknown to the others. The arrangement was intended to be secret. Rebekah accidentally, or it may be, pryingly, overheard, and prepared to foil the purpose of her husband, and make him pronounce the blessing upon Jacob whether he would or no. Jacob hesitates, not from principle, but from prudence. He is afraid that the deception may be detected, and, in that event, that he may receive his father's curse instead of his blessing. But the mother overrules her son. She is willing to take all the consequences upon herself. She makes ready for the trial with shrewd cunning and forethought. 1. She makes savory meat. The kids of goats are tender, and she knew that a good cook with them could impose upon almost any man, especially one whose perceptions had been dulled by extreme age. 2. She took Esau's raiment and put it upon Jacob. Why? Because she cunningly foresaw that Jacob might be asked to go near to his father, and if he should, his own garments would be likely to betray him; for they smelled of the sheepfold, whereas those of Esau smelled of the fields! 3. She put the fine soft wool of the kids of the goats upon his hands and upon his neck, so that if Isaac should feel for the hairy hands and neck of Esau, he would find that which would allay his suspicions. Apparently, both conspirators were aware that, on account of Jacob's voice, suspicions were liable to be aroused, and hence the necessity of evidence sufficient to lull them. And with these preparations they were ready for the trial. Two things had tended to arouse the mistrust of Isaac. 1. The savory meat had been prepared in an incredibly short time, considering that one had to hunt the game of which it was supposed to be made. 2. The voice was the voice of Jacob. He tried by searching questions, and by the one certain sense that was left to him to make sure that it was his favorite son. In reply to his father's very probing question, he had reiterated his assertion that he was his very son Esau. Jacob's position was not a comfortable one. Every moment he must have been afraid of conviction. And if he were discovered, then he was likely to receive his father's curse. And he dreaded that as much as he coveted his father's blessing! Having been brought into a comfortable physical state by the pleasant meal in which he had indulged, and, now, lifted up by the thoughts brought in by the smell of the odors of the fields, a real inspiration seems to have seized upon Isaac, and he spoke with the authority of a prophet. Esau, also, comes in for his share of reprobation in this matter. While he was roaming over the fields for game, it is hardly conceivable that he was not a little triumphant at what was to take place, when he returned. Now, he thought he would get even with Jacob! That bargain over that mess of pottage would go for naught. The birthright should be his, after all. Isaac trembled, with sorrow and indignation on [illegible] of being tricked, and with [illegible] for his best beloved son. He blamed every one but himself! God has many blessings for the humble. But Esau desired one that would be the equal of Jacob's. Isaac answered his appeal by detailing what he had given to his brother, and then asks, "What shall I now do unto thee, my son?" Isaac in endeavoring to interfere with the divine will, his own peace of mind was disturbed, and war was introduced into his household. Rebekah soon was obliged to part with her favorite son to avoid the wrath of Esau. Jacob, without the double portion, and, indeed, without any portion at all, was compelled to flee from home to escape from Esau, and remained an exile for forty years. As he had deceived, deception was practiced upon him, Laban changing his wages ten times, and giving him Leah instead of Rachel to wife, as he had agreed. All through his life, in fact, he seems to have suffered in retribution for this sin. The most cruel return was when his own sons deceptively brought the coat of his favorite boy, stained with blood, that he might believe that he had been slain by a wild beast. Esau lost the coveted blessing, and in heart, though not in fact, became a murderer. If any portion of the Scriptures emphatically teach the necessity of honesty before God and man, our lesson contains that portion.

Set back 42 years.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."—(Father.)

MARRIAGES.

Mr. [illegible] Holliday and Miss [illegible] were united in holy [illegible] at the residence of the [illegible] aunt, Aberdeen, Miss., Sept. [illegible], [illegible] Blue officiating.

On the evening of Sept. 23, I [performed] the rites of matrimony [between] Mr. Minor Dooly and Miss [illegible] Johnson, at the bride's residence. P. JEMISON.

[illegible] Miss.

[illegible] Power of the Press.

In no way is the power of the [press] more surely shown than in [the] [illegible] knowledge that has [illegible] a year, been diffused [illegible] millions of people [illegible] curative properties [illegible] remedy Kidney-Wort. And the people from [illegible] to the Pacific have [illegible] intelligence and their [illegible] of what is in the papers, [illegible] making Kidney-Wort [illegible] remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—*Herald.*

DEATHS.

[illegible] Harriet Clay departed this life Sept. 13, in great peace with her [illegible] all mankind, leaving a husband, a granddaughter and a [illegible] to mourn her loss. P. BLUE.

[illegible] Miss., Sept. 29, 1880.

[illegible] this life Sept. 27th, [illegible] Sophia Lyons, aged 47 years [illegible] years she was a [illegible] consistent member of [illegible] M. E. Church, New [illegible] died in the faith. [illegible]

A. [illegible] ALBERT, Pastor.

[illegible], who died here [illegible] orphan, brought [illegible] where he [illegible]. He loved the [illegible] of his Savior, [illegible] faithfully from [illegible]. In the [illegible] converted [illegible] was baptized [illegible] his path [illegible] with dark [illegible] Jesus [illegible]

[illegible]

New Books.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of each one will be given after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE GRANDISSIMES; A Story of Creole Life. By George W. Cable. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

BOOK NOTICES.

FROLIC AT THE SEASIDE. By Mrs. M. F. Butts. American Tract Society, New York. Price, 80 cts.

"Frolic" goes to the seaside with her papa, and letters are exchanged between her and the family at home, relating all occurrences with delightful simplicity. It is a most agreeable little book for children, who will find much to laugh over in its pages.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The New York *Fashion Bazar* is published by George Munro, 17 to 27 Vandewater street, at $2 25 per annum.

"The Western Farmer of America," by Augustus Mongredien, author of "Free Trade and English Commerce," is an interesting pamphlet, price ten cents, published by Cassel, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York.

—Andrews' *Bazar* for October appears as usual, sparkling with good things admirably adapted to the season. The new Fall styles are very handsome. The proprietor is active and untiring in bringing out new attractions; the offers he makes to his subscribers are really wonderful, when we consider the low price, only one dollar per year, at which the Bazar is furnished. Send 10 cents for a sample copy. W. R. Andrews, Publisher, Tribune Building, New York.

—The *International Review* for October has a series of excellent articles for its numerous readers. Among them are: The Census; Its Methods and Aims, A Bird's Eye View of our Railroad System, The Philosophy of the Presidential Election, The Political Situation in France, The Concord School of Philosophy, James A. Garfield, John Cotton in Church and State, and The Story of the Poncas. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price 50 cents; $5 a year.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending September 18th and 25th respectively, contain Mind in the Lower Animals, Edinburgh; The Deccan, Fortnightly; A Talk about Sonnets, Blackwood; A Forgotten Empire in Asia Minor, and A Bather's Ideal, Fraser; A Special Assize under Louis XIV, and In Memoriam; Tom Taylor, Macmillan; Why our Poor are Ugly, Spectacles, and Aldines and [illegible], Saturday Review; Colors [in] Art, L. F. de Fourtales, and Col[illegible], Nature; Æsthetic Teas, [illegible]; instalments of "The Portrait of a Painter by Himself," and "The Pavilion on the Links," and [the] [usual] amount of poetry. The subscription price, $8. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

What Eminent Physicians Say

[illegible] Liebig's Liquid Extract [of] Beef and Tonic Invigorator is [illegible] useful when [illegible] are [illegible] in *Diptheria, Malarial* [illegible] and every depressing [illegible]. We have prescribed [illegible], and believe it to be a [illegible] remedy. J. H. Lea[illegible], P. Copp, M. D., S. B. [illegible] D., E. A. Vadguan, M. [illegible] L. and J. C. Nideley, and [illegible]

The New Louisiana Remedy is [illegible] opinions from many [illegible] tested its merits in the [treatment] of coughs, colds, &c. We [illegible] examined some fourteen [illegible] vouching [illegible] advertisement [illegible] remember that this [illegible] is well known, and [illegible] throughout the country.

[illegible] APPRECIATE ELE[illegible] are using, [illegible]. It is the best [illegible] restoring gray hair [illegible] color and beauty. [illegible]

[illegible] CANVASSERS make [illegible] per week selling [illegible] R[illegible] 10 [illegible] New York. Send [illegible]

[illegible] Chills and [illegible]

LESSONS [illegible]

[illegible] ON THE [illegible] AND [illegible]

LAME BACK. WEAK BACK.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

Overwhelming evidence of their superiority over all other plasters. It is everywhere recommended by Physicians Druggists and the Press.

The manufacturers received a special award and the only medal given for porous plasters at the Centennial Exposition, 1876, at the Paris Exposition, 1878.

Their great merit lies in the fact that they are the only plasters which relieve pain at once.

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Our Terms.—The price of the SOUTHWESTERN is $2 a year, payable in advance. $1 pays for the paper for six months.

Premium Book.—Our premium book (advertised in another column) is worth $1.50, but we furnish it to all subscribers *who have paid for their paper* for 50 cents cash. $2.50 pays for the paper one year and the book, and $1.50 pays for the paper six months and the book.

Advertising Rates.—See head of first column, first page.

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BILLS SENT OUT.

We are sending out bills to all who owe us, and we want the money to be sent to us. Do not wait till Conference. Send it now—we need it.

All book orders must be accompanied by the cash.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Robert Raikes.

We have arranged to supply individuals or Sunday-schools with a beautiful portrait of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools. Read advertisement in another column. The price is but $2.

The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1880.

24mo. .... 40c.

Conference Notices.

Greenwood, Miss., District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Deasonville, Oct. 16-17; Pickens, Oct. 23-24; Goodman, Oct. 30-31; Durant, Nov. 6-7; Beebuck Nov. 13-14 at 11 a. m.; Greenwood, Nov. 14 at 3 and 7 p. m.; Yazoo circuit, Nov. [illegible]-21 at 11 a. m.; Yazoo City, Nov. 21 at [3] and 7 p. m.; Benton, Nov. 27-28; Silver Creek, Dec. 4-5 at 11 a. m.; Holly Grove, Dec. 5 at 3 p. m.; New Midway, Dec. 11-12; Hernando, Dec. 18-19; Batesville, Dec. 25-26. L. BRADFORD, P. E.

To the Members of Tennessee Conference.

MCMINNVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1880.

BRETHREN—As McMinnville is appointed as the place where the next Annual Conference is to be held, and I have been sent here as the pastor of the M. E. Church, it falls to my lot to get homes for you all, and I hope, brethren, you will all help me by leaving your horses at home when you start for Conference, and come by way of railroad, as we have no conveniences to take care of your horses. Please leave them, and we will do the best we can for you. The Conference convenes November 18. Yours in Christ, THOS. WARD.

Programme of Literary Exercises for the Next Session of the White River District Conference.

TRAVELING PREACHERS.—L. G. Pollard, sermon on the Trinity of the God Head; G. W. Sams, sermon on Mode of Baptism; S. Lising, sermon on Atonement; W. O. Essory, sermon on Regeneration; L. M. Layton, sermon on Sanctification; W. H. Higgins, sermon on Backsliding; Foster Wallace, sermon on Justification; [illegible] Anderson, sermon on Prayer; C. A. Tabor, sermon on Works; Wm. Henderson, sermon on Faith.

LOCAL PREACHERS.—Berry McCain, sermon on Repentance; Henry H. McAlister, sermon on [illegible]; C. Adams, read Hymn No. 1; Edward Pinkett, address, How to Conduct a Sunday-school Successfully; R. Banks, read 1st chapter St. John; G. G. W. Taylor, read General Rules of the Church; L. B. Boston, essay on The Work of a Local Preacher; A. Hardeman, read ¶ 123 and 124 of Discipline; John Lewis, read Hymn 770; Wm. Reed, read 6th chapter Romans; Jas. Thompson, read 1st chapter Mathew; John Johnson, address on How a Local Preacher Should Act Towards a Traveling Preacher; J. T. Henderson, essay, Why I am not a Presbyterian; A. Brooks, read Hymn 319; Robt. McDonald, sermon on The Church; Saml. Kidd, read from paragraph 220 to 2[illegible] of Discipline; A. Henderson, [illegible] chapter Mathew; Wm. Pope, [illegible] Preacher Should Conduct Himself [illegible] Insult; Todd Dilahay, address on The Duties of a Class Leader.

EXHORTERS.—G. Turner, address on The Duties of an Exhorter; Joseph Arlington, read 2d Hymn; Isaac Farr, read [illegible] Hymn; A. Jones, read from paragraph 191 to 1[illegible] of Discipline; Perry Rogers, address, Why I am a Methodist.

DEAR BRETHREN—I send the programme of literary exercises for the next session of the White River District Conference for publication this early in order that each member may have time to prepare to do his part creditably to the conference and the great Church to which we belong. We are commanded to study to show ourselves approved unto God, workmen that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. Let every preacher of the conference try to make the ensuing session the best we have ever held. L. M. LAYTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

A UNION BASKET MEETING will be given at Mount Zion M. E. Church, for the benefit of their Church, Sunday October 10, at the church, on Jackson street between Locust and Magnolia. The following persons will [preach]: at 11 o'clock a. m., Rev. [illegible], of [illegible]; at 12 m., Rev. [illegible] Lewis, of Thomson [Chapel]; at 1 p. m., Rev. A. E. P. Albert, of [illegible] Chapel; at 2 p. m., Rev. Mason, local [preacher] of Wesley Chapel; at 3 p. m., Rev. E. [illegible], of Wesley Chapel; at 4 p. m., Rev. [illegible], of 1st Street Church; at 5 p. m., Rev. Charles Mallow, of Morris Brown's Chapel; at [illegible] m., Rev. Prince King, pastor.

[illegible] OR PARLOR [illegible] distinction at [illegible] Prices [illegible] Boston: [illegible] York: [illegible]

The Negro Exodus.

[illegible] D. D. [illegible] Quarterly Review [illegible]

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Monday, Oct. 4, 1880.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ₱ lb.	
Low ordinary	7¾
Ordinary	8¾
Good ordinary	9¾
Low middling	10¾
Middling	11¼
Good middling	11½
Middling fair	12¼
Sugar, ₱ lb.	
Yellow clarified	9¾
White clarified	10¼
Powdered	10¼
Crushed	11
Molasses, in bbls., ₱ gallon.	
Common	25
Fair	35
Prime	39
Choice	42
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:	
Common	4¼@4¾
Fair	5 @5¼
Prime	5¼@5¾
Choice	6 @6¼

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:	
Western	23@25
New York	27@28
Coffee, ₱ lb.:	
Rio, ordinary	13½
Rio, fair	15¼
Rio, prime	16¼
Cheese, ₱ lb.:	
Western factory	14
English cream	16
Candles, ₱ lb.:	
Best brands	12½
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:	
Choice	2 50
Flour, ₱ bbl.:	
Superfine	3 15
XX	4 00
XXX	4 50
Choice XXX	5 25
Choice family	6 25
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 50
Kits	85
Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	6 75
Half barrels	3 50
Kits	75
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	5 50
Half barrels	8 00
Kits	55
Codfish, ₱ lb.	5¼to6
Herring, ₱ box	35
Oils, ₱ gallon:	
Coal in cases	21@23
Coal, in bbls	17@19
Linseed, raw	57@59
Linseed, boiled	60@63
Cotton seed	47@48
Lard	62@64
Soap, ₱ lb.:	
Olive	4¼@4¾
Palm	—@3½
Castile	8½@9
Soda:	
Per pound	03
Starch:	
Per pound	3½
Salt, ₱ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ₱ bu.:	
Yellow	57
White	57
Mixed	56
Oats, ₱ bu.:	
Western	48
Red rust-proof	50
Bran, ₱ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	82½
Hay, ₱ ton:	
Prime	17 00@19 00
Choice	20 00@21 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel:	
Mixed	50
Clay	60

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:	
Breakfast	8 @9
Shoulders	6 to6½
Sides, clear rib	9¼
Sides, clear	10½
Hams, sugar-cured	13
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.:	
Choice	13 50
Dry Salt Meat, ₱ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	—
Clear sides	—
Shoulders	5¼
Lard, ₱ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9½
Choice, in tierces	8¾@9
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 90
Sweet potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 25
Onions, ₱ bbl	3 00
Apples, ₱ bbl	2 00
Cabbages, ₱ crate	3 25
Sour Krout, ₱ bbl	6 00

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging, ₱ yard:	
India	—
Jute	—
Twine, ₱ lb.:	
Baling	17
Ties, ₱ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	2 10

SUNDRIES.

Poultry, ₱ dozen:	
Grown chickens	5 00
Young chickens	4 00
Ducks	3 00
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	18 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen:	
Western	15@20
Southern	18@20
Honey:	
Strained, ₱ gallon	50to60
Comb ₱ lb.	—
Pecans, ₱ lb.:	
Louisiana	—
Texas	11
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ₱ bbl	3 75
Foreign, ₱ box	—
Wool, ₱ lb.:	
Louisiana	24@25
Texas	26to27
Feathers, ₱ lb.:	
Geese	50to65
Hides, ₱ lb.:	
Country green	9 to9½
Dry salted	12½
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	8
Tallow:	
Per pound	5½
Cotton Seed, ₱ ton:	
In sacks	10 00
Meal	—
Oil cake	—
Cooperage, ₱ each:	
Sugar hogsheads	2 75
Molasses barrels	1 45
Half barrels	95
Kegs	65
Oak Staves, ₱ 1000:	
Kegs	30 00
Barrels	14 00
Tobacco:	
Low lugs	4½
Medium	6½
Good to fine	8½
Low leaf	5½
Medium	6½
Good	12
Selections	12to20

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14 STOP ORGANS, SUB BASS [illegible] 2 SET REEDS, [illegible] [illegible]

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F. Lopez, Treasurer.
John A. Smith, Grand Marshal.
Jos. Moore, Chairman Male Stewards' Board.
George D. Gaddis, Undertaker.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.
Dennis Braise, Chairman Sick Committee.
Ben Hale, Chairman Stewards.
Sarah Patterson, Lady President.
Fannie Thompson, Lady Vice President.
Lucinda Pascall, Chairman of Female Stewards' Board.
Matilda Glover, Chairman Sick Committee.
Rev. Robert Hodge, Father. } These are to
Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
Home Committee—Joseph Denpree, chairman; Lemuel Moore; Prince Duncan.
Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
jan1'79-tf.

Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Association.

This Association meets on the fourth Sunday of every month, at 10:30 a. m., at Union Sun Belief Hall, No. 122 Perdido street.

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Joe Valentine, Vice-President.
Wm. James, Treasurer.
B. D. Smith, Grand Marshal.
C. E. Powell, Chairman Finance.
Sam Bell, Chaplain.
C. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary.
Thos. G. Jefferson, Finance Secretary.
G. D. Gaddis, Undertaker upper district.
A. P. Boyer, Undertaker lower district.
J. H. Coker, Physician.

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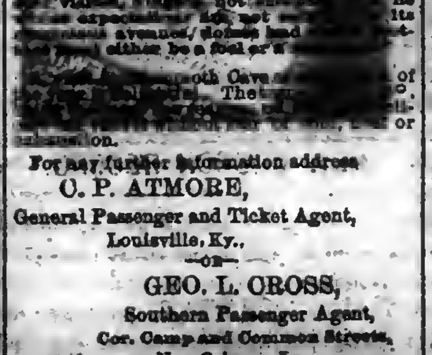

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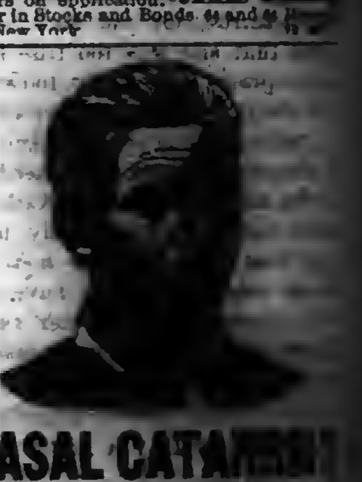

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All cases promptly and permanently cured [by]

DR. S. W. BEALL,

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A reputable Physician of 30 years' practice.

Not a Douche, Not an Inhaler, Not a Snuff.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh has never been cured by treatment alone. Catarrh being constitutional, [requires] constitutional treatment to eradicate it [from the] system.

In connection with Dr. Beall's Nasal Catarrh [Speci]fic, a course of treatment is furnished [illegible] indicated by the symptoms. Also an [illegible] cleansing solutions to be locally applied in a spray. Patients at a distance treated by carefully prepared diagnostic sheet. *No bottle of medicine is applicable to all cases.*

Dr. Beall has cured hundreds of cases in [every] form, and patients now being treated in all [the] United States report rapid improvement [illegible] is pleasant and directions easily followed. The following is a specimen of the [testimonials] constantly being received:

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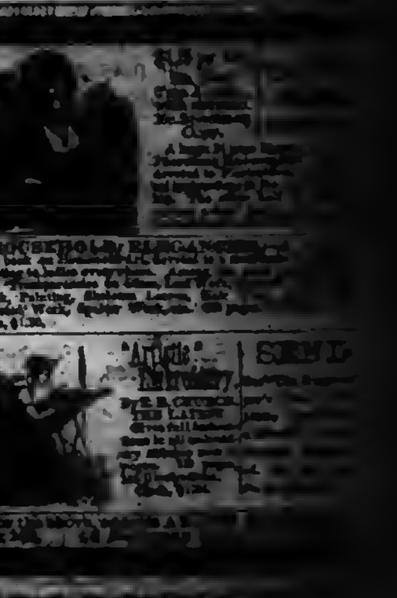

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If you are a man of letters [illegible] work, to restore brain [illegible]

HOP BITTERS

If you are young and [illegible] or dissipation; if you are [illegible]

HOP BITTERS

Whoever you are, [illegible]

HOP BITTERS

Have you [illegible]

HOP BITTERS

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

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C. W. Ivy, Shuqualak: "Quarterly conference was held by Elder J. W. Dunn. Churches all prospering. Three Sunday-schools well conducted, with good teachers. The elder preached on Sunday to a large audience. Collection $15."

S. Smith, Crawfordsville: "We have received 83 in full membership and 10 on probation. The people are anxious about their souls and are coming over. We had a good many visitors from other churches. We received for our pastor, W. Jones, $31.40. Have never had such a time since 1877."

L. J. Terrell, Aberdeen: "My protracted effort closed with 27 converts. On the 19th Rev. G. Dobson baptized 18. Our Sunday-school met Sept. 18, and among the exercises was the recitation of verses. Berry Hoges, Sidney Whitfield, G. Timblin, Louisa Oliver, M. Witherspoon led in the order given."

A. R. Sanders, Paulding: "I closed my camp meeting, held with the Spring Hill church, after laboring under many disadvantages. We had several converts and 36 accessions to the church; 78 in all this year. I had with me Rev. A. Peebles, of Quitman; L. P. Brown, of Shubuta; L. Clayton, of Brooksville, and old father D. James. Spring Hill is a church that has been in a backsliding state for four or five years. They had built them a church and got in it, and there they sat without seats, windows or doors. Their preacher left them to shift, and not get along with them, and as my work was small the elder gave me a place in charge. So I went to work, and now I have it most seated and the work is coming up grandly."

LOUISIANA.

Henry Johnson, Morgan City: "Third quarterly conference was held Sept. 19, Rev. S. Evans in the chair. Paid our pastor during the quarter, $37.45; on the debt, 11.30; for fuel, $2.40. The superintendent reported the Sunday-school prosperous, with 45 in attendance. The church is in good spiritual condition."

ARKANSAS.

W. R. Duncan, Louisville: "Our third quarterly meeting is over with good results. We conducted services in our new church last Sunday morning. Sunday-school opened with 36 pupils. Elder Crawford preached an excellent sermon, and baptized 7 children. Collection, $11.35. My small membership is active; 35 pledged themselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. We long to see the time when intemperance shall cease."

TEXAS.

S. Smith, Pleasantville: "I entered on this work Sept. 13, after having served three weeks by sickness. I found the work had been going backward since the decease of Rev. Peter Nobles, Aug. 22. On the 19th I received 23 in full membership and 7 on probation. The Lord is blessing us."

[illegible] Edwards, Houston: "We have, through the blessings of God, been able to report our church [illegible] 43 on probation. We have received 11 [illegible] Our hands are encouraged at the improvement of our church. Our church has been painted and furnished with a new [illegible] costing $60, and [illegible]

[illegible], Victoria: "My [illegible] was held by presiding elder [illegible] Everybody seemed [illegible] nearly all [illegible]

Dr. Harter's FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC

STANDS TO-DAY WITHOUT A RIVAL IN THE WORLD. For the cure of all kinds of Ague and Chills it has no equal: having stood the test of universal use for *thirty years* in the most malarial districts. It never fails to cure, not merely removing for a time the symptoms, but eradicating the cause of the disease, thereby making a permanent cure. PRICE ONLY 75 CENTS.

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Three Remedies in One.

In all disorders—mild, acute, or chronic—
Keep up the strength and keep the bowels free;
Give a corrective, laxative and tonic,
In one pure medium that combines the three.
SELTZER APERIENT is that medium glorious:
It tones, refreshes, regulates, sustains,
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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined to skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the best Health and Strength Restorer ever used. It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the PARKER'S TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you. Remember! This TONIC cures drunkenness. It is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. HIRCOX & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing.

CINCHO-QUININE. This is a perfect Substitute for the Sulphate Quinine. Superior in the tonic properties, and produces no disagreeable effects. DOSE the SAME as SULPHATE QUININE. Sent by R. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La., by mail, for $1.50 per oz. BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Boston.

HOMEWEEKLY AVERS KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. E. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says: "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says: "It is of priceless value. After almost years of great suffering from Piles and Constipation it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGADON, of Berkshire, says: "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY? BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Sometimes it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that cause all the diseases known to mankind, including Kidney and Urinary diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, or its kindred, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE Favorite CAKE AND BAKING PAN. Will sell at sight to every housekeeper. Sample sent free. One agent made $1000 in 3 months. Another $96 in 10 days. Another $61 in 6 days. Business permanent. Address, BLACKMAR & CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Cancer. Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has treated in Boston, N. Y., nearly 18,000 cases within the last 30 years. Doctors, Ministers, and the Poor cured Free. Cross eyes straightened. Tumors removed without pain. Dr. Kingsley's Asthma Remedy and other remedies. Write for a Circular. [illegible]

PHYSICAL LIFE BOTH SEXES. [illegible] Address, [illegible] Cincinnati, O.

BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches	175 lbs.	325 lbs.	$45 00
28 inches	225 lbs.	375 lbs.	54 00
32 inches	350 lbs.	550 lbs.	80 00
36 inches	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	130 00
40 inches	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	180 00
44 inches	1000 lbs.	1350 lbs.	230 00
48 inches	1300 lbs.	1800 lbs.	280 00
54 inches	2000 lbs.	2600 lbs.	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

It pays Agents to Sell the Standard Agricultural Book. Farming for Profit. New, Accurate, Comprehensive. A Complete Farm Library. Tells How to Make Money. Tells How to Save Money. Treats on the entire farm. Cultivates all Farm Crops. Breeds & Cares for Live Stock. Cures Diseases. Kills Insects. Adapted to all Sections. Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms. Circulars Free. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver CURE. $1.25 PER BOTTLE! A Positive Remedy for ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Troubles of both Male and Female.

READ THE RECORD:

"It saved my life."—*E. B. Lakely, Selma, Ala.*

"It is the Remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women."—*Mother's Magazine.*

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"No Remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with it."—*G. A. Harvey, D. D., Washington, D. C.*

This Great Natural Remedy is for Sale by Druggists in all Parts of the World.

TRY IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

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TREES and VINES. Plants and Bulbs. BEST IN THE MARKET, CHEAP. Mailing a specialty. Stock carefully guaranteed. Catalogue free to all this year. Illustrated, colored. STRAWBERRY PLANTS. POT GROWN. BEST IN THE WORLD. Catalogue with colored plates, free. STORRS, HARRISON & CO., Painesville, O.

GENTS TO JAN. 1. The Chicago Weekly News will be sent, postpaid, from date to Jan. 1, 1881, for 25 cents. Its [illegible] will be [illegible] equalled with the charming stories [illegible] 16 pp. 64 col. A large [illegible] Address, Publisher Weekly News, Chicago, Ill.

FLAIN WATCHES. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE FAMOUS WOMEN. [illegible]

PHYSICAL LIFE BOTH SEXES. [illegible] Address, [illegible] Cincinnati, O.

Standard's

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father, James Boxler. His owner's name was Daniel Boxler. I left him when an infant and was brought to this country by Parker Brooks. Mother and uncle were brought out with me. Mother, Eliza Brooks, belonged to Parker Brooks. I was born in Chatham Co., N. C. Address me at Locksburg, Ark. PETER BOXLER

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my three brothers, three sisters and mother. Brothers' names were Sam, Jack and Billy; sisters' were Chany Ann, Minerva and Harriet Melvina; mother's was Rebecca. Sam Callis was near Springfield Mo., the last I heard of him. The last I heard of Jack he was in Mississippi. He was taken from Tennessee to Mississippi by a trader. Billy was sold at the same time and to the same person. Mother, Chany Ann and Minerva were in Wilson Co., Tenn., the last I heard of them. And Harriett Melvina was in White Co., Ark., near Searcy. Address me at Clarendon, Ark.

MATILDA DAVIS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my relatives. I was born in Fredericksburg, Va., and was owned by George Ellis. Mother's name was Winney Jones. My step-father was Ben Jones. I had two brothers and one sister. I am the oldest of all mother's children. My name was Celia Gatewood when I was with my folks. I was sold to a negro trader who brought me to Georgia. My oldest brother's name was John Devine, and the youngest Benjamin Jones. Sister's name was Nancy Grimes Jones. Mother died years ago. Please address me at Ofahoma, Leake Co., Miss.

CELIA GREENWOOD.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people. My owner and people moved to Mississippi from Chatham Co., N. C. My owner was Jack Reaves, and his wife was Nancy Reaves. His oldest son was named Thomas and others named Brooks and Sam; his daughters were Patchly and Polly Reaves. Uncle Sippa Reaves, his wife and myself belonged to the Reaves family. Uncle had sons named Branton and Robert Reaves. He had a daughter named Anaca, Hannah, Jane. Mother's name was Minnie Ann Molbear. She was taken away from me and carried to Marengo Co., Ala. I had two sisters, Minerva and Priar. My step-father was George Underwood. The last time I saw him he was in Hardemon Co., Tenn., and his mother was on her way to Alabama. I was born in Chatham Co., N. C. Parker Brooks brought me from that State. Address me at Locksburg, Ark.

ELISHA BROOKS.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for kin folks. I have five sisters and four brothers. I left them all in S—— Co., Miss., in 1855. My oldest sister, Rachel, was carried to Jackson parish, La., by William Smith. My sister Siney belonged to Avery Chambers. Hetty belonged to Lnet Sigers. The last I heard of Viney she was still with our old owner, Judge Kayhe, and Daniel was with John Kayhe. My younger brothers, Wesley and Aaron, belonged to Dr. Kelly, and the last I heard of them they were still living with Dr. Kelly. I went by the name of James Kayhe when we all belonged to Judge Kayhe, but since freedom I have gone by the name of James Richards. My brother Isaac and sister Esther are living at Columbus with me. Please address me at Columbus, Sabine parish, La.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple pure effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—*Exchange.* See another column.

The boy stood in the melon patch
When all but him had fled,
And visions of a royal feast
Went dancing through his head;
But the farmer and the bull-dog came,
And the boy, oh! where is he?
Go ask the doctor man who patched
His sore an-at-o-me!

HUNDREDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN RESCUED from beds of pain, sickness and almost death and made strong and hearty by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth. You can find these in every community. *Pub.* See advertisement.

There are three feet in a yard. This does not apply to a school-house yard at recess.

$1000, REWARD

For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner, Quicker, with Less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, Pat'd Oct. 3, '71. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.

No rubbing required. No more yellow clothes nor hard work on washing day. It will wash anything from a lace curtain to a horse blanket, and cannot get out of order.

Good Agents wanted, both Male and Female, to whom Liberal Inducements are offered. Agents can make from $10 to $100 per week.

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam wash-boilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in imperfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT? You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the wash-board. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to rub it in to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No; to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to force water through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.

Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothing.

It is harder to operate them than to use the common wash-board. They are constantly getting out of order and wear out in a short time. With all such devices, as well as the rubbing-board, there is great friction and consequent unnecessary wear and tear of clothing. With the Washer and Bleacher there is no friction or wear of the fabric whatever; and washing, baking and housework are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the housewife does her housework. As stated, water force is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth.

A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small quantity of dirt.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid downward current or water force, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a large body of water, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and not by steam. This process cannot injure fabrics. It cleanses thoroughly, rinsing the clothes being all that is required to complete the operation.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER IS THIS:

We have 5 lbs. of metal, which attains a much greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it; consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted threads of which prevent its flowing backward it becomes hotter and better, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes through which the water must pass in a rapid downward current, thereby obtaining a water force which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus, we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

THE IMPROVED WASHER has a perfect fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler as bright as new.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.

There are two sizes: No. 1, the Family size; No. 2, suitable for small Hotels, Restaurants, and Barber-shops, Boarding-houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.

The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high and 1¼ in diameter. It throws water in a solid unbroken stream, at the rate of 6 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottom boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, and wearing apparel in from 10 to 30 minutes. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water.

For LACE CURTAINS the Washer is invaluable. It cleanses them as no other process can without the slightest danger of injury.

No. 2 or small hotel size will work in a flat-bottom boiler, holding 15 to 25 gallons, and wash of average pieces from 1500 to 3000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.

For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most perfect disinfector known, leaving the fabrics pure as when new. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most efficient method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known.

THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER.

We want a local agent in every town in the United States.

We want first class men as GENERAL AGENTS—men capable of managing one or more counties.

To such we give a duly executed Certificate of Agency.

We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families; also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.

The retail price of No. 1 WASHER, in New York, is $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5.00; No 1, $24.00 per dozen; No 2, $36.00 per dozen.

WE SEND SINGLE OR SAMPLE No. 1 WASHERS, PREPAID, TO YOUR NEAREST RAILWAY EXPRESS OFFICE, in any part of the United States east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, also in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, for $5.0.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As to the reliability of this Company, we refer you to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of this city, or to any Express Company in New York. Also to the Publishers of the following named well known leading journals, viz: NEW YORK—American Agriculturist, Weekly Sun, Weekly Times, Weekly Tribune, Weekly Witness, Weekly World, Christian Advocate, Christian at Work; BOSTON—Youths' Companion, American Cultivator, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Cincinnati Gazette, Andrew's Bazar, Springfield Farm & Fireside, St. Louis Journal of Agriculture, Detroit Free Press, New Orleans Southwestern Christian Advocate, all of whom have frequently editorially endorsed us as well as our washer.

From the Boston Youths' Companion: "This washer is very simple in construction, yet it is the best we have ever known. We speak from experience when we say this. It is truly the woman's friend, for with it the hard work of washing almost disappears. Every housekeeper knows that ordinary modes of washing are apt to wear the clothing. With the Robbins Washer there is absolutely no wear at all, even to the most delicate lace fabric. We have known of this washer for several years, but we had no idea that it was such a prize until we were induced to give it a trial, and now with us it has taken its place as a household necessity."

From the Rural New Yorker, May 8, 1880:—"Lately we had special occasion for thoroughly testing the character of the Robbins Washer and Bleacher. The test has been fully made for upwards of a month in the family at the Rural Farm, and has demonstrated the great merits of this machine. As in the case of hundreds of others, the first impression of the mistress of the house was that the old-time use of "Elbow grease" was essential to the thorough cleaning of the soiled clothing; but repeated trials of this device have convinced her that this boiler was due merely to immemorial usage, and had no real foundation in act; for on every occasion in which it was used, this washer did everything that is claimed for it in an entire satisfactory manner. We can, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend it to all our readers who may be in need of a first-rate washer and bleacher."

From the N. Y. Weekly Tribune, May 19, 1880: "Washers again! We have several inquiries concerning the Robbins WASHER AND BLEACHER. It does exactly what is claimed for it, and is cheap at ten times its cost."

From the Farm & Fireside, Springfield, O.: A SPLENDID WASHING MACHINE.—This is what they call the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER at the home of the Business manager of Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio. Heretofore it required one woman a whole day from early morn till late at night to finish the washing, and an extra girl to cook. But since we got a Robbins WASHER one girl attends to the washing, does lighter at the same time, and has all the clothing hung out to dry, and ironing and everything put away before 12 o'clock noon. We wish we could tell our subscribers how delighted they are at our house with this simple washer, and please get them to understand that we write this simply and entirely for their benefit, and not at the solicitation of the manufacturers, nor with their knowledge or consent, but we write this to let our readers know that the ROBBINS WASHER has actually proven to be an article that does all that the manufacturers claim for it, and really does away with a great part of the drudgery required in washing clothes. We would pay many times the price asked rather than do without one. We have also noticed that it requires less soap than formerly, so that the saving in the soap will in a short time pay for the machine.

We advise our readers to send for a washer at once.

In ordering, write plainly your name, postoffice, county and State. Also the name of the express office to which you wish the washer forwarded.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

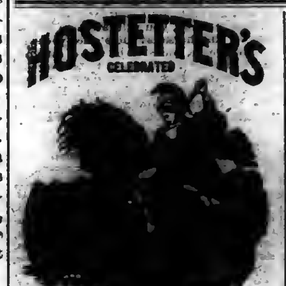
Remit by Post office Order or Registered Letter. We insure the safe delivery of all washers ordered as above. Money may be sent by draft on New York.

Send for sample and secure A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL.

When you order or write, mention this paper. Address

Bissell Manufacturing Co., 30 Barclay St., New York. U. S. A.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PRIZE OF £660 Gold Medal

QUINA LAROCHE WITH IRON

Recommended for Chlorosis, Anæmia scrofulous Affections, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT. New York: E. Fougera & Co.

Our Catalogue of Band Instruments, 140 Engravings of Fifes, Drums, Fifes, Piccolos, Drum-Major's Canes, Hats, Sword-knots, Lamps, Stands, Outfits, Hints on Organizing and Conducting Bands, 48 pages of Valuable Information for Musicians. Mailed free.

McCall's Guide for a Amateur Bands, and Peterson's Drum Majors' Tactics, a book of 50 pages, mailed for 10 cents. LYON & HEALY, State cor. Monroe St., Chicago.

MAKE HENS LAY. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint feed. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for sixty cents. [illegible]

SIX-SHOOT "BULL DOGGER" ONLY $6.0. New and improved in every [illegible] Address, [illegible]

Rigollot's THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST. None genuine without the signature of Rigollot. MUSTARD PAPER.

NOT ONLY ANTÆUS BUT ALL KNOWN REMEDIES FOR LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS, HERCULES AFTER TAKING SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. THROWS INTO OBSCURITY

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

THE SOURCE OF STRENGTH.

Physical force is one of the greatest of human possessions, but unfortunately it lasts only a short time. Accident, disease or old age come along, and the forces which were once so powerful quickly pass away. Anything that can restore these powers or preserve them is therefore more valuable than the powers themselves, and more to be admired. This is exactly what Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure does. It takes the body when it is broken and bowed by sickness and restores it to all the powers it once possessed. It cests diseases and all other opposing evils over the precipice into oblivion. It has no friends but are enemies of health and no enemies that are the friends of health. The vast importance of the lower portion of the body in producing good health is becoming better known every day. Both men and women of all classes realize this. For women peculiar to child-birth, for all the diseases peculiar to their sex, for debilitated men and puny children there is nothing which so safely and surely sustains and restores as this Great Natural Remedy. The kidneys and urinary organs, when deranged, undermine the life much quicker than consumption, and they *must* be attended to promptly or fatal consequences are sure to follow. The testimonials which are printed herewith clearly show that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will not only check those diseases, but entirely cure them even after they have become seated. It is the only known remedy which will safely and certainly do this, and there is not an instance on record where it has failed. It is for sale by druggists in all parts of the world, and is manufactured by H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Sold wholesale in New Orleans by [illegible]

STRONG WORDS FROM STRONG SOURCES.

The following statements are the voluntary expressions of a few among thousands who have been saved by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The testimonials are not personally known to the proprietors, but they have sent these letters as the expression of their gratitude. Their sincerity, therefore, cannot be questioned.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have for a long time been afflicted with a terrible kidney complaint, which it seemed at times nothing could control. I tried doctors and medicine extensively but found no relief. Finally I was advised by a friend to try your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and now, after suffering nearly four years the most acute pain, I feel myself entirely well and able to attend to business every day. Respectfully, JOHN G. L. CRAWFORD.

Jersey City, June, 1880.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: [illegible] to express to you my [illegible] your remedy. [illegible] was called in [illegible] time been a great sufferer. After making a thorough examination of the case I found that his kidneys and liver were [illegible]. Not without hesitation I prescribed your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The result, after taking two bottles, has been satisfactory in the extreme. Without hesitation, I would prescribe the same remedy to all similarly affected. Yours truly, R. CAVINESS, M. D.

Rochester, N. Y.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have been afflicted with a disease of the kidneys for the past two years and have tried several remedies [illegible] partial and temporal relief. [illegible] Kidney and Liver Cure was recommended to me, and after using it for the space of [illegible] months, I am, to day, feeling [illegible] I am perfectly satisfied that [illegible] Remedies are the best [illegible] and can cheerfully commend them to [illegible]

Albia, Iowa, June, 1880.

$55 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$777 [illegible] P. O. [illegible]

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 15—NO. 42. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 428.

THE SOUTHWESTERN, [illegible] BOOK CONCERN, [illegible] New Orleans, Louisiana. [illegible] & HUNT, Agents. [illegible], D.D., Editor. [illegible] in Advance. [illegible] ADVERTISING RATES. [illegible]

in the Churches. The fat and ruddy cheeks and the bright and intelligent faces of the children and youth spoke well for their keeping and treatment. I have no doubt that such asylums are needed, and that for the want of them American Methodists are losing great opportunities for good.

Another peculiar feature of the German Conference is the provision made to meet the traveling expenses of the members. As they come from such great distances, attendance would be extremely expensive, and practically impossible to many of them, unless it was borne by a common fund, to which the congregations, also, are expected to contribute.

All the collections are usually taken, and the Conference contributes a handsome surplus to the Missionary treasury over and above what it receives. A judiciously distributed increase of appropriations to our Home Missions will greatly increase the net income of our Missionary Society for foreign work. It is a ruinous economy to cut off appropriations to our home work, provided only that the expenditures are judiciously and systematically made. They are so made in the German work.

We think, however, that we detect a little too much inclination among our German brethren to be satisfied with present attainments. There is scarcely enough new missionary work to keep up the character of former days. Are there not yet new fields to be occupied? Are there not more young men called of God to the ministry? And are they not willing, like their fathers, to [illegible] into the regions beyond?

There is always an heroic age in every new development of Christian [illegible]—the age when enthusiasm is strong, and the hope of immediate [illegible] lead to large results. Then [illegible] an age of new difficulties and [illegible] patient toil. American Methodism has reached this second stage. The German Conferences [illegible] were lately into it. Now is the time for "the second [illegible]" of the struggle. Now is the time when hardihood and perseverance will be put to the test. [illegible] we are confident our German [illegible] will not fail.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The Beloved Superannuate.

BY [illegible] C. MCCABE, D. D.

[illegible] was presiding. The [illegible] was being [illegible] Johnson! Any-[illegible] Samuel Johnson? [illegible] All eyes were [illegible] corner. There, [illegible] bent forward upon [illegible] him, sat a tremb-[illegible] He was 84 years old [illegible] harvest." Last year [illegible] superannuated without his [illegible] He was nearly blind. [illegible] much sorrow had [illegible] upon hand and [illegible] One ambition re-[illegible] that was to die [illegible] battle; to go to [illegible] ranks of effective [illegible] read in the [illegible]

[illegible] charge lay down, [illegible] work and live."

[illegible] beard from the [illegible] knew who [illegible]

more than forty souls converted in dat meetin'. But dey say I's superannuated; I 'spose I is."

Everybody was weeping. Somehow the glorious resistance of the old man's spirit to the ravages of time and sorrow, seemed sublime. If another vote could have been taken just then, the work of the previous session might have been undone; but Brother Johnson did not seem to expect it. The Bishop's face was buried in his handkerchief and he was weeping no unmanly tears. Suddenly the "power" seemed to come on Father Johnson as in the days of other years. He jumped full two feet high. He clapped his hands for joy. He shouted with all his might, and then said: "Brudder Bishop, I comes up heah to dis conference, and I feels just like some old war hoss what's been turned out to die—but when he sees de banners and hear de drum, and listen to de bugle blow—he feels he kin run in de charge; but he finds he's loss his wind."

The old man's gloom was gone. Clear through the cloud he had prayed, and sung and shouted, and now, with an air of triumph, and with perfect acquiescence in the judgment of his brethren, he waved his long arm like a banner of victory in front of the little band of Methodist preachers, and shouted as he sank into his seat, "Dey say I's superannuated, and I 'spose I is."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A School Meeting.

MOSS POINT, Miss., Sept. 27, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—On the evening of Sept. 25, about 9 p. m., a meeting was called by patrons and friends of education. It was called to order and opened by singing a hymn, prayer and reading from the scriptures. Seven experienced brethren were appointed as a committee on business. The chairman instructed the committee that the object of the meeting was an arrangement by which some means shall be provided that our children may be educated. The committee retired and returned in five minutes with a report, as follows:

We agree to assist in creating a fund for the benefit of education; and that a school shall commence on the first Monday in October; said school to be located at Moss Point, at the most convenient place for a school; and that a suitable person, who has a teacher's qualifications, shall be employed, and shall receive a salary of $25 for the present or first month.

The report was received and adopted. Three trustees were then appointed—Robert Howard, John Lancastel and Henry Andrews. They were instructed as to their duty.

The patrons and friends were then at liberty to choose a teacher. Sister Howard thought they should employ a male teacher, and nominated Chas. S. Collard for the work. He was voted for and elected. Mr. Collard is a native of Jamaca, has been in our midst for the last seven years and has for six years taught both private and public schools. He delivered a short address on the principles of education. The meeting adjourned to meet at 8 p. m., October 8, 1880.

Brethren, pray for us that we may succeed in this good work.

J. C. WALKER, Chairman.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Who Will Come to the Rescue?

Something can be done for the elevation of our race in the South, and this grand work of reforming our people and making them true and law abiding rests on the preachers of the M. E. Church. If they will [illegible] Moses, the great leader of [illegible], they will put their trust in [illegible] our great helper, who said: "Lo! I am with you always, till the [illegible] shall end," and go forward, [illegible] will be done. In the [illegible] place, the preachers ought to [illegible] the law to the letter and [illegible] to the class leader, "If you in-[illegible] in wines and whisky, beer, [illegible] anything of that kind, you [illegible] part with us." I do heart-[illegible] with my beloved brother [illegible] war against intem-[illegible] Oh, what a curse is whis-[illegible] State! When I look in [illegible] men and see their [illegible] whisky, it fills [illegible] and our young [illegible] the same road to [illegible] what whisky is [illegible] to. For one drink of [illegible] men will sell [illegible] their birth-[illegible] birthright [illegible]

[illegible]TON.

Grant and Hancock.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The *Times* publishes the following from Cincinnati:

The *Gazette* will print to-morrow a report of an interview between Rev. C. H. Fowler, D.D., and Gen. Grant, which gives some startling points in connection with the inside history of Hancock's order No. 30. Grant talked freely to Fowler, and after the interview gave a written consent to its publication, under certain restrictions as to time. The conversation took place in Grant's library at Galena on the second of September. Speaking of Hancock, the ex-President said:

"Down to 1864 he seemed like a man ambitious to do his duty as an officer, but in 1864, when McClellan was nominated, Hancock received one vote, and that greatly excited and changed him. He was so delighted that he smiled all over. It crazed him. Before that we got on well. After that he would hardly speak to me. I was working to enforce the laws of Congress, and he was working for the Presidency. Perhaps he thought I did not praise him enough, but anyway he hardly spoke to me. It was on my nomination that he was made brigadier general in the regular army. When I was made general, Stanton told me that it was a compliment to me, and that I could name the men to fill vacancies in the lieutenant generalship and in the major generalship caused by my promotion. I nominated him for the vacant major generalship in the regular army. He acknowledged it manfully. He was a very fair corps commander, but was never thought of for any great place. When the army of the Potomac was hunting for a commander it took almost everybody—even come over into the West for officers—but nobody ever even suggested Hancock for the place. After he received that vote in 1864 he had a bee in his bonnet, and shaped everything to gain Democratic and Southern favor. He has watched and planned and waited, till at last he has received the Democratic nomination."

"Do you think, general, that his celebrated order No. 40 represents the direction of his sympathies?"

"Well, I will give you a true inner history of order No. 40. Congress was striving to prevent Andrew Johnson from undoing the reconstruction laws. Whenever Congress passed a law Johnson bent his energies to defeat its enforcement, and would find a pretext to dodge around it. Then Congress would pass another law to hedge him up there. So it went on till Congress had taken from him all control of the generals commanding the seven districts of the South, except power to remove them and appoint others in their places. These commanders could remove any civil officer of any grade—judge or governor.

"When I was made general and they were determining my powers and duties, they gave the general, by accident, I think, or without seeing all it involved, co-ordinate power with these district commanders, and as I was senior it gave me authority. Gen. Sheridan was sent to the department of Louisiana, covering Louisiana and Texas. He was very shrewd and very able. He kept his eyes open, learning men rapidly, who were not worthy to occupy their places, and discovering competent and worthy men to put in their places. The Legislature of Louisiana passed a law authorizing the issue of $7,000,000 of levee bonds, ostensibly for the levee; they conditioned their sale on their bringing to the State not less than 80 per cent. of their face. The governor and three commissioners were to place the bonds on the market, but they soon found out that the bonds would not bring more than 40 per cent. To avoid the law they invented a plan of borrowing money and using the bonds as collateral. They could borrow about 34 or 35 per cent. of the face of the bonds. Just at this juncture, to prevent these men from defrauding the State, Gen. Sheridan took off the heads of the governor and commissioners so quick that they did not know what ailed them, and appointed good men in their places. For some reason the removed men were very anxious to be re-appointed; they employed Reverdy Johnson and another lawyer to work for them, agreeing to pay them $250,000 if they were reinstated. This is a great deal of money for four men to pay for positions, unless [illegible] is some special gain in the [illegible] Reverdy Johnson came to [illegible] so much and stubborn that I could not be induced to reappoint them. He went to Andrew Johnson and made his case. Andrew Johnson sent for me and asked me to reinstate those men. I refused to do so. He said: reinstate them, even if it is only for one day. I will promise that they will resign.

"I thought Johnson might not know of the motive why they were so anxious to be reinstated, and thinking I would do him a great service in keeping him from a great blunder, I told him that one hour would serve those men as well as one day and I unfolded their intentions; but Johnson insisted on their being reinstated. I refused and excused myself. Johnson then removed Sheridan and appointed Hancock. He called Hancock to Washington to instruct him in defeating the laws of Congress concerning reconstruction.

"As soon as I learned that Hancock was in town I called at his hotel, instead of sending for him. I wanted to see him privately in his own room. I found him in his room, perhaps before he had his breakfast. I said: 'General, you and I are soldiers—army officers. We have life positions. We serve under successive administrations without regard to party. It is our duty to enforce the laws of Congress. We are not responsible for the wisdom of the laws. Congress bears that responsibility; we simply enforce them.' He said: 'Well, I am opposed to nigger domination.'

"I said: 'General, it is not a question of nigger domination. Four millions of ex-slaves, without education, seven millions of whites, with all the education and property—it is a question of doing our sworn duty.'

"He said: 'Well, I am opposed to nigger domination.'

"I saw that my only chance to influence him was by the remnant of authority left in my hands. He was determined to please the Democratic party and the South. He went South and removed the governor and commissioners that Gen. Sheridan had appointed. I instantly telegraphed him not to appoint to office any men who had been removed and to give me his reasons, by mail, for removing the men. He telegraphed, in a long reply, costing the government $250, his reasons. I telegraphed him that the reasons were not sufficient; to send by mail the other reasons. He again telegraphed about the same points, only not quite so long, costing only $150. He telegraphed that if he could not have freedom to act his usefulness would be destroyed, and that he would have to ask to be relieved. I telegraphed him to revoke his order. He asked Johnson to relieve him, as no one else could.

"That is the inner history and spirit of his celebrated order No. 40. This order resulted in the loss of many lives. I know of cases and can give them. His statement that the civil authorities are supreme, is a truth admitted by all in the time of established peace, but I can demonstrate that he did not subject the military power to the civil, but that he used his military power to overthrow the civil.

"In speaking of three reasons why I would have accepted the nomination: First—On account of the character of the men who urged it. I esteem their respect and confidence more than the nomination. Second—I believe I could have broken up the solid South. Many life-long Democrats in the South had given the strongest assurances of their cordial support, believing that I could deliver them from the evils of the solid South. Third—There is another partial reason. I believe that I could have induced, from my knowledge of our consulars, the enactment of certain laws touching our commerce that would have given us control of much desirable commerce. For instance, in Mexico, instead of dealing with the people who use only slave labor and receive little or nothing but sterling in exchange."

Dr. Fowler, who held the above conversation with the ex-President, was, until recently, editor of the *Advocate*, a leading Methodist paper published in New York. He is now missionary secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Moral principles do not admit of compromise, having their foundation in the immutability of the Divine nature. He therefore who affects to compromise them, affects to change the unchangeable God. Thus do men exhibit the greatness of their folly, and the extreme of wickedness.

The True Religion.

We want a religion that softens the steps, and tunes the voice to melody and fills the eye with sunshine, and checks impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke; a religion that is polite to superiors, courteous to inferiors, and considerate to friends; a religion that goes into a family, and keeps the husband from being cross when dinner is late and keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly-washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and amuses the children as well as instructs them; cares for the servants besides paying them promptly; projects the honey-moon into the harvest-moon, and makes the happy home like the eastern fig-tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that shall interpose between the ruts and the gullies and rocks of the highway of life and the sensitive souls that are traveling over them.

Paper Imitation of Stained Glass.

Nothing contributes more to the beauty of a church than neat stained-glass windows; but their expensiveness and the difficulty in some places of obtaining them, and of replacing the broken pains, puts them practically beyond the reach of our plainer and cheaper churches throughout the country. Quite a variety of devices have been resorted to, to secure the general effect with less trouble and expense. The application of paint to common glass has proved unsatisfactory, especially where the windows are exposed to the rays of the sun. The best substitute that has yet been found is a light, fine paper prepared by lithographic process and properly applied.

Some twenty years ago a patent for this device was taken out in England, and has been quite extensively used. Within a few years it has been introduced in this country. Those who have visited Ocean Grove will have noticed the windows of the "Janes' Memorial Tabernacle," and of the "Young People's Temple," which are ornamented in this way. The parties furnishing the paper claimed a patent, and as a consequence the expense was nearly half that of real stained or enammelled glass. Investigation in the Patent Office shows that the patent covers only the opaque lines in imitation of lead sash; the application of colored paper without the opaque lines, is free to use.

During the past year Mr. Benjamin D. Price, who has prepared the plans furnished by the Board of Church Extension, has been experimenting in the preparation of paper and different methods of applying it, and has succeeded admirably, and the effect produced is almost equal to that of genuine stained or enamelled glass. Quite a number of churches have tried it and are well satisfied with the result. As Mr. Price makes no claim to a patent, our churches can supply themselves with this article at a moderate cost. It can be applied to windows of any size and form in old and new churches. The Board of Church Extension has no interest in the business except in behalf of churches that may be benefitted by the use of this article. For this reason we call attention to the subject through our Church papers. Definite information will be given to any interested by communicating with Benjamin D. Price, 1026 Arch street, Philadelphia, and asking samples and price list, for which they need only enclose postage covering such quantity as they may desire.

A. J. KYNETT.

Chinese Labor in Massachusetts.

Ten years ago C. T. Sampson, a shoe manufacturer of Massachusetts, brought over seventy-five Chinese. Within a year the number was increased to 125, which has been the average number employed up to two or three years ago. They were originally hired for three years, and staid after that without a definite engagement as to time. But the conditions which led to their employment were gradually removed. The power of the Crispin Lodges was broken. Improved machinery was introduced, Chinese labor was slowly displaced, and last Saturday all of the Chinamen, with one exception, started on their homeward journey to the old country. They were thrifty and worked overtime, but did not take away with them the large sums of money commonly supposed. Their food cost an average of $2 a week. One boy who was in the employ of Mr. Sampson seven years and was specially skillful, industrious, and saving, took with him on leaving $2,000; others accumulated $1,000, but the great majority laid up sums of from $100 to $300, and many spent all they earned, while some went away in debt.

A Senator Rebuked.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, for whom we have entertained a high respect and who certainly is one of the most decent members of the Democratic party, made a thoroughly *dishonest* speech last week at the Hancock-Tammany-John-Kelley jubilation in this city. We say *dishonest* because the Senator is an intelligent man, and he knows better. When he said that the "Southern claims," so called, are barred by the Fourteenth Amendment, he knew that this amendment has no relation to the class of claims in question and that their payment depends entirely on the will of Congress. These claims relate to property of rebels taken or destroyed by the armies of the United States in suppressing the Rebellion; and in respect to this subject the Fourteenth Amendment says absolutely nothing, and no man knows this better than Senator Bayard. He did not speak the truth; but meant to utter what he knows to be false. He was equally false, and he knew it, in the attempt to parade the Democratic party before the country as having favored resumption of specie payments, and the Republican party as having opposed this great measure. He knew that the party in Congress voted solidly against the Resumption Act, and that, in Congress and out of it, the party continued to denounce it until its success put the party to silence and shame. He knew that resumption was and is a Republican measure. Senator Bayard cannot be ignorant of these facts; and when he attempts to present a different picture as the true one he deliberately lies. We are sorry to use such a word in application to him; yet the word is the fitting term for the fact.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Cotton.

Cotton has a history dating back thousands of years.

Herodotus, 484 years before the birth of Christ, says that the ancient inhabitants of India wore garments made of cotton.

The muslins of India have long been celebrated for their wonderful beauty and extreme fineness of texture.

In the first voyage of the Spaniards to this country they found the Mexicans and Peruvians cultivating cotton and using it largely for the manufacture of clothing.

Cortez sent as presents to Charles V. mantles and goods of all colors made of cotton by the Mexicans.

Mark Twain's Recipe for New England Pie.

To make this excellent breakfast dish proceed as follows: Take a sufficiency of water and a sufficiency of flour, and construct a bullet-proof dough. Work this into the form of a disk, with the edges turned up some three-fourths of an inch. Toughen and kiln-dry it a couple of days in a mild but unvarying temperature. Construct a cover for this redoubt in the same way and of the same material. Fill with stewed dried apples, aggravate with cloves, lemonpeel, slabs of citron; add two portions of New Orleans sugar; then solder on the lid and set in a safe place till it petrifies. Serve cold at breakfast and invite your enemy.

Capt. McTaggart has left with us a specimen stalk of cotton, about six feet high. It was grown by Levi Baily, an exoduster, who has a very large field on the Captain's farm. It is looking very fine and promises a large yield. The colored people generally have splendid cotton prospects, and feel flattered over their prospective success.—*South Kansas Tribune.*

The fallacy that it is allowable to maintain one standard of honor for private life and another for public affairs will, if acted upon, bring any people to grief and shame.

General News Items.

The Albany law school has students from Germany, Brazil and the Choctaw Nation.

One of the favorite maxims [illegible] General Garfield is that "a pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck."

Capt. James M. Stewart, postmaster of the House of Representatives, died in Alexandria, Va., [illegible] the 7th.

The Republicans made respectable gains in the Connecticut town elections, and in the Delaware election for supervisors.

The City Council of Corsicana, Texas, resolved to issue $20,000 ten per cent bonds for the erection of public school buildings.

Syracuse (N. Y.) papers intimate that there is a probability that R[illegible] Dr. J. P. Newman will become chancellor of Syracuse university.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, was re-elected by near 50,000 [illegible]jority; the remainder of the Democratic State ticket had 70,000 [illegible]jority.

Cincinnati has seven colored schools, giving the same course [illegible] instruction as the white [illegible] Thirty teachers are employed, all [illegible] whom are colored except one.

Several newspapers tell of [illegible] of poisoning from eating [illegible] melons and pumpkins which [illegible] raised in cotton patches where P[illegible] green had been used to kill [illegible] worms.

The British Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada has united [illegible] the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, [illegible] which it separated some years [illegible] It is a small colored body, with [illegible] Bishop.

The Republican candidate [illegible] Railroad Commissioner in Missouri, Howard Barnes, is the first colored man placed on a State ticket there. He was born a slave, bought [illegible] freedom before the war, and [illegible] accumulated a property of $50,[illegible] by keeping a restaurant at Jefferson City, Mo.

James Russell Lowell, says [illegible] *London Vanity Fair*, "is a learned, kindly, strong, pleasant, honest man. He writes with great quickness and facility, and always with great correctness, that English language of which he is so [illegible] and so fond; and he is personally altogether one of the most delightful of men."

The Central Church, J. P. Newman, D. D., pastor, gave B[illegible] Chandra Bose a delightful farewell reception. The Rev. Henry Jackson, W. W. Bowdish and Drs. [illegible]tome and Terry made [illegible] speeches, and there was a [illegible] shaking that might make Mr. B[illegible] think for a little while that he [illegible] president of the United States.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

Syria's first railway has been [illegible]ished, and is a steel-tracked [illegible] way on the American plan. [illegible] cars externally are like street [illegible] with an iron staircase, and seats [illegible] the top for twelve. Within [illegible] is a compartment for men, and [illegible] other for women, in which no [illegible] is allowed, whether it is empty [illegible] not; even the conductor [illegible] his fare of the women through [illegible] hole in the door.

Texas has apportioned $[illegible] for the support of the schools [illegible]ing the current year. About [illegible] cities and towns levy special [illegible] taxes, which will increase the [illegible] about $100,000. Altogether [illegible] sums available this year for [illegible] purposes will be about $1,[illegible] enough to afford an average [illegible] term of five months. The State apportionment includes $14,000 [illegible] the Normal Schools, one of [illegible] has ninety-one students and [illegible] other forty-six. The available [illegible] for the annual support of [illegible] schools in Texas has increased [illegible] about $55,000 in ten years.

While Wade Hampton was [illegible]ing the people of Staunton, V[illegible] to consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive, [illegible] his stalwart supporters, the [illegible]ville (S. C.) *News* was wa[illegible] "bloody shirt" in this [illegible] "The historic red shirts [illegible] taken from trunks and [illegible] they have reposed [illegible] 1878, and prepared to [illegible] roads and fields with their [illegible] coloring, as in the two [illegible]paigns, in which their [illegible] to glorious victory. [illegible] like old times to [illegible]

The Divine Guidance.

There is no question but that we need it. We are encompassed with perplexities and mysteries. Our pathway is beset with many dangers, difficulties and temptations from the world, the flesh and the devil. We cannot, by our own wisdom, order our steps aright, or escape the perils that surround us. "It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." We need to be guided by "the wisdom that cometh from above and is profitable to direct."

This Divine guidance is promised to us. There are no promises in the Word of God more explicit and abundant than the promises that God will guide those that put their trust in Him. "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths." "This God is our God forever and ever. He will be our Guide even unto death." "I will guide thee with mine eye." "The weak will He guide in judgment, and the weak will He teach His way." "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord." "Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory."

But by what agencies does God guide His people? Certainly not by a visible hand stretched down from heaven to lead them. Not by an audible voice saying: "This is the way, walk ye in it." Nor yet by visions and dreams, as is claimed by some; but by the teaching of the Holy Spirit; for so the Savior promised His disciples, saying: "But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father [illegible] in my name, He shall [illegible] you all things, and bring to [illegible] remembrance whatever I have [illegible] unto you." "Howbeit, when [illegible] the Spirit of truth is come, He [illegible] you into all truth." [illegible] then it is the teaching of God's word that men may be in [illegible] intimate union with God and [illegible] conformed to His will as to be [illegible] of the impressions of His Spirit and rightly interpret those impressions. And this is not only [illegible] privilege, but has been the actual experience of Christians in the [illegible] and in our own time. [illegible] speak to the believing soul [illegible] accents, and many an [illegible] and lowly brother can say [illegible] as truly as St. Paul: "I [illegible] the Spirit that is of [illegible] I may know the things [illegible] freely given me of God."

[illegible] that men are liable to [illegible] mistake their own [illegible] for the guidance [illegible]. And so they [illegible] if we had no other guide. [illegible] by His [illegible] of thy word [illegible] the Psalmist; [illegible] to the [illegible] Thy precepts, I [illegible]; therefore I [illegible]. The word is [illegible] feet and a light [illegible]. The Bible is the [illegible] our faith and [illegible] great questions [illegible] which it professes [illegible] knowledge, [illegible] plainly and unmistakably [illegible] "the wayfaring [illegible] need not err [illegible] the guidance of the [illegible] is harmony with [illegible] the Bible. The [illegible] leads men to [illegible] contrary to [illegible] right here that [illegible] check [illegible] If [illegible] that he [illegible] he is to [illegible] truths [illegible]

have the divine guidance in all the duties, trials and perplexities of life is very precious and full of comfort. We know not what may befall us, what sorrows and conflicts we shall have to pass through. But with the ever vigilant providence of God over us, with His Word in our hands and His Spirit in our hearts, we not only need not, but positively shall not go astray. Indeed, we never can be so safe and happy as the child of God who goes through life trusting in the guiding and protecting care of his Heavenly Father, with a firm faith that He will lead him safely through this world of uncertainty and mystery and pain, to the unclouded light and joy of heaven. May God help us all so to live that we may constantly realize His ever-present and divine guidance.

The Unpopular "Heresy."

Gov. Wiltz has written two letters, with the purpose of picturing Louisiana's condition in roseate hues, for the political effect they may have upon the campaign. We hope few will be mislead by them. The popular Southern idea just now is to acquire and hold power by any means, fair or foul, and a majority of the assertions made are wholly untruthful.

We call attention to the fact that a competent official, Col. D. F. Boyd, has just been removed, and the son of Albert Sidney Johnston, an idolized Confederate general, elected to the Presidency of the Louisiana State University. Gov. Wiltz made a special trip to Baton Rouge for the purpose of giving his official aid in the matter. It is not at all surprising that a member of his administration should write the following letter, which the New York *Tribune* publishes:

OFFICE OF STATE SUP'T PUBLIC EDUCATION, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, August 21, 1880.

Messrs. Clark & Maynard.

GENTLEMEN—Please accept many thanks for the "Government Class Book" sent this office. I have examined it with much care, and while there is much to admire in its beautiful and attractive dress, and typographical neatness and accuracy, in its clear and perspicuous as well as condensed statements, yet it contains many statements which are not borne out by a strict construction of the constitution of the United States; and the heresy now so popular in some sections, that this is a Nation, is one that I, at least, am unwilling to be taught the children of Louisiana, for it is not true, if the early fathers of the constitution knew whereof they affirmed. I regret that any such sectional idea (perhaps I should say "national" idea) should pervade the book. I regret I cannot introduce it into the schools of Louisiana, for with this exception I like it.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD H. FAY, A. M.,
State Sup't of Public Education.

Contemplating the genuine Confederate ascendancy and the nature of the semi-military instruction of the State University, we can only add that the State troops are organized on the same plan. There are no colored militia in Louisiana and none desired by the ruling powers so far as heard from.

The report of the investigation of the killing of the convict Berkery, made to Gov. Wiltz, claims that prisoners are well treated by the Penitentiary lessees. The *Democrat* contends that some efforts should be made to catch a convict trying to escape before killing him, and there appears to be too rigid a military surveillance of prisoners. With all temptations to escape near the convicts engaged in plantation labor or clearing timber, it is not at all surprising they should yield to their love of liberty, and attempt to pass the guards. There is a lack of humanity in the prison system for which law makers are most responsible.

Nothwithstanding Gov. Wiltz's highly colored presentation of Louisiana affairs, in his recently published letters, intended solely for the Northern public, the facts are [illegible] was no adequate provision [illegible] for public education by the [illegible] tutional convention, schools [illegible] now closed for want of funds in [illegible] least half the parishes of the [illegible] teacher's salaries are in [illegible] and no prophet can safely [illegible] when a change will come. [illegible] system has been reduced to [illegible] and is a mockery and a [illegible] upon the taxpayers of Louis[illegible]

The Religious Telescope, organ of [illegible] United Brethren in Christ, [illegible] Ohio, on Sept. 29 began [illegible] volume, as a 16 page paper [illegible] new typographical outfit. [illegible] excellent paper is a power [illegible] in the land, and we re[illegible] its signs of well earned [illegible]

PERSONAL MENTION.

—[illegible] Bruce says he will live [illegible] Miss., plantation [illegible] term expires.

—[illegible] Dale, presiding [illegible] Orleans dis[illegible] from his late [illegible] to be in prime [illegible] official duties.

—Col. [illegible] Johnson, [illegible] of the Louisiana [illegible]

Jefferson Davis, and since became professor of literature at Washington-Lee College under Gen. Robert E. Lee.

—Rev. J. W. Otterman, of Lawrence, Texas, (formerly of the Central Illinois conference), has accepted the position of instructor of natural science in the faculty of Wiley University, at Marshall, Texas.

—It is not necessary for Gen. Garfield to write any letters promising that it the Republican party undertakes any mischief he will try to head it off. Nobody demands any pledges of good behavior from him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Louisiana State Superintendent of Public Education refuses to introduce a certain school book into the public schools of that State because it calls the United States a Nation. With this exception, he admits, he likes the book. —*N. Y. Times.*

—The Rev. F. von Schleumbach, formerly an infidel, but later a pastor of the German M. E. Church, of this city, with a heart almost as big as his soul, and as zealous as he is full of fire, visited us last week. Mr. Schleumbach is one of the *Von* families of Germany and a Methodist preacher also. He is now engaged in the interest of the young men of his country in the United States, and is working earnestly for their salvation, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. He spent several days here last week and is trying to form a German Association. He travels much, is fluent in German and has his home in Chicago.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. B. Walker, Forest: "My protracted meeting in August continued 14 days or more. We had 9 accessions and 15 converts. The work is in a prosperous condition. Pray that the work may go on."

H. Cawthorn, Enterprise: "I commenced my protracted meeting in Enterprise Sept. 30th. I received, up to Oct. 4th, 4 conversions. The revival still goes on. Pray that the good Lord may still pour out his blessing upon us."

M. Crockett, Fayette: "Our third quarterly was held Sept. 20 and 21. A collection of $5.75 was taken up. Our membership is not large, but it is increasing. In protracted meeting I received 3 converts, and 7 on probation. Bro. Israel Rucker assisted me."

N. Sidney, Yazoo City: "The M. E. Church in Yazoo City is gathering souls for Christ, and it is in a prosperous condition. On Sunday, Oct. 3, 4 joined, 1 from the Baptists. Collection $20.10. Our pastor is worthy of all praise that can be extended to him."

R. Hayes, Philadelphia: "My work is growing. In protracted meeting 16 were received in full connection and 5 on probation. Four came to us from the Baptist church. We have built two new churches this year. Elder Dunn held quarterly conference on the 28th. The amount paid to pastor was $19.60 for the quarter. The elder gave us a glorious sermon."

P. Harris, Crystal Springs: "We are trying to complete our church. We had a basket meeting on the 2d, and the pastor of Hazlehurst and several of his members responded, as did Rev. A. Davis, of Jackson. We had a nice dinner for our guests. Collections were as follows: J. Burrill $10.60, J. Drayden $11.25, A. Davis $15.20, Sunday-school $4.70, at night $8. Our church is prospering."

D. Goodwin, Vicksburg: "Our protracted meeting has been on hand a week; 12 conversions and about 20 accessions. Dr. C. K. Marshall preached the opening sermon. Elder Williams is with us. We will proceed with our new church collection after the meeting closes. Our church is out of debt and has some $250 for the new building. Pray for us. The church is alive."

C. P. Head, Edwards: "Our third quarterly conference was held Sept. 18-19. Presiding elder D. A. Williams was with us and the quarterly was very largely attended, nearly all the members were present. It was a very agreeable session. We have held a number of protracted meetings on circuit during the quarter. Conversions, 20; accessions, 23; paid to our preacher, $57; collected on Sunday 19th, $20, and we had a good spiritual time of it. The conference passed a resolution to present me with a fine suit of clothes as a token of their respect."

A. J. Allen, Enterprise: "We have met with a great misfortune. I started my protracted meeting at Mt. Jordan church on the second Sunday in September, and it went on until the third. By that time I had two converts, and many others were deeply interested. On the third Sunday I had a very large congregation, so many that all could not get into the church. We had a good time all day long, and closed up at night and went home. In two hours afterward the church was found on fire, and bell, lamps, bible and books were all destroyed. The Mt. Jordan people are out of doors; but we built a brush harbor, preached under it Monday night, and started to work on a new church. We believe the church was burned by an unknown incendiary."

LOUISIANA.

W. L. Amos, Booneville: "Rev. A Hilton held a love feast on the 2d. There were 90 communicants the Sunday following, and one accession."

Jos. Jennings, Baton Rouge: "I have a blooming Sabbath-school, with 105 in attendance. Our pastor, W. P. Forest, preached to the children this morning."

Edward Fields, Houma: "Our present condition is good. Our love feast meeting brought out a large congregation. Rev. John Lewis and many of the Baptist brethren attended. Sunday school has increased from 97 to 128, with with an average attendance of 92. On account of his illness our presiding elder was not with us this quarter. We hope to hear of his recovery soon."

T. J. Johnson, Shreveport: "Allow me to report the condition of our church, St. Paul. We are repairing the building by raising the roof three feet higher and adding on fifteen feet. We expect to have it completed in a few months, in order to hold the annual conference. It must be held at the mother church. We are working earnestly for it. Our pastor, H. Abbott, has been working earnestly, but for the past three weeks his health has been failing him. He has been confined to his bed for two weeks, and I trust in God to raise him, so we may be blessed with his presence and assistance in our midst. Our church is in a thriving condition and we will have it ready to receive the annual conference."

TENNESSEE.

B. Anderson, Brentwood: "At a protracted meeting at Mt. Pizgah church, 16 professed faith in Christ and 14 joined the church. On the second Sunday of September we had a basket meeting. Rev. Nightingale, of the Missionary Baptist church, preached the 11 o'clock sermon; 2 were received in the church. During the week 11 professed faith. Elder Pickett held our fourth quarter on the 18th and 19th. Collection $41.10. In ten days 19 professed faith in the Lord. On the circuit this year there have been 50 converts and 70 accessions. At Brooks' chapel, meeting was commenced September 25. Pray that the work may go on."

TEXAS.

John Guess, Milican: "Our church is in a flourishing condition; our protracted meeting has just closed, lasting four weeks. We have added to the church 35; 10 on probation, 6 in full membership, 4 reclaimed. On last Sunday 10 were baptized, after which a collection was taken up for the preacher in charge, amounting to $14. Our church had her wing drooping, but the good Lord has revived us again. We have torn down our old church and rebuilt it. Pray for us, that the Millican church may move on to the glory and honor of God."

ARKANSAS.

C. A. Tabor, Rob Roy: "My work is prospering. Our people are needy. We want Sunday-school matter."

J. A. Peel, Sweet Home: "We have just closed our camp meeting, resulting with 3 converts, 2 accessions and 6 on probation. I have some difficulty in carrying out the rules of Discipline."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

At Shreveport contractors have gone to work on the New Orleans Pacific Railroad.

Suit has been instituted against Sheriff Ganthreaux, and his sureties for $150,000 in the courts of New Orleans.

Prof. Benjamin Pierce, the eminent mathematician and professor at Harvard college, died on the 16th, aged 71 years.

During the first six months of the year the Paterson locomotive establishments turned out 111 engines, against 70 for the corresponding period in 1879.

Col. Alexander Smith, of Baton Rouge, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District as their candidate for Congress, vice O. B. Anderson, Esq., resigned.

England employs 424 first-class steamers in the foreign trade of the United States; we employ only about 61. Leaving out the Cuban and Mexican trade, we employ only about 15 or 16.

Jay Gould has paid the travelling expenses from the Indian Territory of sixteen young Indian girls who are to be placed in Mr. Moody's Seminary at Northfield, Mass., educated at the federal expense and returned to their homes.

The statistics of the St. Louis German conference are as follows: Probationers, 626; members 7,908; churches, 131; Sunday-schools, 148; officers and teachers 514; scholars, 8,413; missions $4,504; church extension, $3,715.

A thorough canvass of the members of the New York Stock Exchange has been made lately by some active Republicans in the board, and the result is said by a member of a well-known firm to be as follows: Democrats, 329; Republicans, 771.

The suggestion of Naval Officer Dumont in a public address delivered at the Emancipation celebration some few weeks since, relative to the necessity of our National authorities establishing a school ship, etc., at this port, has met with the hearty approval of the Chamber of Commerce of this city; and at its late regular meeting they endorsed Col. Dumont's recommendation, and are giving the necessary influence thereto. Col. Burwell, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is preparing a document to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, in which the business interests of New Orleans assert the service and potency of this much desired measure.—*N. O. Observer.*

A special dispatch to the Charleston *News and Courier*, from Fort Motte, South Carolina, says: "At a projected Radical jubilee at this place to-day, the Democrats met Mr. E. W. M. Mackey, Taft, Boliver, and the lesser lights, and demanded a division of time, which was flatly refused. They then formed in a solid body, approached their stand, and forced them to (reluctantly) divide time. Colonel John C. Haskell, Solicitor Jervey, and General Izlar made telling speeches in behalf of the Democracy, thereby casting a damper over the whole day's proceedings. Mackey, with his usual effrontery, charged the Democracy with everything wrong imaginable, and did all that he could with his serpent's tongue to inflame the passions of the negroes against their fellow whites."

Lynch Law in Rapides.

DEAR EDITOR—The people of this vicinity are undergoing a painful shock, caused by a horrible crime, committed last Sunday, the 3d inst., on Row Gully, about six miles above this place on the opposite side of the river. It seems that a little girl twelve years of age was abducted from home by some fiend, who outraged the child, then murdered her by inflicting a wound on her forehead and others on her throat with a knife of some kind, supposed to have been a dirk; and to conceal the body threw it in a lake or pond in some unfrequented place in the woods, where it was found late Tuesday the 5th inst.

A young man living on the same place, and said to be half brother to the child, was suspicioned, arrested and brought to Pineville yesterday, and lynched last night on the Pineville side of the river on a tree facing the two towns, Alexandria and Pineville. The young man was colored, the girl white, and said to be brother and sister by father.

The writer saw the accused in the hands of a crowd and asked him if he was guilty of the charge to which he answered, "*I am not guilty.*"

Seeing that they were resolved on taking his life I asked them if they would not let him have a trial—meaning a legal trial before a court of justice—several replied to this, saying, "yes, we'll give him a trial." On this, one spoke up and asked that a jury of twelve men be appointed to hear the pros and cons in the case, which was done. A court was held and testimony taken, but all the evidence was circumstantial, nothing direct or positive, though said to be very strong and conclusive against the accused. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty and the unfortunate young man met his sad fate early last night. There is an opinion prevalent to-day that the wrong man was hung, and quite a number of citizens condemn the hasty steps of those who did the hanging. M.

Alexandria, La., Oct. 7, 1880.

Letter from a Local Preacher.

DEAR EDITOR—I am a constant reader of the ADVOCATE, and as I read from time to time letters from the preachers of the traveling connection I often wonder why some of the brethren of the local ministry do not give your readers some of their experience in their peculiar fields of labor. I am now in my third year in the local ministry, but it is with much fear and trembling that I undertake to send you a few words in reference to the work of this very important part of the ministry of the M. E. Church. It seems to me that local preachers, as a class, are not as earnest in their work as they should be and do not supplement the work of the traveling ministry as is intended in the Discipline. As I watch the self-sacrificing labor of our conference preachers I have though if the local preachers would come to their aid and work for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's kingdom as they do we should succeed in gathering into the fold of Christ those who are perishing much faster than we now do. Our last district conference left the appointment of the local preachers in the hands of the preachers in charge. We have five local preachers on this work. Our pastor, Bro. L. M. Layton, who has charge of Lonoke circuit keeps us employed. I have one appointment at Richwoods on the fourth Sabbath in each month, at Lonoke on the second Sabbath, and am present on the first and third Sabbath at pastor's appointments, and take such part in the services as he arranges. So you see my time is pretty well employed. We are having a glorious time on this work this year. There is not a single appointment where we have not had conversions and accessions. We are finishing our church in Lonoke, which has been standing unfinished for four or five years. Bro. Layton is a white man and it seems strange to me, as I look at the success he meets with in preaching the Gospel among our people, that our Bishops do not send more educated white pastors to the colored people than they do. It seems to me wherever we have only colored pastors at work in our Church it looks as though we were a race Church, as I am sorry to say some other Churches are. If I understand the M. E. Church it welcomes all races alike into its fellowship, and its ministry, both local and traveling, is to preach the Gospel to every creature; and if that is the case I do not see why a white pastor can not have charge of a Methodist society even though it is composed of people more or less colored. I pray God to bless Dr. Hartzell and the SOUTHWESTERN.

BERRY MCCAIN.

Lonoke, Ark., Sept. 30, 1880.

The Colored Work in Kansas.

To the M. E. Church in the United States:

BRETHREN: Owing to the exodus of the colored people from the South, and their settlement in great numbers in this State, in great need of moral as well as intellectual instruction, necessitated immediate efforts to meet their spiritual wants. To this end, on June 15, 1879, Bishop Edward G. Andrews effected the transfer of Rev. W. O. Lynch from the Central Alabama Conference to the Kansas Conference, and appointed him Presiding Elder on the Kansas District to look after the religious and moral interests of the colored people in and coming into this State from the South. Under the arduous, but efficient labors of Bro. Lynch, the work, when considering the obstacles encountered, has progressed very satisfactorily. At first there were a small membership, which met in an old blacksmith shop in this city. At present there are twelve circuits, with from two to eight appointments in each. There are thirteen ministers employed on the work, and have many calls from different portions of the State for more men, but these cannot be supplied for lack of means to support them and their families. The Missionary Board of New York has done all that could reasonably be expected. It has appropriated to the colored work in Kansas $2,000, which, Bishop Foster says, is the best the Board could possibly do, under the circumstances. But when it is observed that the colored people having recently come from the South are not able to do much, if anything, toward the support of the ministry, and but two thousand dollars to support thirteen ministers and their families for twelve months, including traveling expenses, some idea may be known of the sacrifices and hardships these noble Christian men have and are enduring for the cause of Christ. It should be remembered that this district covers the entire State of Kansas; thousands of colored people are entering the State from the South, and if money is only furnished by our friends in response to this call, a very large portion of this population may be gathered into the M. E. Church. We must send out missionaries, erect houses of worship, and establish Sunday-schools, and support these until the people are prepared to support themselves. To assist in this work the undersigned have associated themselves by the name of "The Colored Preachers' Aid Society of Kansas," so that all contributions shall be faithfully and honestly disbursed. We need money to support the ministers and build churches. All contributions may be paid to Rev. William O. Lynch, of Kansas Conference, Postoffice Topeka, Kansas, who will remit all funds to the Secretary of the Society. Acknowledgments will [illegible] through the Church pa[illegible] all moneys given.

HON. A. B. JETMORE, [illegible]
REV. JNO. D. KNOX, [illegible]
DR. J. B. HIBBEN, Sec'y.

HON. A. B. JETMORE,
REV. J. J. THOMPSON,
COL. JOHN M. BROWN,
Executive Committee.

Topeka, Shawnee County.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Oct. 17, 1880.—JACOB AT BETHEL.
SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 28: 10-22.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest."—5.
TOPIC.—God Blessing with Promises.
(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Immediately Jacob began to experience the evil results of the deception he had practiced upon Isaac to wrest the paternal blessing from Esau. He secured the hatred of his brother. Esau told others of his contemplated revenge, and by this means it came to the knowledge of Rebekah. She, in turn, communicated the fact to Jacob, and urged his flight. She does not frankly tell Isaac that she desires to send Jacob to Laban because of the danger in which he stands from Esau, but suggests to him that it would be a terrible thing if Jacob should take to wife one of the daughters of Heth. Isaac who was as sensitive about that as she pretended to be, called Jacob before him, and sent him to Padan-Aram that he might get for himself a wife among his own kindred. Esau, when he heard of his having gone away, and of the ostensible reason for his going, in order that by that he might not gain upon himself in his father's estimation, and somewhat to atone for having married two Canaanitish women, took to himself another wife, who had the recommendation of being a granddaughter of Abraham, and who, therefore, might be supposed to be a little better than a daughter of Laban.

Our lesson tells of an incident which happened to Jacob upon his journey. It was an event which had much to do with his after life, and is the key to the vexing query why it was that God could choose one so despicably deceitful as Jacob for the covenant blessing. The vision at Bethel may be said to have been the turning-point in the life of Jacob. It was the spot upon which, or near which, Abraham had built an altar. Night there overtook him, and the place being in accordance with his mood, rather than go farther he lay down there to sleep. The stones that he had for pillows were not harder than his memories of the past and his fears for the future. God comes to the despondent. He did not take this opportunity to reprove Jacob for his sin, but, instead, won his heart by his promises concerning the future, and so led him to better things. It is not necessary to suppose that Jacob was aware of the typical meaning of the stairway which he saw. From this allusion of Christ to the vision it is [illegible] that what he saw was mean[illegible] others as much as for [illegible] God speaks to Jacob as "[illegible] God of Abraham thy fa[illegible] the God of Isaac." The [illegible] that follow needed that [illegible] tion in order that Jacob [illegible] place full faith in them. "T[illegible] whereon thou liest, to thee [illegible] give it, and to thy seed." He was lying there, too, entirely possessionless. He gave to the sleeper a hint of the numberless multitude of his spiritual posterity when he said, "And thou shalt spread abroad to the west, and to the east, and to the north, and to the south." Neither sin nor change of place had separated him from God nor from the love of God. He did not have to fight his battle single-handed and alone, and neither does any other repentant sinner. He experienced the same surprise that every sinner feels when he finds that heaven, instead of being shut as he supposed, really is open to him. Jacob really consecrated three things: 1. The stone memorial; 2. The place; 3. Himself. He made a monument of the stones which had answered him for a pillow. That served to mark the place where the vision had occurred, and also to act as a dumb witness of his vow. The anointing only was a sign of the sacredness in which he held the spot. "He called the name of the place Bethel." In making his vow, Jacob seems to have gone a step beyond his predecessors. Jacob simply accepted God's promises, and, in [illegible] turn, made pledges of his own. The first one was the greatest pledge that Jacob could make. In that he gave himself to God. "This stone—shall be God's house. I will surely give the tenth unto thee." When a man is willing to pledge a tenth of all his income to the Lord, there is no need to look into his "evidences" any farther [illegible] he conscientiously carries that [illegible] And now we see why Jacob [illegible] the elect one of God in [illegible] He was chosen, as every [illegible] chosen, not for what he [illegible]

[illegible] was to be. He had possibilities in him [illegible] lay in Essa. He had [illegible] beautiful and design- [illegible] he was, a deep spiritual na- [illegible] that needed only to be awak- [illegible]. He had been going down- [illegible], but he took his first steps [illegible] on the stairway, that he [illegible] Bethel. Bethel had in it [illegible] of Peniel. From that [illegible] he went on climbing [illegible] and the one who stood [illegible] top of the ladder in his vis- [illegible]

Habitual Costiveness

[illegible] bane of nearly every Ameri- [illegible]. From it usually arises [illegible] disorders that so surely [illegible] their health and [illegible]. Every woman owes it [illegible] and to her family to use [illegible] medicine, Kidney- [illegible]. It is the sure remedy for [illegible], and for all disorders [illegible] and liver. Try it in [illegible] dry form. Equally effi- [illegible] liquid form.—*Boston Sun-* [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At [illegible] church, Oct. 7th, [illegible] Thompson and Miss [illegible] joined together [illegible]. Many of their [illegible] present to witness the [illegible]. May they live long and [illegible], and when life's [illegible] as the foot of the hill [illegible].

S. A. O.

[illegible], Oct. 3, 1880.

[illegible] years [illegible] Gravel, [illegible]; I was [illegible] hardly [illegible] worn out [illegible] to [illegible] all right, [illegible] as a man of 30, [illegible] I have no [illegible] of years.

[illegible] years [illegible] Gravel, [illegible]; I was [illegible] hardly [illegible] worn out [illegible] to [illegible] all right, [illegible] as a man of 30, [illegible] I have no [illegible] of years.

[illegible] October 2d [illegible] Ireland, and A [illegible] Content- [illegible] Fortnight- [illegible] a Hundred [illegible] Magazine; [illegible] Anderson, [illegible] in the [illegible] Beggars, [illegible] the [illegible] See, [illegible] in a [illegible] York.

New Books.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of such one will be given, after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE TRUE FAITH OF OUR FOREFATHERS. By a Professor of Theology. New York: The American News Company. New Orleans: Geo. Ellis & Bro., 82 Camp Street. Price, paper, 75 cts.; cloth, $1.25.

LEO BERTRAM. By H. T. Disosway. Price, 80 cts. New York: American Tract Society.

A YOUNG MAN'S SAFEGUARD IN THE PERILS OF THE AGE. By William Guest. New York: American Tract Society. Price 75 cts.

BOOK NOTICES.

No. 41.—PULPIT TABLE-TALK. By Edward B. Ramsay, LL. D. (First American Reprint.) Price, 10 cts.

No. 42.—THE BIBLE AND THE NEWSPAPER. By Charles H. Spurgeon. A new book. (First American Reprint.) Price, 15 cts.

No. 43.—LACON. By C. C. Carlton. Price, 20 cts. New York: I. K. Funk & Co. New Orleans: Geo. Ellis & Bro., 82 Camp St.

These books of the Standard Series are on our table. This series is calculated to place the higher works of literature on the same basis as to cost, with the pernicious trash which floods the country. The scheme should be encouraged by generous patronage. Bad books are working more harm than intemperance, truly says Anthony Comstock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *American Journal of Microscopy* (New York—$1 per year) is an interesting monthly for microscopic investigators.

—The *Southern Musical Herald*, published byLudden & Bates, Savannah, Ga., at $1.25 per year, offers premiums of sheet music to new subscribers.

—The *Fortnightly Review* for September has The Ways of Orthodox Critics, the Administration of Justice in Madras, Mental Imagery, California, A Visible Church, Narrative of the Fall of the Bastile, and Some Reflections on the Afghan Imbroglio. New York: Geo. Munro & Co. Price 30c.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for September (New York, George Munro) has Ireland, A Real Savior of Society, National Insurance, Fiction, the Thoroughbred Horse, the Egyptian Liquidation, etc. In this number Froude, Ruskin, Cannon, [illegible] and other writers are contributors.

—The *Louisiana Journal of Education* contains interesting comments of the press on the State school system, a card from Hon. R. M. Lusher declaring his inability to [illegible] aid from the Peabody fund, [illegible] and valuable notes. Single copies 15 cents; subscription [illegible] year. Address, P. O. Box [illegible], New Orleans.

—All having farms or even gar- [illegible] find valuable aid in [illegible] *Agriculturist* for October, with its hundreds of practical [illegible] and suggestions. Among [illegible] are Work for the [illegible] Farm House, with [illegible] for Stock; Hints [illegible] Farmers; Humbugs [illegible] and Chil- [illegible], etc.—15 cents; $1.50 per annum; [illegible] Company, publishers, [illegible] way, New York.

—[illegible] Leslie's *Sunday Maga-* [illegible] October opens with "The [illegible] in Russia and Siberia," [illegible] many other highly [illegible] articles are "The Em- [illegible]" by Godfrey A. [illegible] "Marriage in China," [illegible] of Queen Esther," [illegible] Life at Chautauqua [illegible]. Delightful serial sto- [illegible] several excellent short [illegible] popular authors. The [illegible] is abundant, and em- [illegible] variety of subjects re- [illegible]. The price of a [illegible] "Sunday Maga- [illegible]. Subscrip- [illegible]; for six months, [illegible] Frank Leslie's [illegible] 53, 55 and 57 [illegible] York.

[illegible] for October 2d [illegible] Ireland, and A [illegible] Contem- [illegible] Fortnight- [illegible] a Hundred [illegible] Magazine; [illegible] Anderson, [illegible] in the [illegible] Beggars, [illegible] the [illegible] See, [illegible] in a [illegible] York.

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A. HEATH.

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In another column we publish a large organ advertisement from the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, Mayor of Washington, New Jersey, the well known manufacturer of the Beatty organ. The offer is beyond doubt the best yet made, and our readers should avail themselves of it. No more appropriate gift for a holiday present could be made than one of his 14 stop organs. Mr. Beatty extends a cordial invitation to all who desire to purchase either a piano or an organ to visit his manufactory at Washington, New Jersey. Every organ he sells he makes in his own factory. Read his advertisement and send for his holiday newspaper and catalogue which he sends out free, if you have not the time to visit him.

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Farmers who want to make money as rapidly as possible, should read the new Agricultural Book advertised in another column by J. C. McCurdy & Co. The uniform excellence of the publications of this firm is a sufficient guarantee that this will be a Standard work. Competent critics pronounce it the *best* work of its kind, and many practical farmers have given it unqualified praise.

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[illegible] of others too numerous to insert names.

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Cotton, ₩ lb.	
Low ordinary	7¼
Ordinary	8¼
Good ordinary	9¾
Low middling	10½
Middling	11¼
Good middling	11⅞
Middling fair	12¾
Sugar, ₩ lb.	
Yellow clarified	9¾
White clarified	10
Powdered	10¾
Crushed	11¼
Molasses, in bbls., ₩ gallon.	
Common	30
Fair	35
Prime	39
Choice	42
Rice, Louisian, ₩ lb.:	
Common	4½@4¾
Fair	4¾@5¼
Prime	5¼@5¾
Choice	6 @6¼

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₩ lb.:	
Western	22@23
New York	24@25
Coffee, ₩ lb.:	
Rio, ordinary	13¼
Rio, fair	15
Rio, prime	16
Cheese, ₩ lb.:	
Western factory	12½
English cream	17
Candles, ₩ lb.:	
Best brands	12½
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	3 00
Flour, ₩ bbl:	
Superfine	3 50
XX	4 75
XXX	5 12½
Choice XXX	5 75
Choice family	6 25
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 50
Kits	85
Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	6 75
Half barrels	3 50
Kits	75
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	5 50
Half barrels	3 00
Kits	55
Codfish, ₩ lb	5½to6
Herring, ₩ box	35
Oils, ₩ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	23@24
Coal, in bbls	20@21
Linseed, raw	57@59
Linseed, boiled	60@62
Cotton seed	47@52
Lard	62@64
Soap, ₩ lb.:	
Olive	4½@4¾
Palm	—@8½
Castile	8½@9
Soda:	
Per pound	3½
Starch:	
Per pound	3½
Salt, ₩ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ₩ bu.:	
Yellow	58
White	60
Mixed	57
Oats, ₩ bu.:	
Western	48
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	97½
Hay, ₩ ton:	
Prime	20 00@21 00
Choice	@28 00
Cow Peas, ₩ bushel:	
Mixed	50
Clay	60

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₩ lb.:	
Breakfast	8 @9
Shoulders	6 to6½
Sides, clear rib	9¾
Sides, clear	9¾
Hams, sugar-cured	11½
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	16 25
Dry Salt Meat, ₩ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	—
Clear sides	—
Shoulders	5¾
Lard, ₩ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9½
Choice, in tierces	8¾@9
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 99
Sweet potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 75
Onions, ₩ bbl	3 25
Apples, ₩ bbl	2 00
Cabbages, ₩ crate	3 50
Sour Krout, ₩ bbl	7 00

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging, ₩ yard:	
India	11½
Jute	—
Twine, ₩ lb.:	
Baling	17
Ties, ₩ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	2 20

SUNDRIES.

Poultry, ₩ dozen:	
Grown chickens	5 00
Young chickens	4 00
Ducks	3 00
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	18 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen:	
Western	10@20
Southern	18@20
Honey:	
Strained, ₩ gallon	50to60
Comb, ₩ lb	—
Pecans, ₩ lb.:	
Louisiana	—
Texas	11
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ₩ bbl	3 75
Foreign, ₩ box	—
Wool, ₩ lb.:	
Louisiana	24@25
Clear lake	26to27
Feathers, ₩ lb.:	
Geese	50to65
Hides, ₩ lb.:	
Country green	9 to9½
Dry salted	12½
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	5½
Cotton Seed, ₩ ton:	
In sacks	10 00
Meal	—
Oil cake	—
Cooperage, ₩ each:	
Sugar hogsheads	2 75
Molasses barrels	1 45
Half barrels	95
Kegs	65
Oak Staves, ₩ 1000:	
Kegs	30 00
Barrels	14 00
Tobacco:	
Low lugs	4½
Medium	6½
Good to fine	8½
Low leaf	5½
Medium	6½
Good	12
Selections	12to20

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(2) SUB BASS,
(3) Principal Forte,
(4) Dulcet,
(5) Diapason,
(6) GRAND ORGAN,
(7) VOX HUMANA,
(8) Zoline,
(9) Echo,
(10) Dulciana,
(11) Clarionet,
(12) VOX CELESTE,
(13) OCTAVE COUPLER,
(14) Flute Forte.

Style, No. 5000. Dimensions: Height, 72 inches; Depth, 24 inches; Length, 46 inches; Weight, boxed about 400 lbs.

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...OUR SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. Jones, Crawford: "Have received in full membership 112; baptized 26 children last Sunday."

T. C. Carter, Moss Point: "There are near 40 in attendance on Sabbath school. The babies are very numerous. I wish some of the older people would come out."

P. McFerrin, Shannon: "I feel persuaded that God will put all natural and literary qualifications in the dust, if there be not the simple exhibition of Christ for us in the preaching of the Gospel."

Jas. Ellis, Greenwood: "On the Roebuck circuit we had a great revival of religion. 33 joined the church, and out of that number 15 were converted, baptized and received in the church; probationers, 21. The Lord has been with us in the good works."

P. A. McFerrin, Shannon: "Allow me to say something in regard to what was said at Granada by Bishop Turner, of the A. M. E. Church. He said Dr. Marshall W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, the fraternal delegate from the M. E. Church to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church at St. Louis, said the colored members of the M. E. Church were only in there for the present, and were preparing to leave the M. E. Church for the A. M. E. Church. Either the Bishop or Taylor is misrepresenting the members of the mother Church. I talk with them often about the good work of the Church and they rejoice and praise God and the Church. We love the Church more and more every day, let her roll on; and Mr. Taylor write to us through the SOUTHWESTERN. We want to hear from him. No Church like the mother Church with us."

TENNESSEE.

A. Burdett, Waynesboro: "At Mt. Zion Church, on Hardin creek, our protracted meeting resulted in 14 converts, 5 baptized, and 15 were received in full. Rev. George Burrus, of Linden circuit, was with us. Dr. [illegible] sent us some money from Rev. John Seay, of Lebanon. I know all who can will send us aid [illegible]."

Geo. Burrus, Linden: "We have had some very good meetings. The first was at Ashland: 2 professed faith in Christ, and 10 joined the church. At Cedar Grove one professed faith. Rev. A. Burdett, of Waynesboro, went with me to Cypress Creek church where we had a protracted meeting, and two joined. At Flat Woods, assisted by Bro. [illegible], professed faith—one young and an old lady 65 years [illegible]."

LOUISIANA.

[illegible] Amos, Booneville: "Since [illegible] through this [illegible] country our people [illegible] in behalf of the [illegible]. We hope the [illegible] all the precious [illegible], and be prepared [illegible] children aright."

[illegible] Episcopal Church [illegible] reports 18 recent [illegible].

[illegible] District reports "advance all along the line." The [illegible] work is rapidly increasing [illegible] collections largely in excess of last [illegible].

TEXAS.

[illegible]: "Owing to the [illegible] Gates, president [illegible] Austin District, in [illegible] a great deal of [illegible] the remainder of [illegible] also to attend [illegible] Conference at [illegible] and held [illegible] place, Sept. [illegible], C. C. [illegible], Bro. C. Shanks [illegible] the pleasure of meeting [illegible] year [illegible] by the [illegible] applications [illegible] meeting [illegible] Blair, who [illegible] B.

[illegible] Gorner

[illegible] BAILEY,

LAME BACK. WEAK BACK.

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will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

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BY

Rev. J. C. HARTZELL, D.D.,

Editor SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Reprinted from Methodist Quarterly Review for October, 1879.

For sale at this office.

PRICE.....15 CENTS.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 26 1y

Lost Friends.

We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father, Toney Carson, who lived in Carrollton, La. He has two daughters, Agnes Crocket and Emeline Carson. Agnes is married. Grandmother is Eliza Watson. Address me at Booneville, La.

HORACE CROCKET.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, Spencer Clements. It has been 8 years since I saw him. He was then in Victoria county. He belonged to Dr. Croselen, of Jackson county. Any information of him will be gladly received. Address me at Mission Valley, Victoria county, Texas.

J. W. ANDERSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my folks. Emeline Scott was my mother, but she is dead. Brothers Perry, Jacob and Moalen Scott; sisters Martha and Jane Lonisa Scott. They all belonged to Miss S. C. Morgan, who lived in the Eastern part of Maryland, except mother. Address me at New Orleans, La., Perrier near Penniston streets.

MELVINEY YORKER.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my sister, Lucinda Waller. She belonged to Dr. Owens, of Linohburg, Va. Her sisters were Sidney, Margaret, and Eliza Waller; brothers, Wiley, William, James, Chiprich, and Jerry Waller. My father was Benjamin Waller; mother, Malda Waller. My name is Eliza McCormick. Address me at Bastrop, Morehouse parish, La.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother. Her name was Martha Staples, but sometimes went by the name of Martha Hastin. She belonged to James Staples, who lived in Henry county, Va. She was then sold to some one unknown to me. The last time I heard from her she was in Montgomery, Ala. My name was Sophier Staples. I have married since—my name is now Sophier Poole. I am the only child living of the family. I was taken from my mother when 3 years old. Dear pastors and friends please help me to find my mother. Address me at Waco, Texas, in care of Rev. B. F. Smith.

SOPHIER POOLE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my daughter. Her name was Harriett Roberts. She belonged to Rev. Lewis Roberts, who lived on Wolf River, 25 miles from Memphis, Tenn. My husband was named Isaac Roberts. I was sold to the Chickasaw Indians. They were then moving to Arkansas. At the time they bought me, when I left my daughter, she was only 5 years old. It has been near 35 or 40 years since I last heard from her, and the only child living. My name was Catherine Roberts. I have married since—my name is now Catherine Robinson. Address me at Waco, McLennen Co., Texas, care of Rev. B. F. Smith.

CATHEERINE ROBINSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people. My mother's name is Maria Phillis Coats; my father's name is Carter Relections Coats; oldest brother's name is Alexander; the next William; the next James; the next Anthony; the next Nathan; the next Relections. My oldest sister is named Elizabeth; my name is Julia Ann; my next sister is named Margaret; who was dead before I was brought away from there; the next is Harriet. They lived 25 miles from Washington City, near Bendie river, on the eastern shore of Maryland. My father and mother belonged to Joe Montgomery. I am a widow; my name is Julia Ann Johnson. I had four children, 1 boy and 3 girls; only 2 grand children. I live in Meridian, Landerdale Co., Miss. I had 2 aunts, Mary Hope and Betsie Hope; and an uncle, Nathan Hope, who lived in Washington City. I was brought away from there by the speculators. I was about 11 years old as near as I can recollect.

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It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple pure effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—*Exchange.* See another column.

A SMOOTH COMPLEXION can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. For promptly regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheek. See notice.

A Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates.

Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for

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Dr. Harter: Mr. James Brown of our county, has requested us to tender you his grateful acknowledgments for the great benefit his wife received from the use of your IRON TONIC. He tells us that, after having paid three or four hundred dollars doctors' bills, two bottles of your IRON TONIC did her more good than all other medicines she ever used. She was troubled with *Derangement of the Womb, Whites, etc.*, from which she is much relieved. F. A. PATRICK & CO.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one quart food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. n1 eow1 1y R. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine

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City life offers many distractions and pleasures, under which the body suffers or is sacrificed. The rosy cheeks disappear; languor replaces the elastic step; weakness and functional irregularities, symptoms of failing health, follow. The blood, vitiated by impurities, becomes thin. To restore health we must remove impurities and supply the blood with iron. This is done by Blancard's Pills of Iodide of Iron. The Iodide purifies, the Iron strengthens. Prescribed by physicians. Sold by all druggists. 6 1y

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Asthma, Bronchitis, Blood-Spitting, difficult breathing, irritation of the throat, pining away, whooping cough, measles, pain in the chest, Consumption, etc.,

Nothing Equals the New La. Remedy,

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Fourteen pages of names of Home References and piles of documents steadily increasing, attest its extraordinary merits.

From the same vegetable product of our swamps, LIVER TONIC is prepared for chills and fever, Debility, Scrofula, Diarrhœa, poor appetite, etc. The epidemic in New Orleans of 1878 proved it a perfect preventive of yellow fever and all other fevers. Contains NO poison. Sold by druggists and country merchants.

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If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and use

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Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

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Have you *dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint*, disease of the *stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves?* You will be cured if you use

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If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Hop Couch Cure is the surest, safest and best. Ask children. The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Hop Pills perfect. Ask druggists.

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None genuine without the annexed signature. Rigollot

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$1000, REWARD

For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner, Quicker, with Less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, Pat'd Oct. 3, '71.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.

No rubbing required. No more yellow clothes nor hard work on washing day. It will wash anything from a lace curtain to a horse blanket, and cannot get out of order.

Good Agents wanted, both Male and Female, to whom Liberal Inducements are offered. Agents can make from $10 to $100 per week.

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam wash-boilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in imperfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT? You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the wash-board. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to rub it in to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No; to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to force water through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.

Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothing.

It is harder to operate them than to use the common wash-board. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. With all such devices, as well as the rubbing-board, there is great friction and consequent unnecessary wear and tear of clothing. With the Washer and Bleacher there is no friction or wear of the fabric whatever; and washing, baking and housework are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the housewife does her housework. As stated, water force is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth.

A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small quantity of dirt.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid downward current or water force, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a large body of water, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and not by steam. This process cannot injure fabrics. It cleanses thoroughly, rinsing the clothes being all that is required to complete the operation.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER IS THIS:

We have 5 lbs. of metal, which attains a much greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward, it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes through which the water must pass in a rapid downward current, thereby obtaining a water force which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus, we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT, SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

THE IMPROVED WASHER has a perfect fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler as bright as new.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.

There are two sizes: No. 1, the Family size; No. 2, suitable for small Hotels, Restaurants, and Barber-shops, Boarding-houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.

The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high and 1½ in diameter. It throws water in a solid unbroken stream, at the rate of 6 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottom boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, and wearing apparel in from 10 to 30 minutes. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water.

For LACE CURTAINS the Washer is invaluable. It cleanses them as no other process can without the slightest danger of injury.

No. 2 or small hotel size will work in a flat-bottom boiler, holding 15 to 25 gallons, and wash of average pieces from 1500 to 3000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.

For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most perfect disinfector known, leaving the fabrics pure as when new. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most efficient method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known.

THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER.

We want a local agent in every town in the United States.

We want first-class men as GENERAL AGENTS—men capable of managing one or more counties.

To such we give a duly executed Certificate of Agency.

We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families; also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.

The retail price of No. 1 WASHER, in New York, is $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5.00; No. 1, $24.00 per dozen; No 2, $36 00 per dozen.

WE SEND SINGLE OR SAMPLE No. 1 WASHERS, PREPAID, TO YOUR NEAREST RAILWAY EXPRESS OFFICE, in any part of the United States east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, also in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, for 3.50.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As to the reliability of this Company, we refer you to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of this city, or to any Express Company in New York. Also to the Publishers of the following named well known leading journals, viz.: NEW YORK—American Agriculturist, Weekly Sun, Weekly Times, Weekly Tribune, Weekly Witness, Weekly World, Christian Advocate, Christian at Work; BOSTON—Youths' Companion, American Cultivator, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Cincinnati Gazette, Andrew's Bazar, Springfield Farm & Fireside, St. Louis Journal of Agriculture, Detroit Free Press, New Orleans Southwestern Christian Advocate, all of whom have frequently editorially endorsed us as well as our washer.

From the Boston Youths' Companion: "This washer is very simple in construction, yet it is the best we have ever known. We speak from experience when we say this. It is truly the woman's friend, for with it the hard work of washing almost disappears. Every housekeepers knows that ordinary modes of washing are apt to wear the clothing. With the Robbins Washer there is absolutely no wear at all, even to the most delicate lace fabric. We have known of this washer for several years, but we had no idea that it was such a prize until we were induced to give it a trial, and now with us it has taken its place as a household necessity."

From the Rural New Yorker, May 8, 1880.—"Lately we had special reasons for thoroughly testing the character of the Robbins Washer and Bleacher. The test has been fully made for upwards of a month in the family at the Rural Farm, and has demonstrated the great merits of this machine. As in the case of hundreds of others, the first impression of the mistress of the house was that the old-time use of "Elbow grease" was essential to the thorough cleaning of the soiled clothing; but repeated trials of this device have convinced her that this belief was due merely to immemorial usage, and had no real foundation in act; for on every occasion in which it was used, this washer did everything that is claimed for it in an entire satisfactory manner. We can, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend it to all our readers who may be in need of a first-rate washer and bleacher.

From the N. Y. Weekly Tribune, May 19, 1880: "Washers again! We have several inquiries concerning the ROBBINS WASHER AND BLEACHER. It does exactly what is claimed for it, and is cheap at ten times its cost."

From the Farm & Fireside, Springfield, O.

A SPLENDID WASHING MACHINE.—This is what they call the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER at the home of the Business manager of Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio. Heretofore it required one woman a whole day from early morn till late at night to finish the washing, and an extra girl to cook. But since we got a ROBBINS WASHER one girl attends to the washing, cooks dinner at the same time, and has all the clothing hung out to dry, and tubs and wringer and everything put away before 12 o'clock noon. We wish we could tell our subscribers how delighted they are at our house with this simple washer, and also get them to understand that we write this simply and entirely for their benefit, and not at the solicitation of the manufacturers, nor with their knowledge or consent, but we write this to let our readers know that the ROBBINS WASHER has actually proven to be an article that does all that the manufacturers claim for it, and really does away with a great part of the drudgery required in washing clothes. We would pay many times the price asked rather than do without one. We have also noticed that it requires less soap than formerly, so that the saving in the soap will in a short time pay for the machine.

We advise our readers to send for a washer at once.

In ordering, write plainly your name, postoffice, county and State. Also the name of the express office to which you wish the washer forwarded.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

Remit by Post office Order or Registered Letter. We insure the safe delivery of all washers ordered as above. Money may be sent by draft on New York.

Send for sample and secure A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL.

When you order or write, mention this paper. Address

Bissell Manufacturing Co., 30 Barclay St., New York, U. S. A.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

Vol. 15—No. 43. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 429.

THE SOUTHWESTERN, [illegible] BOOK CONCERN, [illegible] New Orleans, Louisiana. [illegible] HUNT, Agents. [illegible] D.D., Editor. [illegible] in Advance. [illegible]

the place that the emotions have in Christian experience. They are the great motive power to thought and action. But steam must be regulated, or destruction ensues. There must be rudder and ballast as well as sails to the ship; the latter alone will mislead and overturn. The heart is the chief seat of the Spirit's influences, but unassisted by the head, we may mistake our own suggestions for His, as a brother did who arose after a sermon at a country appointment and, apologizing for asking the usual collection while some were shouting, said he hated to "quench the Spirit," etc., as though a religious jollification, as it were, was the most sacred of all religious duties.

We believe that these errors may be traced chiefly to a want of intelligence and independence in the pulpit and at the altar. If animal excitement were not so often made the substitute for spiritual power, if ignorance and subserviency were less prevalent among the teachers of the people, they would rise less slowly out of their errors and superstitions.

[illegible] first evidences of a change [illegible] heart are, "Peace, Rest—Rom. v. 1; Matt. xi, 28. A measure of comfort, or joy, follows these sooner [illegible] later. Love and its fruits invariably accompany the renewed [illegible]. But that these emotions exist in a high degree in new-born [illegible] is not always true. They vary from several causes. 1. From the depth of our degeneracy and our consciousness of the sinfulness [illegible]—see Luke vii, 47. 2. According to the measure of our faith [illegible] ix, 29. 3. According to the [illegible] between the beginning and [illegible] pletion of the work of conversion. The more gradual, the less [illegible] is the sense of change: as the [illegible] man whose partially restored [illegible] caused him to see men as trees [illegible]. 4. Difference of temperament. Some are sanguine and [illegible] phlegmatic. The former class [illegible] and demonstrative [illegible] the other. And as in [illegible] we sometimes have the [illegible] and at other times [illegible] but both imparting [illegible] with the operation [illegible]. Sometimes He [illegible] power, as to Saul [illegible] and again, in the still [illegible] as to Elijah. Misled by [illegible] or experience of [illegible] are tempted to doubt [illegible] or religious life, [illegible] comparative quiet-[illegible] strong emotions [illegible] neglect to cultivate [illegible] and work the "lit-[illegible] Spirit, to their in-[illegible] our conversion, [illegible] so largely on our [illegible] of the unbelief of [illegible] were constantly re-[illegible] a "sign." The [illegible] the evidence [illegible] followed by [illegible] equally strong [illegible] of affec-[illegible]. The former [illegible] Mr. Wesley as "an [illegible] soul," and [illegible] persua-[illegible]." Neither of [illegible] of a high [illegible] rejoicing [illegible] of his [illegible];" see [illegible] xxiv, 16: [illegible] by sight." [illegible]

[illegible] joy un-[illegible] which [illegible]

may whip it. As the boys grow up they are made to keep the birds away from the rice-fields, and are put in classes and trained to fight. As a result of this training the men are all finely developed and athletic. When a girl is thirteen years old she is taken charge of by a secret society of women to be educated for the duties of a wife. No man ever enters the meetings of this society, and what they do is not known. All the women marry. No such thing as an old maid is known in Africa. The men on the coast go to sea, and when they have saved enough, return home to buy a wife and settle down. No man who has just married a young wife is allowed to go to war, a custom which the speaker considered a remnant of the old Mosaic law. The people are great liars and thieves, and to Christianize them is very hard work. It is a mistake for the people here to suppose that the heathen is innocent and guiltless. On the contrary, he never knew a heathen that did not sin according to his own code. It is hard to make them believe in the spiritual benefits of Christianity, and to convert them it must be made materially beneficial to them. But, in proportion to expenditure, he believed the results among the heathen as good as the results in America. For $18,000 there were maintained in Africa for a year nine ministers; 200 children were maintained at school, besides 300 more educated; 400 Christians were attended to, and 10,000 heathen were reached by the various branches of work. His experience had taught him that it cost less to make a Christian in Africa than it does in America, though he disliked to put the subject on this mercenary basis.

Ku-Klux Outrages.

REV. E. Q. FULLER,
Editor of the Methodist Advocate.

The *Pittsburgh Advocate* of Sept. 23d came to hand on yesterday. In it I find an article under this title, viz: "Answer to slander of Georgia," by J. G. M. Goss, M.D., which is intentionally and wickedly false. He says in reference to matters which have appeared in my paper, "I do not know upon what Dr. Fuller founds his statements, unless it is upon the trial and conviction of the elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this district, some years ago. But that was the post office department that arraigned said elder for breaking open letters and forging orders on other adjoining offices." I am personally acquainted with the case referred to and with the elder involved, and say most emphatically that the statement of your correspondent is false and slanderous. A postmaster was removed from office, but no such charges were made against him. The Postmaster General, Gov. Jewell, told me that there was no allegation of immorality or of loss to the government or to any party in the case. The office was desired for another and a change was made. The only charge presented on which to cause the removal was that of irregularity in conducting the business of the office. I am surprised that such slanders against a minister in the South can find place in one of the Church papers.

Your correspondent uses my name freely and in a manner no less than slanderous. He says, "Dr. Fuller cannot show where any colored man has been murdered or whipped, where the law was not enforced to avenge the murder or [illegible] just the same as if he had [illegible] a white citizen." That statement is so utterly untrue that if [illegible] publicly in Georgia, where the facts are known, the author of it would be derided even by the Ku-Klux themselves for his stupidity. Here are the names of fifty-two persons who have been murdered in this State since the war, and not one of the murderers have [illegible]; to wit:—

[illegible]; General Ashburn; Dr. Ayer; Kitchen Adams; [illegible] law of T. M. Allen; Mr. [illegible]; Mr. Sarney, Habersham [illegible] Co.; Mr. [illegible]; Charles Clark, [illegible]; Mr. Creech, [illegible] Han-[illegible] Co.; [illegible]; Joel [illegible] Daly, [illegible]

Greene Co.; Perry Jeffers, Dearing; son of Jeffers, Dearing; son of Jeffers, Dearing; son of Jeffers, Dearing; son of Jeffers, Dearing; son of Jeffers, Warren Co.; Charles Jones, Madison Co; Mr. Jones, Warren Co; Robert Lewis, Greene Co; Jerry Long, Hancock Co.; Columbus Lovelace, Pike Co; George Meadows, Wilkinson Co; Jeff Meadows, White Co; Matt. Moore, Whitefield Co; negro burned alive, Jefferson Co; James Ponder, Clark Co.; Dave Starrett, Habersham Co.; Abram Turner, Putnam Co; Daniel Wallace, Walton Co; Jourdon Ware, Floyd Co.; Mr. Wallace, Warrenton; John Walthol, Harralson Co; Major Warren, Columbus.

These cases have all been reported under oath, and Dr. Goss can acquaint himself with the facts without leaving this city if he desires to know them. In addition to these there are twenty-two other cases of the murder of colored persons in this State found upon the same records, without the names of the sufferers; but dates and places are given so that investigation will not be difficult. I repeat that for these seventy-four murders no one has been punished. This condition of things still continues. A few weeks since, within twenty miles of Atlanta, the house of a colored man was broken open in the night by a gang of Ku-Klux, he was beaten nearly to death, a son was shot and severely wounded and a married daughter who had just come home to give birth to a child was shot and killed. A pretense of a trial has been had but no one found guilty, but one of the party was cleared by a Ku-Klux jury after he had confessed participation in the crime. The family has been visited by Prof. Bishee, President of Clark University of this city and A. B. Jones, agent of the Methodist bookstore here, who heard the story of this outrage from the lips of the surviving sufferers. The official report of the collectors of internal revenue in this city, recently published, gave account of the most revolting cases of crime and murder for which no one has been so much as arrested. The unpunished Ku-Klux murders in Georgia since the war are counted by hundreds, as your correspondent can easily ascertain.

As to mobbing, robbing and Ku-Kluxing in various ways in this State, I can enumerate at least a thousand cases, and in the South many thousand have been put on record, and not one person has been punished for participation in them. I can give you a whole chapter of instances of burning churches and school houses and of breaking up schools if you desire. I can fill columns in your paper with details of the murder of the fifty-two persons named above, if necessary. Senator Adkins was a native Southerner and a member of our Church in Atlanta. I have met with him in class meeting and heard the story of his persecutions. Dr. Ayers was an active and honored member of the Presbyterian Church. Both were killed by Ku-Klux because they were Republicans.

Other States are as bad as Georgia. Here are the names of over a hundred persons killed in Alabama by Ku-Klux, and for which not a person has been punished:

Jasper Alexander, Sumter Co.; Mr. Barbee, Limestone Co; Mr. Barber; son of Dr. Blair, Limestone Co; William Blair, Limestone Co.; Enoch Boyd, Sumter Co.; Samuel Boyd, Greene Co.; Dr. Browning, Sumter Co.; Mr. Bryan, Sumter Co.; Richard Burke, Sumter Co.; M. Burrus, Limestone Co.; Samuel Caldwell, Greene Co.; Lem Campbell, Choctaw Co.; Mike Campbell, Choctaw Co.; William Campbell, Madison Co.; James Carpenter, Greene Co; John Carpenter, Greene Co; Samuel Cate, Jackson Co.; Judge Charlton, Morgan Co.; Amanda Childers, Sumter Co; Jerry Clark, Sumter Co; Tony Cliff, Calhoun Co.; Henry Clunn, Madison Co.; Mr. Coblentz, Sumter Co; Guilford Coleman, Greene Co.; Mr. Collins, Sumter Co; Samuel Colvin, Greene Co; Flem Cross, wife of, Sumter Co; Mr. Crossland, Tuscaloosa Co; Frank Selma Diggs, killed at Kewawnee, Mississippi; Mr. Dougherty, Madison Co.; Mr. Douglass, Jackson Co.; Mike Dunn, Choctaw Co.; Nathaniel Edwards, Choctaw Co.; Willis Monroe Evans, Madison Co.; Isham Ezell, Choctaw Co.; William Ezell, Choctaw Co., Elliott Fearons, Marshall Co.; Mr. Finley, Tuscaloosa Co.; Mr. Francis; Mr. Frankerham, Tuscaloosa Co.; Cesar Frederick, Calhoun Co; Andrew Geary, Macon Co.; Isaac Gibson, Morgan Co.; Alfred Granger, Dallas Co.; Mr. Grattan; Sumter Co.; —— Greathouse, Perry Co.; William Hall, Calhoun Co.; Berry Har-[illegible], Calhoun Co; Nelson Harris, [illegible] Co; Frank Harrison, St. [illegible] Co; Mr. Harrison, Limestone [illegible] Hart, Sumter Co.; [illegible], Lawrence Co.; Essex Hendricks, Calhoun Co.; Mr. Hopper, Sumter Co.; Isaiah (Isaac) Hunter, Sumter Co.; —— (Ezell) Isham, Choctaw Co.; —— John, Choctaw Co.; Rev. Mr. Johnson, Fayette Co; Mr. Kernahan, Colbert Co.; Rev. Jesse Knight, Morgan Co.; Lewis Ketchum, Blount Co.; Ned Larkin, Jackson Co.; Ned Larkin, brother of, Jackson Co.; William C. Luke, Calhoun Co.; Abe Lyon, Choctaw Co.; Mail Agent, Sumpter Co.; John Markham, Madison Co.; James Martin, Greene Co.; Harvey M'Cann, Perry Co.; Mr. M'Kee, Limestone Co.; Henry Miller, Greene Co.; Mr. Miller, Tuscaloosa Co.; Abram Mass, Macon Co.; Sheriff Levi Murphy, Blount Co.; Mr. Palmer, Greene Co.; Dennis Pearl, Sumter Co.; Fenelon Raglang (Ragnel), Morgan Co.; Anthony Rogers, Sumter Co., Mr. Rogers, Sumter Co.; Thomas Rogers, Choctaw Co.; Mr. Samuel, Tuscaloosa Co; Mr. Sapp, Lawrence Co.; Samuel Scales, Limestone Co.; Mr. Scarbora, Sumter Co.; Mr. Simpson, Tuscaloosa Co.; Dennis Sledge, Sumter Co.; Frank Sledge, Sumter Co; Mr. Smith, Madison Co.; Samuel Snoddy, Greene Co.; Ben Snodgrass, Calhoun Co.; Mr. Strange, Limestone Co.; Mr. Stratton, Sumter Co.; N. E. Thomas, Choctaw Co.; Bob Thompson, Calhoun Co.; Judge Silas Shurlow, Madison Co.; America Tramblies, Chambers Co.; Mr. Travis, Sumter Co.; Bill Washington, Tuscaloosa Co.; Alexander Webb, Hale Co.; Robin Westbrook, Marengo Co.; Esekiel Williams, (High), Sumter Co.; Mr. Williams, Morgan Co; Mr. Williams, Tuscaloosa Co.; Dud Woodward, Choctaw Co; James K. P. Wright, Madison Co.; Yankee Ben, Sumter Co.; Anderson Young, son of, Sumter Co.—109.

I will send you an account of the murder of Perry Jeffers and his six sons at Dearing, Ga., and also two or three characteristic cases of killing and outrages which will serve to illustrate the methods of these villainous cowards. But in my next I will give you a list of preachers of our Church who have been killed or outraged because they were ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church or because they were Republicans.

Atlanta, Sept. 25th, 1880.

Words upon Dying Lips.

Queen Elizabeth, at the end of a most properous reign, begun amid dangers and difficulties that were overcome by bold measures and prudent counsels, died exclaiming, "Ah, my possessions for a moment of time."

George IV. met death with almost a jest upon his lips. Turning to Sir Walter Waller, on whose arm he leaned, he said: "Watty, what is this? It is death, my boy, and they have deceived me."

The Danish sovereign, Frederick V., greatly beloved by his subjects, cried, "There is not a drop of blood on my hands," as he passed away.

Henry VIII, who had altered the whole course of monastic life in England, exclaimed, "Monks! monks! monks!"

Edward VI, the wan boy king, with his fast-fading eyes, commended his soul to God, "Lord, take my spirit;" and Cromwell as he listened to the discourse of those about him, said, "Then I am safe," and was silent forever.

The last words of Charles I., on the scaffold, to Archbishop Juxson was, "Remember," referring to his desire that his son Charles should forgive his father's murderers.

Anne Boleyn, in the same terrible situation, clasped her fair neck, saying, "It is small, very small;" and Sir Thomas More, as he yielded himself to the executioner, said, "For my coming down let me shift for myself."

"Joan-of-Arc, at the stake, ended her eventful, stormy life with our Savior's name upon her lips, brave as General Wolfe, who, dying in the midst of victory on the battle field, and hearing of the enemy's retreat, cried "What! do they run already? Then I shall die happy;" or Sir Philip Sidney, after he had relinquished the draught of water to a humbler comrade, though parched with thirst, turned him round to die, saying, "Let me behold the end of this world with all its vanities."

Mirabeau desired to die while delicious strains of music floated on the air, but his last utterance was a demand for laudanum to drown pain and consciousness.

Mozart's last words were, "Let me hear once more those notes so long my solace and delight;" but Haydn, forgetful of his art, cried, "God preserve my emperor."

Alfieri's sympathetic nature displayed itself in "Clasp my hand, dear friend, I die."

Goethe cried, "Light, more light;" Tasso, "In tuas manos, Domine;" Byron, "Come, come, no weakness; lets be a man to the last; I must sleep now." And [illegible] who saw his embalmed body in 1824, when brought to England from Missolonghi, in the Florida, and removed to Sir Edward Knatchbull's house in Great George Street, where the coffin was opened, describe the face as of marble whiteness, the expression that of stern quietude, lying wrapped in his blue cloth coat, curling locks, slightly streaked with gray, clustering over the temples, the profile of exceeding beauty.

Boileau congratulated himself, as he closed his eyes upon this world, upon the purity of his works, saying, "It is a great consolation to a poet about to die that he has never written anything injurious to virtue;" and Sir Walter Scott, little thinking his end so near, said, "I feel as if I were myself again."

Dr. Johnson, the rough, kind heart, who loved a good hater, died as he said to Miss Morris, "God bless you, my dear."

Washington at Mt. Vernon, cried, "It is well."

Franklin's last words were: "A dying man can do nothing easily."

Mme. de Stael, whose trial was her enforced absence from her native land, died saying: "I have loved my God, my father and my liberty."

Hannah More's last words were: "Patty—joy;" Grotius, "Be serious;" Haller, "The artery ceases to beat;" Adams, "Independence forever;" Jefferson, "I resign my soul to God, my daughter to my country;" Locke, to Lady Masham, who was reading the Psalms, "Cease now;" and poor Lamb, after the most self-sacrificing existence, wrote his last words to a friend: "My bedfellows are cramp and cough—we three sleep in a bed."

Bishop Broughton's last words were: "Let the earth be filled with His glory;" Archbishop Sharpe, "I shall be happy;" Bishop Keen, "God's will be done;" Farr, Cramer, Hooper and George Herbert, "Lord receive my spirit!" And these are but few of many such.

The prince consort confirmed the impression that prevails that the dying have sometimes a foretaste of coming happiness. "I have such sweet thought," were his last words. *Globe Democrat.*

Appropriations North and South.

Confirmatory of the statements that the South has received appropriations for public improvement enormously out of proportion to her returns to the United States Treasury, the *Tribune* publishes the following figures:

1879.	
NORTHERN STATES.	
Receipts customs	$131,945,624 43
Internal revenue	86,306,806 45
Total	$218,252,430 88
Appropriations public buildings	$ 1,994,464 28
Rivers and harbors	3,862,100 00
Total	$ 5,856,564 28
SOUTHERN STATES.	
Receipts customs	$ 5,304,428 27
Internal revenue	27,254,801 13
Total	$32,559,227 40
Appropriations public buildings	$ 624,000 00
Rivers and harbors	5,565,894 61
Total	$ 6,189,894 61
1880.	
NORTHERN STATES.	
Receipts customs	$179,035,867 68
Internal revenue	95,489 628 67
Total	$274,525,491 85
Appropriations public buildings	$ 1,981,000 00
Rivers and harbors	4,600,500 00
Total	$ 6,581,500 00
SOUTHERN STATES.	
Receipts customs	$ 7,486,196 92
Internal revenue	28,519,750 25
Total	$ 36,005,947 17
Appropriations public buildings	$ 1,471,005 72
Rivers and harbors	4,261,000 00
Total	$ 5,732,005 72

In 1879 the North asked of Congress the return for internal improvements of two and six-tenths per cent. of the money she had paid into the Treasury. The South asked and received 19 per cent. of her revenue. In the following year the comparison stands two and four-tenths per cent. for the North against sixteen per cent for the South. So in the year 1878 the result is found to be three and six-tenths per cent. for the North against fourteen per cent. for the South.

A still more striking illustration of the comparative liberality of the South toward itself is found in a computation of receipts from and appropriations for the two sections *per capita*. According to the census of 1870, the South had a population of 14,009,315 souls while the Northern States had one of 24,916,283. Assuming that the proportions have not changed since then, or rather that the population itself has not changed, it is found that the North paid into the Treasury during the two years 1879 and 1880, $19 75 for every individual of its population, while the South paid only $4 89. At the same time Congress appropriated for the North a fraction less than fifty cents and for the South eighty-five cents for each individual.

North Carolina Justice.

The illustrations of the devious course of justice in the South, drawn by our correspondent, "H. C.," from the judicial records of the State of North Carolina, are rendered doubly telling by the character for intelligence and liberality enjoyed by the community from whom they excite neither indignation nor audible protest. Without going very deeply into the court records accessible at Greensboro, our correspondent finds that the rather dubious theft of 75 cents procured for one colored man a sentence to five years in the penitentiary, while two years was the penalty meted out to another for stealing an old spade; a third negro got seven years for stealing a box of sardines, while a fourth received a similar sentence for stealing an old plow valued at $7. But this Draconian code is strictly reserved for the benefit of the colored race, since a white man convicted of sheep stealing is let off with four months in jail on the ground of gallant service in the Confederate Army, while the white murderer of a negro is released without trial; an assault with intent to kill by a white man on a negro is dismissed; a self-confessed burglar of the superior race is set free with arrest of judgment, and certain white rowdies convicted of firing guns and throwing stones into passenger trains are let off with six months in the County Jail. When it is remembered that the negro convicts who are sent to the North Carolina Penitentiary for petty thefts are condemned to far more brutal treatment than was the rule in their former state of bondage, and that such acts of gross injustice are tolerated in one of the most progressive and civilized of the old slave States, some idea may be formed as to the general position before the law of the freedmen in less favored localities.—*New York Times.*

Origin of the Horse-shoe Superstition.

In very early times, says a writer in *Baldwin's Monthly*, among the Celtic race, an effigy of the patron saint, so common in churches and temples, was much used in the dwellings and work-shops of the people, as a so-called "protection" against ill fortune. The "glory" above the head of these figures—which latter were often rudely carved in wood, and painted—was represented by a circular piece of polished metal, to convey the effect of the shining halo, or *nimbus*, frequently seen in illustrations of the Virgin and other Scripture subjects. Often this metal *nimbus* was of semicircular form; and, after the figure itself had disappeared, by reason of decay, the *nimbus* remained, and was suspended in some prominent place at the entrance-door, or other point commanding view. The effigies in question were not uncommonly seen by the side of the doorway. In course of time, the *nimbus* was much used as a substitute for the latter, and was sold in the shops for this purpose.

The tradition of "good luck," as embodied in the horse-shoe theory, may thus be easily traced, since it became a common occurrence, in due course of time, for the faithful adherent of the belief in charms and symbols, to adopt the horse-shoe worn to brightness, in the absence of any other, which he nailed over his cottage door. Hence a piece of metal of this shape became associated in the common mind with supernatural presence and care, in keeping with the belief attached to the original figure of the patron saint.

What a fountain of blessing is a cow! She is the mother of beef, the source of butter, the original cause of cheese, to say nothing of shoes, horns, hair, combs and upper leather. A gentle, amiable, ever-yielding creature, who has no joy in her family affairs which she does not share with man. We rob her of her milk, and we only care for her that the robbery may be perpetrated.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained.—*James A. Garfield.*

General News Items.

Wendell Phillips has been nominated for Congress by Greenbackers of fourth district of Massachusetts.

The French police ejected thirteen Jesuits from the college at Toulouse, which they had re-entered.

The Porte threatened with the occupation of Smyrna by the allied powers agreed to surrender Dulcigno to Montenegro.

The city of Mobile has arranged to settle with creditors with 3 per cent bonds for five years, 4 per cent for fifteen years, and 5 per cent for five years.

The election of Gonzales to the presidency of Mexico is accepted in every part of the Republic, and the business and financial situation continues to improve. The telegraph system now embraces 10,000 miles.

Representatives of Peru, Bolivia and Chili will meet on board a U. S. man of war at Arica. The United States minister will preside at the meeting. Hostilities will continue pending the negotiations for peace.

Gen. Grant put it so that it told, when he said: "There is not a precinct in this vast nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast, no matter what the predominance of the opposite party. There are 14 states, and localities in some others, where Republicans have not this privilege."

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* denounces President Hayes' plan for the education of southern children by the general government [illegible] its "disregarding the rights of [illegible] States and the feelings of their citizens." It thinks the plan "will intensify the negro's disagreeableness and fix his worthlessness beyond all doubt and cavil."

Ohio, on Tuesday, 12th inst., elected the Republican State ticket by near 15,000 majority, and [illegible] Republican and five Democratic Congressmen. Indiana elected Republican Governor by near 5000 majority, eight Republican and five Democratic Congressmen, and a majority of the Legislature. West Virginia elected a Democratic State ticket by a reduced majority.

Fifteen years of free labor in the South are telling their story in the census of 1880. And what does it teach? The negro so far from declining in numbers, has increased more rapidly than ever before, [illegible] it is to the multiplication of [illegible] race that the South is mainly [illegible] dehted for its ability to [illegible] its present power in the [illegible] ment. And so far from [illegible] into idleness and decay, the [illegible] never was as thrifty as now, [illegible] his labor never produced so [illegible] per head to the common wealth [illegible] the country.—*Wesleyan Christian Advocate.*

Retaliation.

Among the disreputable [illegible] paign artifices of Democrats [illegible] been the posting of the [illegible] "329," in the cities and villages [illegible] the West, which Democratic [illegible] ers assert represents the [illegible] a bribe received by Gen. [illegible] from Oakes Ames. If any [illegible] was required to show its [illegible] Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, [illegible] Allen G. Thurman, and [illegible] other eminent Democrats [illegible] clared that Garfield came [illegible] the Credit Mobilier [illegible] with clean hands would [illegible] But it is well known to be a [illegible] parent, silly attempt to [illegible] norant voters. A correspondent [illegible] the New Orleans *Democrat* [illegible] the quick witted Republicans [illegible] dropped on an idea. They [illegible] the facts of history and posted [illegible] hand bill:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 329.

"We pledge ourselves anew to the [illegible] stitutional doctrines and traditions [illegible] Democratic party, as illustrated [illegible] teachings and example of a long [illegible] Democratic statesmen."—[Democratic National Platform, 1880.

THE LONG LINE OF DEMOCRATIC [illegible] MEN REFERRED TO:

Jeff. Davis,	Robert Toombs,
Gen. Forrest,	Wirz,
Robert E. Lee,	Alex. H. [illegible]
Gen. Hood,	Gen. John [illegible]
John C. Breckenridge,	[illegible]
Wade Hampton,	William [illegible]
Gen. Beauregard,	C. L. V[illegible]
Ben Hill.	

THEIR TEACHINGS.

States' Rights! Disloyalty! Slavery! Ignorance! [illegible]

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED [illegible]

National debt, [illegible] soldiers, [illegible] Andersonville [illegible] elections [illegible] for the [illegible]

The Power of Prayer.

It is sometimes said that the Christian theory of prayer is unreasonable, that is, it contradicts reason. It is said that in the first place it is questionable whether God can at all be influenced by human desires, and even if He could He could not transcend the laws of nature which he has established, so that what is called answer to prayer, is nothing more than could be enjoyed without it. This view of prayer is quite universal among skeptics and often has its influence upon thoughtful Christians. An English divine it is said, not being able to meet this objection, continued yet to preach the doctrine of prayer, preferring to accept by faith what he could not understand, than to reject the Bible. Such a heroic faith is to be admired, but in this case was unnecessary. Whatever truth cannot be understood, either in religion or anything else, must be accepted by faith, but faith must not be made a refuge for unnecessary ignorance.

Prayer is not unreasonable. Man needs help and can ask for it; God has power and intelligence and declares himself willing to help man. These factors cover the whole case. The skeptic may not see this because he is spiritually blind. But even the thoughtful skeptic must admit the reasonableness of prayer.

The fact that law is universal proves conclusively that prayer may be answered. Law is simply God's will, or to express it in another way—law is but a combination of forces for an intelligent purpose. For example what we call the law of gravitation is really a combination of many laws which result in maintaining the equilibrium of nature. The earth is acted upon in its orbit by different forces. There is the power which tends to cast it away from the sun, another which tends to dash it against the sun, one which tends to throw its fragments apart, another which holds them together; another which controls its motion and still another which would increase its flight [illegible] But above all these powers there is an intelligent power controlling them for a purpose, that the daily and yearly motions of the earth. The fact that these powers exist and can be thus combined in their action, makes the motion of the earth possible.

[illegible] in every day life [illegible] fact that he can [illegible] nature in carrying [illegible] The chemist understands the laws of combination [illegible] same materials [illegible] results as [illegible] strychnine are [illegible] the elements are different. The machinist [illegible] that nature produces [illegible] nature's laws fills [illegible] mechanisms of [illegible] electrician with a [illegible] of acid and [illegible] of which can be [illegible] his hand, sits [illegible] his friends thousands [illegible] Even this [illegible] has of late been [illegible] as the telephone [illegible] the fixed laws of nature to [illegible] and the more [illegible] laws the more [illegible] to do his will. [illegible] in his sphere [illegible] able to think [illegible] has been an [illegible] In all health [illegible] formed on [illegible] be truly [illegible] found in [illegible] this [illegible] if [illegible] does [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] factor in the contest, is [illegible] with which South[illegible] tatives in Congress [illegible] bills asking for money [illegible] "war claims." [illegible] before Congress [illegible] of dollars of money. [illegible] for payment of [illegible] yment of rebel [illegible] off by the [illegible] With [illegible] President [illegible]

[illegible] and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you." And how many millions of christians have tested these glorious promises and found them true?

The Elections in Ohio and Indiana.

The results of the elections in Ohio and Indiana indicate that a strong tide of public sentiment has set in against the election of Gen. Hancock to the Presidency. All leaders in both parties agreed that the results of last week's voting in these two States would pretty surely indicate how the national contest would be decided, on the second of November. It was expected that Ohio would go Republican, but the significance of the result in that State was the large increase in the Republican majorities, which have ranged from 3000 to 10,000 at different points, over the majorities of 1878, when the present Governor was elected. The extraordinary gain of six Congressmen for the Republicans has been made in Ohio. But the most remarkable result was in Indiana. In that State the Democrats had a majority of 14,000 at the last election; and last week the Republicans carried the State by a majority of 6000 to 8000. This is a change of over 20,000 votes. Such a revolution in the sentiment of a State has not transpired for many years. The Indiana Legislature is changed from Democratic to Republican, which insures a Republican United States Senator to succeed Senator McDonald, who is a Democrat.

The causes of this revolution of sentiment are manifest. The nation is not ready to give itself into the hands of the "solid South," made so by fraud and violence, and led by the men who headed the rebellion, and who are unchanged in sentiment on the great questions which lead to that awful conflict. Alabama gave 95,000 majority for the Democrats in the late election when everybody knows such a result could only be secured by gigantic frauds. Mr. Fay, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Louisiana, in a published letter, pronounced the doctrine that this is a nation, to be a heresy which so far as he can prevent shall not be taught to the youth of this State. These are specimen straws which have floated northward from every part of the South, and have served to thoroughly alarm the millions who but lately poured out their blood and treasure for the salvation of the Union. Southern orators and newspapers flaunt in the face of the Nation the dangerous dogma of State Sovereignty, which it was hoped had been settled by the war. The result of the follies of the South is shown in last week's elections.

Then again the course pursued by the Democratic party in Congress since it has had control of that body, has done much to set the tide of public sentiment against it. All legislation tending to unify and protect the national government was steadily opposed and all legislation tending to magnify the rights of the States was favored, when at the same time in the Southern States, whose representatives controlled Congress, elections were carried by fraud and violence in many places. Besides the course pursued on the questions of finance alarmed the business men of the North. The Democrats in Congress voted almost to a man to prevent if possible specie resumption, and now they and their friends fuse politically with the men of the Greenback movement, which proposes to make the national currency subject to the dictation of party caucuses at Washington. General Hancock's telegram to Governor Plaisted, who is a Republican-Greenbacker, on his reported election in Maine, congratulating him, cost the former thousands of votes in Indiana and Ohio. Our currency is now worth its face in gold, and all business of the country is settled and prosperous, and business men want to run no risks by a change. A number of the largest business men of Indiana who had for years voted the Democratic ticket, made public proclamation of their determination to vote with us to help the Republicans.

[illegible] factor in the contest, is [illegible] cacy of the sentiment is seen in the effect had in stocks and bonds in New York and London by the success of the Republicans in Indiana and Ohio. In New York they advanced and in London they were reported firmer and sales large.

Months ago we said that the question at issue in this Presidential contest was, whether it was better to have the nation remain in the hands of those who saved it, or go into the hands of those who but lately sought to destroy it, and who still regret that they were defeated in that effort. We see no reason to change our opinion, and judging by the vote in Ohio and Indiana it now seems quite sure that the nation is to continue in the hands of those who saved it.

The Press on the Elections.

The remarkable results of the Ohio and Indiana elections have caused much interesting comment by the press.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* wisely admits that Democracy has been "unable to cope with the massed material which the Republicans were able to put in the field."

The Richmond *States* says that Virginia must "put an immediate stop to all this nonsense about running two tickets and see that her solid vote is cast for the regular Democratic electors."

The Richmond *Daily Dispatch* said:

> Results of the election of Tuesday show that our miscalled Northern "brethren" are not only bitter writers, libelers and slanderers of the Southern people, but are our enemies. They would not allow the Southern people to go; like Pharaoh, they hardened their hearts and forbade us to move a step, but, unlike him, they have not yet been overwhelmed in the Red sea. Popular prejudice and invincible ignorance still rules the people by whose bayonets the States of the Union were pinned together.
>
> They will neither allow us to be their equals outside of the Union nor within the Union. We are still enemies. We offered in 1872, to elect the prince of Unionists and Abolitionists President, and his own section repudiated him. In 1876 we elected a distinguished New Yorker, President, and he was not allowed to take his seat. In 1880 we propose to elect the most accomplished officer in the Federal army to the high office, and the people of the North band themselves together as his and our deadliest enemies. More in sorrow than in anger do we say these things.
>
> Deeply do we regret it, that we of the South are to continue to be aliens and strangers in the land of our fathers. We confidently counted upon success in Indiana, entertained hopes of carrying Ohio, our theory being that both States would go the same way. The result, as we have already said, is evidence enough that the Northern people look upon us of the South as enemies. They have solidified the North as an offset to the solid South. Let us trust that the wrongs of reconstruction days are not to be repeated.

The Charleston *News and Courier* says it will spur Democracy to redoubled efforts, and thinks New York will be the pivotal State.

The Memphis *Appeal* confesses to sore disappointment, and ascribes the defeat to Federal office holders, deputy marshals, threats of soldiery, and imported negro voters.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says:

> The Indiana election was a revolution. A change of 20,000 votes to the Republican party within two years in so closely a contested State is significant of the final overthrow of the Democratic party. This revolution not only means the defeat of Hancock in November, but it means the disbandment of the Democratic organization, to be followed by the disruption of the Republican party, and the reconstruction of parties on new issues. The disintegration of the Southern wing of the Democratic party is now far advanced. In nearly every Southern State with a reasonable certainty of the election of Hancock, the Southern Democrats would have stuck to the national ticket and cast 138 electorial votes for the Democratic candidate, but the unexpected overwhelming disaster in Indiana will paralyze the Southern Democrats, and the 138 Southern electorial votes cannot now be counted as secure for Hancock. The change of opinion developed by the result of Tuesday's election has fairly stunned the Southern Democrats. They see in that result a solid North for Garfield. The Indiana verdict demands that the political solid South shall be the first to disband.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks the effect upon the Democracy will certainly be as invigorating as was the effect of Maine upon the Republicans.

The Augusta *Chronicle* and *Constitutionalist* says "defeat is painful, but it can be redeemed. The great conflict for constitutionalism against centralism is yet to be fought."

The New York *Times* replies to the Richmond *Dispatch*, and gives the Republican sentiment of the country:

> It is sad that the Richmond Dispatch should think the people of the North disposed to be enemies to the people of the South. The people of the North wish to be friends with the South, but on the simple conditions that will make friendship possible and permanent. It is everyway for our interest to be friends with the people of those States. They cannot prosper without our drawing benefit from their prosperity, while we also contribute to increase it. If they will give their citizens equal rights and equal justice before the laws, if they will welcome Northern men who come among them to help to develop their resources and build up their industries and society, and acknowledge them as equals, entitled to their own opinions and to freedom of speech and of action, in short, if they will be friends with us and treat us as friends have a right to expect to be treated, we are ready with all our hearts. We want them to come into the Union, not in form merely, but in reality. If they hold themselves aloof as a solid section, making promises and threats and presenting overtures, we do not see how the thing is to be done. The Nation goes on its way, and if ten or a dozen States persist in considering themselves as a section apart and something different from an integral part of the Nation, we do not see but the rest of the people must contrive to manage its interests rather than surrender them to the keeping of the solid section. They seemed disposed to do so, at any rate, and the sorrow and anger of our wayward brethren, though it grieves us much, does not appear to be altogether reasonable.

We have received from George [illegible]tinson & Co., Art Publishers, Portland, Maine, a proof copy of the large and beautiful steel engraving "[illegible]," after the celebrated painting by S. P. Cookerell. The fame of William Tell is world wide, and the nerve, courage, and powerful character exhibited by both father and son in the shooting at the apple on the boy's head, at the mandate of the tyrant, has fired the hearts of millions. "Ready!"—every nerve is strained and fixed—a moment of terrible suspense—the arrow has sped straight to its mark. We have also received a proof copy of a large, fine work of art, representing, in a charming manner, a domestic scene; it is entitled "The Welcome Step," and is after a painting by the well known artist, G. G. Kilburne.

> "His very step has music in't,
> As he comes up the stairs."

The artist has shown, in an inimitable manner, a mother and beautiful little child at the glad moment of the first sound of the welcome step of the husband and father. As works of art these engravings certainly belong in the front rank. The plates were engraved in London for Messrs. Stinson & Co., by W. H. Simons and R. Josey, two of the foremost engravers in the world, at an expense of some three thousand pounds sterling, or about fifteen thousand dollars. This house publishes all descriptions of the better class of pictures, and deserves the large share of public favor and patronage which it receives.

Mrs. Julia T. Manker.

Mrs. Manker, wife of Rev. J. J. Manker of the Houston Conference, died in Greenville, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1880, aged 39 years. We extend to the bereaved husband our most sincere sympathies.

Of her Rev. J. W. Mann says in the *Methodist Advocate:*

> She was pre-eminently resigned in affliction and triumphant in death. In life and in death she was one of the purest, brightest and best of earth. She combined in her character the distinguishing graces and virtues which make the human life divine.
>
> Having been trained by deeply pious parents in the service of the ever loving and altogether lovely Jesus, she became, early in life, not only an amiable and pious student, but an accomplished and efficient teacher. Fourteen years ago, with her faithful husband, she came South to find a home and field of Christian usefulness among strangers. Through all these years she has been well known and much loved in Knoxville, Athens and Greeneville—prominent stations in Holston Conference—as a devoted wife, loving mother, faithful friend and model Christian.
>
> After appropriate and impressive funeral services, attended by a large concourse of friends, and conducted by Revs. J. B. Ford, C. B. Sparrow, J. A. Roble and the writer, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Knoxville, Tenn., the loved form of the departed was bequeathed to the guardianship of the grave, in Gray Cemetery, of that city.
>
> Sister Manker, sleep sweetly on—we are all coming! O may the husband, four sons and daughter rejoin the wife and mother, with the angel-babe, in the bright, eternal city, to live together forever!

The *Methodist Quarterly Review* for October is at hand full of excellent reading. Judge Reynolds, of New York gives a review of the recent work on Ecclesiastical Law and Rules of Evidence, by Judge Henry and Bishop Harris; the Ethics of Sincerity is discussed by Rev. J. C. Granberry, of Nashville, Tenn.; The Regeneration of Palestine by Prof. Wm. Wells; Ecumenical Methodism, by Rev. Dr. A. C. George; Rev. Dr. Miley's work on the Atonement is reviewed by Rev. J. F. Chaplain, and an article on the Harmony of the Egyptian and Mosaic Records is copied from the London *Methodist Quarterly*. The editorial departments are full and rich. This number ends another volume and now is the time for old subscribers to renew and for new ones to send in their names. This sterling publication costs $2.62 a year, postage paid. Order of Phillips & Hunt, New York or New Orleans.

The Tennesseans.

The Michigan *Christian Advocate* says:

> The Tennesseans, a band of nine colored singers, who visited the seat of the Conference, and proffered gratuitously their services in connection with the exercises, are an interesting group. At the Detroit Conference they received but slight attention, but at the Michigan Conference they were highly appreciated. The troupe was organized by Dr. Rust, in the interest of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and paid $18,000 into its treasury as the fruit of their effort. They are not rude, impulsive warblers, but really fine singers, rendering all the parts with remarkable ability. Mr. Coleman has great compass, ranging from CC through three octaves, and sometimes striking even AA. Mr. Thompson is a thundering bass singer. Miss Jennie Robinson has a sweet voice of great compass and excels in the high notes, as does also Lizzie Pugh. The contralto singer, Miss Green, is an educated girl from New York. Several of them were originally slaves. They are now aspiring for an education. Mr. Picket, the organist, is the son of Calvin Picket, P. E. at Nashville, and is a fine musician. Mr. Stewart, the tenor, is an excellent Bible student. They sing quite a proportion of church music, as well as Southern ditties. The troupe is under the charge of Mr. Donovan, a member of our church at Delaware, Ohio, and several of the singers are able to sing with the spirit also, being devout Christians.

A Warning.

We republish the following from the *Evangelist* of this city:

> DEAR EVANGELIST—I write for information through your columns as to one Felix Christian who claims to be a missionary sent out by the Baptists of this State.
>
> He has been in the parish of Assumption several weeks, and has caused a division in the church at Napoleonville. From here he went to Paincourtville and preached one sermon, for which he charged $10. He then went to the Israel church and talked and sang, and charged $10 for that.
>
> Please let us know whence comes this wolf. REV. S. HOUSTON.

The Convention has no missionary in the field this year. The brethren were warned about this man more than a year ago through the Executive Board of the Convention, to not allow him in their pulpits. He is not recognized as a preacher by any of the brethren in New Orleans.—ED.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. W. F. Crafts, of the Rock River Conference, has withdrawn from the M. E. Church to become a minister in the Congregational Church.

—Rev. Charles S. Coit, of Newark Conference, has been elected a member of the Methodist Board of missions to succeed Dr. Fitzgerald, who has become recording secretary.

—Richard J. Bright, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, entertained Frederick Douglass at dinner at the finest hotel in Indianapolis, and afterwards the two visited the public schools together.

—Bishop Merrill and wife arrived in Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 28. They remained there until Sept. 8. when the Bishop proceeded to Bulgaria, by way of Vienna and thence to Palestine and India; and Mrs. Merrill sailed for New York on the steamer Frisia.

—The *Rocky Mountain Advocate* says: "Another addition to the ministerial force of the M. E. Church, for Utah. Rev. Mr. Lincoln, 'put in an appearance' about two weeks since. He takes charge of our school at Ogden, and preaches in Northern Utah on the Sabbath."

—The delegation of the M. E. Church South, to the Œcumenical Congress in London next year is as follows: Bishops Pierce, McTyeire and Wightman, and Alpheus W. Wilson, William W. Bennett, L. S. Burkhead, A. G. Haygood, Jos. S. Key, F. A. Mood, J. B. A. Ahrens, I. G. John, A. R. Winfield, Joseph W. Lewis, E. R. Hendrix, John B. McFerrin, C. G. Andrews, Thomas O. Summers, E. E. Wiley, C. W. Millar, David Morton, George Sim, T. J. Magruder, Frank H. Smith, Julian S. Carr, James H. Carlisle, James Jackson, J. L. DeVampert, E. Windsor, E. H. East, A. R. Boone, W. L. Nugent, R. W. Jones, William H. Chambers, Benjamin F. Meek, J. Wofford Tucker, Rob't. B. Vance, A. G. Stitt.

—Gen. Grant in speaking of Senator Conkling, said: "I regard him as the greatest mind in public life, or that has been in public life since the beginning of the Government. He has the advantage of having been trained from his very infancy. He had a father of unusual ability, who early taught him to reason and corrected his errors. He has grown to great proportions. I did not get acquainted with him while I was General of the Army. I was in Washington four years and met him, but did not know him. You know some men chill you by their presence. You feel like keeping yourself in reserve when they are near you. Others draw you out; they warm and cheer you. You immediately cheer up, and you are glad of their presence. When I came to know Conkling he was always welcome. His external bearing is only external. He has true greatness and simplicity."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

J. Allen, Deasonville: "Our pastor, P. Golden, is doing all he can to improve the work. In Sunday school $1.65 was taken up for the missionary cause."

A. W. Wright, Corinth: We have closed a protracted meeting with 26 converts and 19 accessions. At one of my churches I had to make way for the Baptists, who worship in the same house, and left some converts at the altar."

C. L. Crump, Goodman: "At a church Rev. J. D. Walden built last year Sept 9th I started a protracted meeting and received 10 converts, 20 probationers and 8 were baptized. I was taken sick, and Bro. Parks from Canton carried it on a day and night. Heavy rains kept many from the church. The people have paid elder $20.00, bishop $1, pastor $10.95.

LOUISIANA.

J. W. Hilton, Natchitoches: "We are having a good time in our church. Our beloved elder is with us on his fourth quarter. On Sunday Oct. 3, we had 110 communicants."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

There is but one city in the United States where there are any colored street car drivers. That is Alleghany City, Pa.

General Charles Albright, widely known and one of the Philadelphia Conference lay delegates to the General M. E. Conference of 1872, died at his home in Mauch Chunk, Pa., Sept. 28th.

Bad manners are not only disagreeable but dangerous. An Italian traveler was lately eating a sausage on a railway train with his knife, when the shock of a collision drove the latter implement violently into his mouth. He sued for damages; the court held that he had no business to eat with his knife.

Vermont leads in the production of maple sugar, with 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds annually. New York produces one-third less. Ohio produces about half as much as New York. Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, Michigan and Wisconsin, produce about 1,000,000 pounds each. The product of 1879 is estimated at 17,000 tons. The production of maple syrup is stated at 1,000,000 gallons, in which Ohio takes the lead.

France has annexed "The Society Islands" in the South Pacific Ocean. They are thirteen in number, contain about 580 square miles, and a population of less than 25,000. They are mountainous, but all have fertile valleys skirting the shores. The natives are of the Malay race, and have long been mainly under French rule. They are said to be industrious and hospitable, but very sensual. Missionaries sought out these islands nearly one hundred years ago, and have made considerable progress in changing the belief of the inhabitants from paganism. A quarrel arose between Protestant and Catholic ministers long since, and the Protestant ministers most left the islands to the Catholics, who were favored at the time by Louis Phillipe, the French monarch.

Letter from Palestine.

PALESTINE, TEXAS, Oct. 3, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—When I left the conference I had only 30 members, now I have 65. The future outlook is promising. Palestine is a beautiful little city situated on the International and Great Northern railroad, which here makes three divisions—one 180 miles west into Austin, one 150 miles south into Houston where Elder Cushman lives, the other 80 miles north to Longview, there making connection with the Texas and Pacific railroad which runs to Marshall where Elder Rippetoe lives and our college is situated. By this you may judge what Palestine will be in a few years. The population is now only about 3000, and it still awaits the coming of another railroad which will increase its value. I have talked down much opposition to our church here, and where it was hated it is now loved.

I have commenced to build a new church 32x50x14 with clear, fine dressed lumber. Have all the foundation and framing on the ground, and expect to have it finished on the outside by Nov. 15. When completed it will cost $1000. Will make application for aid to the Church Extension Society and to receive assistance. I think we can make up with what we have in the treasury $650, excluding subscriptions for which I am hard at work. Our old chapel is worn out and we cannot winter in it again. It is too small and shabby. But may God's blessing rest on Bro. R. Roberts and others for building it for it has served me as an ark for the ingathering of many lost sinners. Bro. Gabriel Todd still remains an old lion in the field. We want the conference of 1881 to meet here. The brethren say they are able to receive it.

PETER MORGAN.

A Sad Accident.

WINONA, MISS., Oct. 1, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to say something about the world's destroyer, hoping it will have some effect on dram drinking. Saturday, Oct. 3, one of our young men, aged 18 years, was killed by the train. He got to drinking Saturday evening, and finally got drunk. Some one sent for his mother to come and take him home. She came, but whisky had so much control of him that she could do nothing with him. His name was Henry Anderson. The train ran over and cut him in two at the waist; one hand was carried away and the other cut in two, and none of his head could be found. I hope all young men will take warning from this.

H. L. KENNEDY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Oct. 24, 1880.—JACOB'S PREVAILING PRAYER.

SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 32: 9-12, 22-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Men ought always to pray and not to faint."—Luke 18: 1.

TOPIC.—God Blessing Persevering Prayer.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

Intervening History.—From Bethel to Penial is forty years. Jacob's life during that time had not been one of unalloyed happiness. He had had several severe lessons in the sinfulness of deception. His uncle, Laban, had acted very deceptively toward him—and nothing begets in one such an intense reprobation of any transgression as to have it practiced upon one's self. But in wordly matters he had prospered, after serving Laban for a long time in vain. There were born to him in his exile eleven sons, who with the later born Benjamin represented the future tribes of Israel. He had acquired a great deal of wealth. In Mount [illegible] there was a reconciliation [illegible] Jacob and Laban, brought [illegible] great part by the divine [illegible] which Laban had received [illegible] in pursuit of his fugitive son-in-law. A memorial heap was made as a witness of the covenant of peace into which they entered. The one danger was passed, but the greater, and the one that Jacob most dreaded, lay before him. His sin made him afraid of Esau. He sent messengers to Esau with a pacific message. They returned with no answering salutation, and with the information that Esau was coming to meet him with a following of four hundred men. And, remembering Esau's purpose to slay him, he had little hope of being spared. He divided his people and his flocks into two bands, so that if Esau should smite the one, the other might escape. That was all that he could do, and having done this, he betook himself to prayer.

It is instructive that in his distress Jacob turned to God for a way out of his difficulties. Jacob appealed to him as the God who had entered into covenant with his fathers, and as the heir of that covenant.

He had left his father's house a fugitive, with nothing but his staff, utterly unworthy of God's kindness, and yet the Lord had been gracious unto him. He made the frank confession that he was afraid of his brother. He was not afraid before God of exposing his own weakness. He had prayed as if all depended upon God, and now he acted as if all depended upon himself. He sent forward an imposing present for the purpose of placating his brother. He separated the cattle into droves, and put a space between each drove so as to make the largest possible impression. Each driver he instructed to repeat the same story—that these flocks belonged to Jacob, and that they were intended as a present for "my lord Esau," and that Jacob was just behind.

Jacob met Esau the next day, but apparently without fear. He who had prevailed with God had no occasion to be afraid of man. And Esau, governed as usual by impulse, when he saw his brother ran to meet him, and fell upon his neck and kissed him, and both wept away their animosity. And thus Jacob prevailed with men as well as with God. "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him."

The Reason Why.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and piles readily yield to its cathartic and healing power. Put up in dry vegetable form or liquid (very concentrated), either act prompt and sure.—*Troy Budget.*

MARRIAGES.

At the church, Georgeville, Miss., Sept. 26, Rev. C. L. Crump, officiating, Mr. Joseph Jordan to Miss Lizzie Gilson. At a friend's house, May 18, Mr. Green Ford to Miss Lue Sadler.

A wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

DEATHS.

Sister Sallie Penn died Sept. 23, and left a husband and six children to mourn her loss. J. ALLEN.

Deasonville, Miss.

Henry Smith died June 20, aged 8 years, 10 months and 3 days, in the presence of many of his young friends. He was a faithful pupil in Sunday school. E. S.

Whitefield, Miss.

Bro. James Thomas was born in West Columbia in 1840, and became a faithful member and officer of the M. E. Church. He fell asleep in Christ, Sept. 1. Katy James, his danthter, aged 9 years, died Sept. 9. E. DEBELLE.

Harrisburg, Texas.

Sopha Collins died Sept 14, aged 17 years. She joined the church in 1874 and was a faithful member.

Eliza Collins died [illegible] 16 years. She [illegible]

[illegible] her death [illegible] father to read [illegible] which he did. C. [illegible]

[illegible], one of our mem[illegible] departed this life Sept. 19, in [illegible] of faith in Christ, aged [illegible] 11 years he was a regular [illegible] of the Sunday school. He [illegible] Corinth in 1872 from Cov[illegible]. He leaves a wife to morn [illegible]

E. W. WRIGHT, P. C.

[illegible] Eldridge died Oct. [illegible] had been a faithful mem[illegible] M. E. Church, and died [illegible] of faith, leaving a [illegible] children to mourn [illegible] was loved by all who [illegible]

[illegible] Butler departed this [illegible] Oct. 1st, 1880, aged [illegible] leaves a hus[illegible] children to mourn [illegible] been in the [illegible] we sympathize [illegible]

[illegible], Pastor.
[illegible], Tenn.

[illegible] Alexander Simpson Jones [illegible] April 15, 1880, [illegible] Washington Co., [illegible] of his broth[illegible] Bro. Jones was [illegible], Hinds county, [illegible] He embraced [illegible] Rev. Henry [illegible] he lived a [illegible] and died one [illegible] he asked the [illegible] to meet [illegible] school [illegible] he left [illegible] J. A. [illegible] the [illegible]

heavy plate paper. Spurgeon, in the Sword and Trowel, says of this work: "Cruden's Concordance is child's play compared with this gigantic production." The author wishes the American public to understand that this is the only edition sold in America which offers him the slightest compensation for his labor of nearly a life time, or that is issued with his consent.

THE GRANDISSIMES; A Story of Creole Life. By George W. Cable. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The number of Southern writers who have succeeded in establishing a wide reputation because of the possession of a high order of literary talent has been astonishingly limited. We may truly say that not more than half a dozen celebrities of this kind have been remembered beyond the day of their generation. It appears to be pretty well established that to New Orleans belongs the credit of furnishing at least one author of great merits. George W. Cable has displayed a remarkable originality and power in picturing to the life Creole characters and society, peculiar to semi-French Louisiana. "Old Creole Days," delighted the readers of *Scribner's Magazine*, and was afterward republished in book form, making a decided sensation in literary circles. "The Grandissimes" now follows with its quaint and delicate depictions of character and scenery, easily recognized as genuine by readers here, and most interesting to strangers to the manners customs and dialect of this section. The critics of the literary centres agree that this book is one of the most notable romances of the year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The Boston *Musical Herald* for October has an illustrated sketch of musical instruments, ancient and modern. Terms, $1 50 per year.

—The *Little Folks Reader* for October, D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, publishers, has the usual amount of charming stories and illustrations.

What Eminent Physicians Say

Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is particularly useful when tonics are required in *Diptheria, Malarial Typhoid Fevers* and every depressing disease. We have prescribed [illegible], and believe it to be a [illegible]uable remedy. J. H. Lee, M. D., G. P. Copp, M. D., S. B. [illegible] M. D, R. A. Vaughan, M. D., Drs. S. L. and J. O. Nidelet, and others.

[illegible] New Louisiana Remedy is [illegible] golden opinions from many [illegible] its merits in the [illegible] coughs, colds, etc. We [illegible] some fourteen [illegible] vouching for its [illegible]. Read advertisement [illegible], and remember that this [illegible] well known, and [illegible] the country.

[illegible] Complexion can be [illegible] who will use [illegible] Tonic. For [illegible] the liver and [illegible] the blood [illegible], and this is [illegible] so quickly re[illegible] and gives a rosy [illegible]. See notice.

[illegible] Canvassers make [illegible] per week selling [illegible] & Co., 10 [illegible] New York. Send [illegible] terms.

[illegible] over boots [illegible] with Lyon's Pat[illegible]

[illegible] Chills and [illegible]

SERMONS

[illegible]

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

The only improvement ever made on the Common Porous Plaster.

Over 2000 Druggists have signed a paper stating that

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS

are superior to all others.

Price, 25 Cents.

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The fact that already about 70,000 Cabinet or Parlor Organs are yearly sold in the United States (nearly twice as many as of piano-fortes) attests their growing popularity.

THE FINER DRAWING ROOM STYLES.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

Comparatively few musicians, even, have kept pace with recent improvements in reed instruments and are fully aware of the excellence now attained in the finer styles, in the manufacture of which the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. are quite unrivaled. These styles must not be judged by the small organs so largely sold; which they greatly excel. It is principally these finer styles which have won for the Mason & Hamlin Organs the extraordinary distinctions awarded them at *EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AND COMPARISON OF THE BEST PRODUCTIONS OF ALL NATIONS FOR THIRTEEN YEARS*; being the only highest awards to any American organs at any one. It is one of these which led DR. FRANZ LISZT to characterize the Mason & Hamlin Organs not only as "matchless," but as "unrivaled." and which led the distinguished OTTO XAVERWENKA, of Berlin, to declare them "the most excellent of instruments," adding: "They are capable of giving the finest tone coloring, and no other instrument so enraptures the player." THEODORE THOMAS testifies that musicians generally rank these organs very high, far above all others, in which opinion he himself fully concurs. OLE BULL found them so superior as to draw from him the declaration that "Their fine quality of tone is in contrast with that of other reed organs." The distinguished tenor, ITALO CAMPANINI, in a note to the manufacturers, as he was about leaving this country recently, wrote: "Having had opportunity to observe and use your organs, while singing in your country, I take pleasure in testifying to their admirable qualities. They excel all similar instruments of which I have any knowledge. But you have better proof of my opinion of them than even this expression, in the fact that I have just purchased one to take with me to Italy." Hundreds of similar opinions from distinguished musicians have accumulated in the hands of the manufacturers.

A recent beautiful invention which the Mason & Hamlin Co. are now introducing, greatly improves the key action of such instruments, lightening the touch, heretofore difficult when many stops were used, one-half, and still more improving it in other respects.

THE FINER DRAWING ROOM STYLES of the Mason & Hamlin Organs are furnished in cases of BLACK WALNUT, MAHOGANY, ASH and EBONIZED, plain to very elegant, some with pipe organ tops. They have from THIRTEEN to TWENTY-THREE STOPS; some with TWO MANUALS and FULL PEDAL BASS. NET PRICES are from $300 to $900.

The Mason & Hamlin Co. also manufacture a variety of styles of fine organs for churches where greatest power as well as variety is required; they also, regularly make a large variety of small organs from $51 up; all of which are of very highest excellence. Organs are furnished for monthly or quarterly payments, $5 and upwards.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, 32 pp., 4to, with prices and circulars containing much useful information, sent free.

We especially invite all persons taking an interest in such matters to visit our warerooms and examine these organs. It is always a pleasure to exhibit them.

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154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 46 East 14th Street (Union Square), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

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63 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.,
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DRY GOODS,

Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free.

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Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order promptly in superior manner, and in the latest styles at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement and samples of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS, CASH.

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Middling	11¼
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Yellow clarified	9¼
White clarified	9¾
Powdered	10¾
Crushed	11
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	47
Fair	49
Prime	53
Choice	58
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Common	4 @4¼
Fair	4½@5¼
Prime	4¾@5¼
Choice	6 @

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Western	22@23
New York	24@25
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Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	12¾
English cream	17
Candles, ℔ lb.:	
Best brands	12¼
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	3 25
Flour, ℔ bbl:	
Superfine	3 50
XX	4 50
XXX	4 75
Choice XXX	5 75
Choice family	6 10
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Half barrels	4 50
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Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	6 75
Half barrels	3 50
Kits	75
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	5 50
Half barrels	3 00
Kits	55
Codfish, ℔ lb	5¼
Herring, ℔ box	35
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	23@24
Coal, in bbls	20@21
Linseed, raw	57@59
Linseed, boiled	60@62
Cotton seed	47@50
Lard	68@76
Soap, ℔ lb.:	
Olive	4½@4¾
Palm	—@3¼
Castile	8½@9
Soda:	
Per pound	03
Starch:	
Per pound	3¼
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	58
White	58
Mixed	58
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	41
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	85
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	20 00@22 00
Choice	@23 00
Cow Peas, ℔ bushel:	
Mixed	50
Clay	60

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	8 @9
Shoulders	6½to6¾
Sides, clear rib	9¼
Sides, clear	9¾
Hams, sugar-cured	11¼
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	18 00
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	—
Clear sides	—
Shoulders	5¾
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9¼
Choice, in tierces	@9¼
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 90
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 50
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 00
Cabbages, ℔ crate	3 75
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	7 10

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Bagging, ℔ yard:	
India	11¼
Jute	—
Twine, ℔ lb:	
Baling	17
Ties, ℔ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	2 20

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Southern	16@18
Honey:	
Strained, ℔ gallon	50to60
Comb, ℔ lb	—
Pecans, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	—
Texas	11
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ℔ bbl	3 75
Foreign, ℔ box	—
Wool, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	24@25
Clear lake	26to27
Feathers, ℔ lb.:	
Geese	50to65
Hides, ℔ lb.:	
Country green	8½to9
Dry salted	12
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	5¼
Cotton Seed, ℔ ton:	
In sacks	10 00
Meal	—
Oil cake	—
Cooperage, ℔ each:	
Sugar hogsheads	2 80
Molasses barrels	1 55
Half barrels	95
Kegs	65
Oak Staves, ℔ 1000:	
Kegs	30 00
Barrels	14 00
Tobacco:	
Low lugs	4¼
Medium	6¼
Good to fine	8¼
Low leaf	5¼
Medium	6¼
Good	12
Selections	12to20

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Kentucky	Hardensburg	Oct. 6	Haven
Southern Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
Tennessee	McMinnville	Nov. 18	Foster
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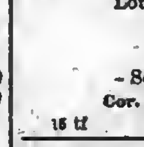

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OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

Jesse D. Hay, Mansfield: "Rev. W. M. Butler was with us on the 11th and 12th of September and held his quarterly conference. Sorry to say, he was very weak from the effect of chills and fever, which he had every day during his stay with me. I was hardly able to attend quarterly conference; I was just getting up from a hard spell of sickness which had kept me in bed five weeks; therefore I was not prepared for the quarter. I got from bed, wrapped up warmly and met the quarter. The Savior met with us in our feebleness. Sixty participated in the Lord's supper, three converts, one joined the church. The elder preached several very able sermons which will prove a great good to this people. This is his fourth year as presiding elder. The people love him and grieved to see him depart from them the last time. The 22d of September he left us, though hardly able to travel. May the Lord restore him to health, enable him to finish his round and bring him safely to his family."

MISSISSIPPI.

B. L. Nevils, Buena Vista: "In our protracted effort there were 7 converts in twenty-four hours."

H. L. Kennedy, Winona: "We are getting along well with our work. The church has been nicely ceiled, well seated, and we are ready to paint the front. We have paid on it $60 this year. The Sunday school numbers from 30 to 40. In Vaiden we have built a neat church. The friends have worked hard for it, and raised $150 among themselves. We got $40 from the Church Extension Society. The Sunday-school numbers between 40 and 50. The church will be ready for dedication on the 31st. The white people aided us with material and money. There has been 20 accessions this year. Elder J. C. Johnson met us on his third round. At our first quarterly conference there was a Shaw committee appointed to raise money for the University."

ARKANSAS.

W. H. Higgins, Batesville: "My third quarterly meeting has just passed. Elder Pollard was at his post and preached two able sermons. Report of the quarter: I had traveled about 733 miles and taken in ... full membership, 31 on probation and 10 converts. I have been in bed with chills and fever for some time, and am still having [illegible]. I hope that I will soon be well so I can do more for the work. ... quarterage. There has been raised up to the third quarter $[illegible] for the support of the ministry, besides some benevolent collections. I am trying to do all I can for the missions. I have a ... with the church. ... do not take our books ... about twenty five papers, I ... in the hands of our people."

TEXAS.

... Butler: "Our Sunday-school is growing under the management of Bro. W. Fletcher. We ... and now have 85 ..."

... Wallisville: "The ... is growing spiritually; some ... added. One new ... done at Double ..."

... Whitesboro: "I ... night at Ma... of great in... a number of ... accessions to ... of the ... me and ... fraternity ... good."

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people. Mother's name is Jane Mitchell; father's, Ben Andrun; sister's, Silva; brother's, Rafe Wakin. I belonged to David Mitchell of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Address me at Cypremort, St. Mary parish, La.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father's brother. Father's name was Marks Perry and his brother was Mathew Perry. He belonged to Presley Perry during the war, and he carried him to Mississippi from the line of Texas and Louisiana. His mother's name was Silvy, father's Simon. They belonged to Dr. Havard. Please address me at Shreveport, La.

S. G. MARKS

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my sister and mother, whom I left in Versailles, Kentucky, before the war. Sister's name was Harriet Smith; mother's, Julia Bounds. I was brought from Kentucky by Miss Mary Smith. My name was then Jane Smith, but is now Jane Abbot. Please address me at Ingram's Mill, DeSoto county, Miss.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my people. My sister's name is Maria; mother's, Rose; father's, Amos. They belonged to Col. Thos. Gray, of Henry county, Tenn. His place was at the mouth of the Big Sandy. They were sold to T. Cunny and James Edmund. Sister was sold to John Brown, a negro trader who died in the South and left Maria with his wife. Address me at Booneville, Rapides parish, La.

RALPH AMOS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother. Her name is Leviey Ewing, and was owned by Col. Ewing, who lived three miles from Hopkinsville. My grandmother is named Lucy Ewing, step father's name is Frederick, youngest brother was named Harvey Young. My name was Ethel Melinda Hopkins, but it is now Melinda Mathews. Please address me at Mt. Vernon M. E. Church, Houston, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my friends. My mother was Susan Chives; her sons were Thomas, Billy, Pressly and Jim; daughter, Elizabeth. I heard that mother went to Missouri and had another boy named Andrew. Her husband was Allen Bowen. At that time John Chives was their owner. His father was named Henry Chives. Address me at Booneville P. O., Rapides parish, La.

FRANK BICKLIFF.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, John Gaines, and my father, Ned Gaines. I have six brothers—Dave, Daniel, George Caleb and James Gaines. Sisters' names are Amanda, Eliza, Elizabeth, Sallie Catherine and Chaney Ann. My name is Martha Gaines. I was brought from Green county, Kentucky to Mississippi by John Miller, a negro trader. I belonged to Preston Gaines. Address me at Dessonville, Yazoo Co., Miss.

Don't Get The Chills.

If you are subject to Ague you must be sure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney-Wort. It is the best preventitive of all malarial diseases that you can take. See advertisement in another column.

The Indians in Florida.

There are to-day, within the borders of the State, about 250 warriors, and, including women and children, 800 Indians in all, divided up into four towns or lodges, over all of whom Young Tiger-Tail is the chief. He is about 30 years of age. One of the Indian towns is in Polk county, on the west side of the Kissimme river, near Lake Pierce. These Indians live almost entirely on the natural resources of the country, such as deer, turkey, bear, and fish; they make from the bud of the cabbage, palmetto, and bamboo brier root, which they reduce to a pulp by boiling, what may be considered a substitute for bread, and it is very nutritious and palatable. They also have small patches of sweet potatoes, sugar-cane and corn, but do not rely on the latter productions. They raise no cattle, but have a good stock of hogs and ponies on the range. They dress in primitive style (flaps and gowns), and refuse to civilize, but are perfectly harmless. Notwithstanding they live almost entirely without shelter, sickness is almost unknown among them, and they live to a ripe old age.

GRAY HAIRS ARE HONORABLE but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam is popular for cleanliness and promptly restoring the youthful color.

A Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates.
Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

W. P. HILL, Crockett Station, Tenn., writes: "DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC has done wonders here. A lady who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of Debility and Great Prostration by the use of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC, which raised her from her bed, where she had been lying for many months."

Dr. Harter:—Mr. James Brown of our county, has requested us to tender you his grateful acknowledgments for the great benefits his wife received from the use of your IRON TONIC. He tells us that, after having paid three or four hundred dollars doctors' bills, two bottles of your IRON TONIC did her more good than all other medicines she ever used. She was troubled with Derangement of the Womb, Whites, etc., from which she is much relieved.
CENTREVILLE, TEXAS. F. A. PATRICK & CO.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS. 13 1y

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Those terrible Headaches generated by obstructed secretions, and to which ladies are especially subject, can always be relieved, and their recurrence prevented, by the use of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.
PROCURABLE AT ALL DRUG STORES.

BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 00
28 inches	225 lbs	375 lbs	55 00
32 inches	350 lbs	550 lbs	80 00
36 inches	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
40 inches	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
45 inches	1200 lbs	1800 lbs	250 00
48 inches	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.
The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.
On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.
PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skilfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.
It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.
If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.
Remember! This TONIC cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. HISCOX & CO., Chemists, New York.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing.

KIDNEY-WORT
The Only Remedy THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.
This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.
Why Are We Sick?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.
... PILES, CONSTIPATION, ... URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why Suffer Billious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights?
Use KIDNEY WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and one package will make six qts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Liquid ...
In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. ...
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

Special Proposition!
We will send by MAIL, postage paid, a 3½ lb Package of our celebrated Sun-Chop Tea on receipt of $2.50. It is the Finest ... BLACK TEA with GREEN TEA flavor, warranted to SUIT ALL TASTES. ...
Great American Tea Co., Importers, 31 and 33 Vesey street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL ... New Testament

ELGIN WATCHES. All styles, Gold, Silver and Nickel, $6 to $150. Chains, etc., sent C. O. D. to be examined. Write for Catalogue to STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send stamp for Catalogue. Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, sent c. o. d. for examination. 37 8t eow

BRINLY PLOWS. BEST & CHEAPEST IN USE. BRINLY, MILES & HARDY CO., LOUISVILLE, KY. 37 26t

Merchants, Manufacturers, Nurserymen, Florists, Stationers and Business People everywhere are delighted with, and Make and Save Money by using the world-renowned Model PRINTING PRESS
It is large enough to do all the printing required, strong, rapid, EASY TO WORK, always reliable, and any boy can manage it, and do hundreds of dollars worth of work every year. We make twelve styles, both hand and foot power, ranging in price from $3.00 upwards. Send 3-cent stamp for circulars. "The MODEL PRESS has made me over $60.00 last month and good prospects ahead."—B. RIES, Houston, Tex. "My MODEL PRESS has over paid for itself already in card printing alone."—W. F. WOOLARD, Fairfield Ills. "The MODEL does all and even more than you claim for it."—J. H. SNYDER, Newton, N. J. First Prizes at Paris, '78 and Sydney, N. S. W., '79. Address all orders or inquiries to manufacturers: J. W. Daughaday & Co. 721 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

CINCHO-QUININE CURES FEVER AND AGUE.
PHYSICIANS say it is a Perfect Substitute for the Sulphate Quinine. Superior in the tonic properties, and produces no disagreeable effect.
DOSE the SAME as SULPHATE QUININE.
Sent by E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La., by mail, for $1.50 per oz.
BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Boston

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever furnished Agents. Extra Terms and Large CASH PREMIUMS. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, CINCINNATI, O.

STOVE PIPE SHELF AND UTENSIL STAND. AGENTS WANTED for the most convenient article ever offered to housekeepers. Agents meet with greater success than ever. One agent made $200 in 13 days, another $36 in 3 days, another $27 in 1 day. Boxing and Freight Free to Agents. Send for circulars to nearest address. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE WHITE IS KING ... WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

PRIZE OF £660 Gold Medal. QUINA-LAROCHE WITH IRON. Recommended for Chlorosis, Anemia, scrofulous Affections, etc. PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT. New York: E. Fougera & Co.

X Cancer. Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has treated in Rome, N. Y., nearly 15,000 cases within the last 26 years. Doctors, Ministers, and the Poor cured free. Cross eyes straightened. Tumors removed; Fistula and all diseases successfully treated. Send for Dr. Kingsley's Asthma Specific and other remedies. Write for a Circular giving full particulars. Address W. J. P. KINGSLEY, M.D., Rome, N. Y.

Rigollot's THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST. None genuine without the annexed signature. MUSTARD PAPER.

MAKE HENS LAY. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. ... by mail for ... Maine

$1000, REWARD
For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner, Quicker, with Less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, Pat'd Oct. 3, '71.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.
No rubbing required. No more yellow clothes nor hard work on washing day. It will wash anything from a lace curtain to a horse blanket, and cannot get out of order.
Good Agents wanted, both Male and Female, to whom Liberal Inducements are offered. Agents can make from $10 to $100 per week.

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam wash-boilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in imperfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT?
You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the wash-board. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to rub it in to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No; to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to force water through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.
The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.
Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothing.
It is harder to operate them than to use the common wash-board. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. With all such devices, as well as the rubbing-board, there is great friction and consequent unnecessary wear and tear of clothing. With the Washer and Bleacher there is no friction or wear of the fabric whatever; and washing, baking and housework are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the housewife does her housework. As stated, water force is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth.
A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small quantity of dirt.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid downward current or water force, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a large body of water, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and not by steam. This process cannot injure fabrics. It cleanses thoroughly, rinsing the clothes being all that is required to complete the operation.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER IS THIS:
We have 5 lbs. of metal, which attains a much greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.
As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes through which the water must pass in a rapid downward current, thereby obtaining a water force which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus, we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

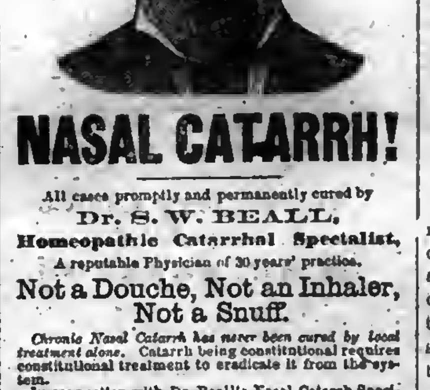
THE IMPROVED WASHER has a perfect fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler as bright as new.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.
There are two sizes: No. 1, the Family size; No. 2, suitable for small Hotels, Restaurants, and Barber-shops, Boarding-houses, etc.
The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.
The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high and 1¼ in diameter. It throws water in a solid unbroken stream, at the rate of 6 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottom boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, and wearing apparel in from 10 to 30 minutes. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water.
FOR LACE CURTAINS the Washer is invaluable. It cleanses them as no other process can without the slightest danger of injury.
No. 2 or small hotel size will work in a flat bottom boiler, holding 15 to 25 gallons, and wash of average pieces from 1500 to 3000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.
For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most perfect disinfector known, leaving the fabrics pure as when new. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most efficient method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known.

THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER.
We want a local agent in every town in the United States.
We want first-class men as GENERAL AGENTS—men capable of managing one or more counties.
To such we give a duly executed Certificate of Agency.
We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families; also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.
The retail price of No. 1 WASHER, in New York, is $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5.00; No. 1, $24.00 per dozen; No 2. $36 00 per dozen.
WE SEND SINGLE OR SAMPLE No. 1 WASHERS, PREPAID, TO YOUR NEAREST RAILWAY EXPRESS OFFICE, in any part of the United States east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, also in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, for $3.50.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
As to the reliability of this Company, we refer you to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of this city, or to any Express Company in New York. Also to the Publishers of the following named well known leading journals, viz.: NEW YORK—American Agriculturist, Weekly Sun, Weekly Times, Weekly Tribune, Weekly Witness, Weekly World, Christian Advocate, Christian at Work; BOSTON—Youths' Companion, American Cultivator, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Cincinnati Gazette, Andrew's Bazar, Springfield Farm & Fireside, St. Louis Journal of Agriculture, Detroit Free Press, New Orleans Southwestern Christian Advocate, all of whom have frequently editorially endorsed us as well as our washer.
From the Boston Youths' Companion: "This washer is very simple in construction, yet it is the best we have ever known. We speak from experience when we say that it is truly the woman's friend, for with it the hard work of washing almost disappears. Every housekeepers knows that common modes of washing are apt to wear the clothing. With the Robbins Washer there is absolutely no wear at all, even to the most delicate lace fabric. We have known of this washer for several years, but we had no idea that it was such a prize until we were induced to give it a trial, and now with us it has taken its place as a household necessity."
From the Rural New Yorker, May 8, 1880.—"Lately we had special reasons for thoroughly testing the character of the Robbins Washer and Bleacher. The test has been fully made for upwards of a month in the family at the Rural Farm, and has demonstrated the great merits of this machine. As in the case of hundreds of others, the first impression of the mistress of the house was that the old-time use of "Elbow grease" was essential to the thorough cleaning of the soiled clothing; but repeated trials of this device have convinced her that this belief was due merely to immemorial usage, and had no real foundation in act; for on every occasion in which it was used, this washer did everything that is claimed for it in an entire satisfactory manner. We can, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend it to all our readers who may be in need of a first-rate washer and bleacher."
From the N. Y. Weekly Tribune, May 19, 1880: "Washers again! We have several inquiries concerning the ROBBINS WASHER AND BLEACHER. It does exactly what is claimed for it, and is cheap at ten times its cost."
From the Farm & Fireside, Springfield, O. A SPLENDID WASHING MACHINE.—This is what they call the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER at the home of the Business manager of Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio. Heretofore it required one woman a whole day from early morn till late at night to finish the washing, and an extra girl to cook. But since we got a ROBBINS WASHER one girl attends to the washing, cooks dinner at the same time, and has all the clothing hung out to dry, and tubs and wringer and everything put away before 12 o'clock noon. We wish we could tell our subscribers how delighted they are at our house with this simple washer, and also get them to understand that we write this simply and entirely for their benefit, and not at the solicitation of the manufacturers, nor with their knowledge or consent, but we write this to let our readers know that the ROBBINS WASHER has actually proven to be an article that does all that the manufacturers claim for it, and really does away with a great part of the drudgery required in washing clothes. We would pay many time the price asked rather than do without one. We have also noticed that it requires less soap than formerly, so that the saving in the soap will in a short time pay for the machine."
We advise our readers to send for a washer at once.
In ordering, write plainly your name, postoffice, county and State. Also the name of the express office to which you wish the washer forwarded.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.
Remit by Post office Order or Registered Letter. We insure the safe delivery of all washers ordered as above. Money may be sent by draft on New York.
Send for sample and secure A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL.
When you order or write, mention this paper. Address
Bissell Manufacturing Co., 30 Barclay St., New York. U. S. A.

Warner's Safe Kidney AND Liver CURE
$1.25 PER BOTTLE!
A Positive Remedy for ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Troubles of both Male and Female.
READ THE RECORD:
"It saved my life."—E. B. Lakely, Selma, Ala.
"It is the Remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women."—Mother's Magazine.
"It has passed severe tests and won endorsements from some of the highest medical talent in the country."—New York World.
"No Remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with it."—C. A. Harvey, D. D., Washington, D. C.
This Great Natural Remedy is for Sale by Druggists in all Parts of the World.
TRY IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.



NASAL CATARRH!
All cases promptly and permanently cured by Dr. S. W. BEALL, Homeopathic Catarrhal Specialist, A reputable Physician of 30 years' practice.
Not a Douche, Not an Inhaler, Not a Snuff.
Chronic Nasal Catarrh has never been cured by local treatment alone. Catarrh being constitutional requires constitutional treatment to eradicate it from the system.
In connection with Dr. Beall's Nasal Catarrh Specific, a course of treatment is furnished each patient as indicated by the symptoms. Also an Atomizer with cleansing solutions to be locally applied in the form of a spray. Patients at a distance treated by the aid of a carefully prepared diagnostic sheet. No single box or bottle of medicine is applicable to all cases.
Dr. Beall has cured hundreds of cases in its worst form, and patients now being treated in all parts of the United States report rapid improvement. Treatment is pleasant and directions easily followed.
The following is a specimen of the testimonials constantly being received:
To the Public—Statement of A. W. Emery, of the firm of Emery & Harter, Troy, Ohio.
For a number of years I was afflicted with Nasal Catarrh, affecting seriously both my head and throat. The discharges from the nose were streaked with blood, and had a very offensive smell. After a course of treatment from Dr. Beall, I am entirely cured.
A. W. EMERY.
Extract from a Home Endorsement.
"Dr. Beall offers to the public no quack nostrum, and parties can rest assured that humbuggery has no place in the treatment proposed."
"H. H. Williams, Judge Court Common Pleas; John W. Dowd, Supt. Troy High School; S. A. Brewster, Presiding Elder, Springfield Dist., Cin. Conference; Jno. L. Meredith, Cash. First National Bank, Troy, O., &c., &c."
Send stamp for diagnostic sheet and pamphlet containing home testimonials. Address
S. W. BEALL, M. D., Troy, O.

Blancard's PILLS
City life offers many distractions and pleasures, under which the body suffers or is sacrificed. The rosy cheeks disappear; languor replaces the elastic step; weakness and functional irregularities, symptoms of failing health, follow. The blood, vitiated by impurities, becomes thin. To restore health we must remove impurities and supply the blood with iron. This is done by Blancard's Pills of Iodine of Iron. The Iodine purifies, the Iron strengthens. Prescribed by physicians. Sold by all druggists.

THE SOURCE OF STRENGTH.
Physical force is one of the greatest of human possessions, but unfortunately it lasts only a short time. Accident, disease or old age come along, and the forces which were once so powerful quickly pass away. Anything that can restore these powers or preserve them is therefore more valuable than the powers themselves, and more to be admired. This is exactly what Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure does. It takes the body when it is broken and bowed by sickness and restores it to all the powers it once possessed. It casts diseases and all other opposing evils over the precipice into oblivion. It has no friends that are enemies of health and no enemies that are the friends of health. The vast importance of the lower portion of the body in producing good health is becoming better known every day. Both men and women of all classes realize this. For women previous to child-birth, for all the diseases peculiar to their sex, for debilitated men and puny children there is nothing which so safely and surely sustains and restores as this Great Natural Remedy. The kidneys and urinary organs, when deranged, undermine the life much quicker than consumption, and they must be attended to promptly or fatal consequences are sure to follow. The testimonials which are printed herewith clearly show that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will not only check those diseases, but entirely cure them even after they have become seated. It is the only known remedy which will safely and certainly do this, and there is not an instance on record where it has failed. It is for sale by druggists in all parts of the world, and is manufactured by
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

STRONG WORDS FROM STRONG SOURCES.
The following statements are the voluntary expressions of a few among thousands who have been saved by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The writers are not personally known to the proprietors, but they have sent these letters as the expressions of their gratitude. Their sincerity, therefore, cannot be questioned:
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: GENTLEMEN: I have for a long time been afflicted with a terrible kidney complaint, which it seemed at times nothing could control. I tried doctors and medicine extensively but found no relief. Finally I was advised by a friend to try your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and now, after suffering nearly four years the most acute pain, I find myself entirely well and able to attend to business every day. Respectfully, JOHN G. L. CRAWFORD. Jersey City, June, 1880.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: GENTLEMEN: Without solicitation I desire to express to you my high appreciation of your remedy. Some time since my attention was called to a gentleman who had for a long time been a great sufferer. After making a thorough examination of the case I ... that his kidneys and liver were badly ... Not without hesitation I prescribed ... Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The ... taking two bottles, has been ... the extreme. Without hesitation ... prescribe the same remedy to all ... affected. Yours truly, ... M. D. Rochester, N. Y.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: GENTLEMEN: I have been afflicted with a disease of the kidneys for the past two ... and have tried numerous remedies with partial and temporal relief. Your ... ney and Liver Cure was recommended ... and after taking it the pain and ... me, and I am to day feeling ... I am perfectly satisfied that ... Remedies are the medicines needed ... cheerfully commend them to ...
Editor "The ..." Albia, Iowa, June, 1880.
Sold wholesale in New Orleans by I. L. LYONS and G. R. ...

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. ... Co., Portland, Maine.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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Compromise, by which the nation was made to tremble from center to circumference, were only skirmishes in the great battle between the two mighty contestants. In the election of Abraham Lincoln, the civilization of freedom triumphed. Then occurred the awful war, in which slavery was defeated, and national unity continued. At the beginning of reconstruction President Johnson, in the interest of the civilization of slavery, used his high office to restore the South to her former place in the Union, with all her former powers and unchanged in sentiment. Against this policy was the reconstruction of Congress, by which the constitution, the laws and the policy of the State governments of the South should be made to conform in fact and in administration with the spirit as well as the letter of the constitution of the United States as amended. The contest was fierce, and, while in the main Congress was victorious at the time, at the end of fifteen years the restoration idea of Mr. Johnson has triumphed. The whole South is again in the Union, unchanged in sentiment on all questions relating to State sovereignty as distinguished from national supremacy, including the right of secession, and relating to the treatment of the colored people. The abolition of slavery has simply taken away the right to buy and sell the black man.

The spirit of slavery lives. The civilization which grew with slavery continues. The intense sectionalism which developed in defense of slavery is unchanged. Freedom [illegible] in all matters touching [illegible] sentiment is forbidden, [illegible]ble, and is permitted [illegible] protest. The colored [illegible] are not bought and sold, but [illegible] of sentiment as [illegible] positions black and [illegible] to occupy. The colored [illegible] up the great [illegible] South, and in [illegible] the false theo[illegible] vicious practices of [illegible] largely prevail. Po[illegible] the policy and practice [illegible] South solid in its [illegible] and in its defi[illegible] authority still [illegible] forbidding the ex[illegible] political party in the [illegible] represents the ideas [illegible] the nation in sub[illegible] rebellion. Before the [illegible] be hung for say[illegible] against slavery in the [illegible] war shot-guns, [illegible] ballots and false [illegible] instruments used, [illegible], to maintain [illegible] of the civilization of [illegible]

[illegible] between these civil[illegible] ended. It has not [illegible] its supreme crisis [illegible] during the next [illegible] is an uncertain[illegible] crisis will come [illegible] box the whole [illegible] to speak, with [illegible] them, and [illegible] the civilization [illegible] Plymouth Rock, or [illegible] in [illegible] cargo [illegible] at Jamestown, [illegible] in this na[illegible] that [illegible] to the [illegible] now [illegible] must [illegible] and [illegible]

counted as he intended it should be. In all aristocratic governments the pulpit is expected to proclaim the divine right of kings to rule, and to teach the peasantry that it is theirs to obey. In republics the individual voter is God's representative in ruling the nation, so that Americans vote by divine right. No republic can continue, much less prosper, unless its people be protected in the use of the ballot. The National Government should also insure free schools for the masses of the people. If the States do not do it, let it be done by the General Government at the expense of delinquent States. The fact that there are 1,700,000 voters in the Southern States who cannot read is appalling enough in itself, but what is still more appalling is that adequate provisions for education of the masses are not made in a single Southern State, while in a majority of them public schools exist only in name, and public sentiment is fifty years behind the time in its appreciation and willingness to support public schools.

The chief work of reconstruction must be done by the churches. In so far as the churches of the North and the churches of the South can harmonize in the work of educating the ignorant and giving churches to the poor throughout the South, let the work be done in concert. The churches were the first to divide on Mason and Dixon's line, and added the enthusiasm and power of religious conviction to the thought and policies of the two sections. They ought to be the first to bury the past, and to live in harmony, and to unite in every good work. But this they do not as yet do, except to a limited extent. The Presbyterian and Baptist churches each are divided into Northern and Southern churches. The Methodist Episcopal Church South is wedded to the past, and only a small fraction of her ministry or membership are ready to forget it and to unite in a heroic effort for the salvation of the colored people and poor white people of the South, only as she can work along the lines of her old prejudices.

The churches from the North who have entered the South since the war are doing a great work. The Congregationalists, through the American Missionary Association, have established a large number of splendid schools among the Freedmen. So have the Baptists and Presbyterians. The M. E. Church has entered more largely upon mission work than all other churches from the North combined. Beginning fifteen years ago with perhaps 75,000 members in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, she entered upon the work of reorganization throughout the whole South. As a result she has now on what was slave territory over 400,000 members about evenly divided between white and colored people. Her annual conferences on that territory number twenty-eight, and include the whole South from the Rio Grande to the Potomac. On the territory she has over 2000 traveling preachers. Her church property has increased more than $7,000,000 in fifteen years. This is an average increase of more than $1200 per day since Mr. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Among the white people of the South twelve institutions of learning have been established, in which are more than one thousand young men and women every year. Among the freedmen twenty like institutions have been established in the principal centres of the South, in which are about 3000 young colored men and women, being educated principally for teaching and preaching. In the prosecution of the vast work, nearly $8,000,000 have been expended during fifteen years, from the treasuries of the Mission, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, Sunday School Union and Tract Societies.

Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.—Dedication of the Meharry Medical College.

The dedication of Meharry Medical College, on Wednesday Oct. [illegible], was an important occasion. [illegible] Avenue of Nashville [illegible] of the exercises [illegible]

were present, Bishops Wiley and Haven, Rev. Dr. F. S. Hoyt, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Rev. Dr. Rust, Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. D. Barnett, of the Kentucky Conference, Rev. Messrs. W. B. Rappitol, J. M. Carter, J. Park and W. Davis, of the Central Tennessee Conference; Rev. Messrs. C. Pickett, H. W. Key, D. W. Days, W. Primm and W. Lillard, of the Tennessee Conference; Drs. Bowling Jones and T. O. Summers, Jr., of the State Medical College; Dr. W. Morgan, of the Dental Department of Vanderbilt University; Rev. Dr. Phillips, President of the Nashville Normal and Theological Institute; Profs. Spence, Bennett and Burrus, of the Fisk University; Drs. Tucker, Sneed, Stephens, Hubbard, McKinley and Noel, of the Meharry Medical School, with Drs. Boss, Jamison, Halfacre and others, of the alumni of this department, and some of Nashville's most substantial citizens.

The exercises were opened by singing the hymn beginning, "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun." Rev. Dr. F. S. Hoyt, of Cincinnati, led in prayer. The anthem, "Praise the Lord," was then sung by the choir in excellent style. The singing added greatly to the interest of the exercises as it was interspersed during the afternoon.

The President, Rev. Dr. Braden, then made a statement as to the origin of the medical school. Several years ago a student asked the question, will there be facilities for a medical education furnished at the Central Tennessee College? This question being repeated by others led to inquiry as to the necessity for such instruction. The great mortality among the colored people of Nashville and elsewhere, was clear proof of the necessity of some action to reduce the ratio of this mortality. While other things were thought to be necessary, better knowledge of physiology and the laws of health was the first and most important. This could best be imparted by physicians of their own people, who were acquained with the condition, poverty, habits and superstitions of the freedmen. Rev. Samuel Meharry, of Shawnee Mound, Ind., in 1875, made his first donation for the purpose of opening a medical school which was organized at once, and four classes aggregating twenty students have received the degree of M. D. and have entered upon the practice of their profession. The speaker then noticed in very flattering terms the reception which these graduates had received from the medical profession wherever they had practiced, the white physicians giving them a cordial welcome and aiding and counseling and encouraging them in their work. He then stated that the lot and building to be dedicated cost about twelve thousand dollars as it now stands completed, and partially furnished.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust, Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was then introduced and spoke as follows:

Long established custom has santioned the practice of dedicating houses set apart for religious worship by appropriate religious exercises, and I know of no reason why buildings consecrated to the education of our youth should not also be opened by appropriate literary services. The school-house and the meeting-house are similar in object and influence. The one aims at the spiritual interests of humanity, the other seeks both the temporal and the eternal weal of the race. One seeks to reclaim the hardened adult, the other so to train our youth that they may be fortified against the alluring vices of life. The mission of one is to *cure* evil, the other to *prevent* it. Our fathers in the settlement of this country, at the earliest moment possible, erected, side by side, the meeting-house and school-house. The first trees that were felled in the forest were employed in building places of worship and schools for the education of the children. We owe our prosperity as a nation, under God, to these instrumentalities of culture and morality. We meet to-day for congratulation, for rejoicing and thanksgiving. Could the blessings which have resulted from the school and the college be appreciated, and the benefits which will undoubtedly result from the erection of this noble building for the Meharry Medical College, no eulogy at this dedication would be deemed extravagant. The erection of this [illegible], spacious, well arranged, [illegible] built and well ventilated [illegible] with its ample grounds, [illegible] recognition and re[illegible] county [illegible] for [illegible]

of influence and attractions. Not a school building in the whole South will be built for years to come, but will be the better for the erection of this beautiful building for our Medical Department. Its influence will be almost boundless, and will sweep over the land in constantly increasing circles of light and love. It is a beacon light upon an eminence so lofty and commanding that every poor child of the land may exult in its beams and thank God as he follows the pure rays to their source and slakes his thirsty spirit with the pure water which shall flow full and free from this fountain of health, intelligence and morality.

After another song by the choir, Rev. Bishop I. W. Wiley, D.D., was introduced and for an hour held the audience as if spell-bound by one of the most thoughtful, practical, eloquent, suggestive and elegant addresses that it has ever been our lot to hear. He said the dedication of a new building for the Meharry Medical Department is an epoch in the history of the Central Tennessee College and in the progress of the colored people. The word "building" suggested his theme. The colored people are building for the future, reputation, intellect, character. The tendency of all people when they are down is to cry for help. This has, to some extent, been the case with the colored people, but no law can make a man respectable while he is debased by drunkenness and wallowing in the gutter. Nothing can compel men to respect men who do not have that which is worthy of respect in themselves. The colored people must build such characters as to be worthy of respect and they would have it. He alluded to the reception given to the graduates of this medical school, and said it is because these graduates have taken their stand beside their white brethren in the medical profession as capable, successful, practitioners. Freedom was poorly understood at first by the emancipated slaves. To many of them it meant exemption from labor, and they became indolent. Indolence is not the exclusive property of the colored race, it is a common inheritance of the whole race. Industry is the law of God. In Eden man was commanded to labor, and it is the only road to success. All must labor, either with the brain or muscle, in the office or in the field and whether it is one or the other depends on the man himself. The speaker alluded to the change in the appearance of the colored people now and ten years ago as he saw them. Then the bandanna handkerchief and the turban, unkempt, barefoot and ragged, now dressed in the neatest attire and with some reference to the fashions of the hour, proving that they had labored and were reaping results. Knowledge was another essential element of character building. They had progressed in this respect as no other nation has advanced. History would record this as their great achievement. The reason was largely owing to the fact that they were emancipated in the midst of a highly civilized people, in the midst of a people favorable to the education of all people. What progress would the colored people have made if they had been set free in Africa, China or Japan? The colored people had difficulties, but they had compensations for these in much that surrounds them. Their advancement from the common field hand to the necessity for a medical college in twenty years demonstrated their capabilities, and if so much could be accomplished in twenty years, what could not be accomplished in a century? The speaker then dwelt on the necessity of a high degree of morality as the only sure basis of true success and greatness.

The speaker was frequently applauded, and at the close of the address he was requested, on motion of Rev. Calvin Pickett, to write out the address for publication.

Dr. Bowling, of the State Medical College was then introduced, and kept the audience wreathed in smiles for a few minutes, as he spoke in the highest terms of commendation of the address of Bishop Wiley, and of the cordiality with which he welcomed the graduates of any chartered medical school, irrespective of place, of birth, nationality or color, so long as they were competent, into the medical fraternity. He claimed the honor of being the first to speak favorably in the public prints of the Meharry Medical College. The name of Meharry would be honored as long as this medical school existed, which, he hoped, would be forever. The Doctor sat down in the midst of loud applause.

Dr. Atchison, of the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, was prevented by important business from being present, and Dr. William Morgan, of the Dental school, was introduced, and after highly commending the enterprise which had called the large concourse together, and speaking in highest terms of the faculty of the college and their work, said that one of the pleasantest memories he should recall in all future time was the fact that he had thrown out the first shovelful of earth from the ground in preparing to lay the foundation of the Meharry medical building, which was heartily applauded.

The audience then proceeded to the new building, which is situated on the corner of Maple and Franklin streets, where a statement was made by Dr. Braden that the indebtedness on the building was about met by the recent donation of a thousand dollars by Rev. Samuel Meharry, and the reception of a deed to-day of one hundred and twenty acres of land from Mrs. A. Meharry, the widow of Rev. Dr. A. Meharry, who, a little over two years ago, selected the site for this building. Dr. Braden then introduced Mr. Meharry and Mrs. Meharry, the donors, to the audience. Bishop E. O. Haven then read the 28th chapter of the book of Job and made some appropriate remarks. Bishop Wiley then spoke of the appropriateness of dedicating a medical school building to God and alluded to the tendency of the medical profession towards the material and to forget the spiritual. He then with appropriate words dedicated the building in an earnest prayer to the interest of man and the glory of God.

The building is of brick, four stories including the basement and mansard story. The lower story is for a labratory for students work. The second story is for offices, family rooms and museum, the third story contains a large lecture room and smaller rooms for classes, medicines and professor's work. The fourth story is divided into dormitories for the students. The building is admitted to be well arranged for the work it is expected to do. The fifth year of the school has opened with larger numbers than ever at this early period of the session, and with promise of a largely increased attendance during the present term.

The following letter was received and read by Dr. Braden:

Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Oct. 12, 1880.—Dear Dr. Braden: A sudden call to attend a wedding deprives me of the anticipated pleasure of being present at the dedication of Meharry Medical College to-morrow. I beg leave to tender my congratulations on this auspicious occasion, and to join you in invoking the benediction of God upon the enterprise.

Your Brother in Christ,
O. P. FITZGERALD,
Editor Christian Advocate.

At night a meeting was held in the college chapel and addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. F. S. Hoyt and Rev. Dr. Rust.

Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

We are indebted to Dr. Mitchell, of Atlanta, for notes and copies of local papers giving an account of the dedication of Chisman Hall, the first permanent building of Clark University in that city. The dedication occurred Saturday, Oct. 16.

Bishops Wiley, Haven and Warren were present; also Drs. Rust and Hoyt, of Cincinnati. The building is four stories high and built of brick, costing $30,000. The University grounds comprise 450 acres and cost $10,000. The grounds were bought some years since, and paid for mostly through the efforts of the late Bishop Gilbert Haven. Mrs. Eliza Chrisman, of Topeka, Kansas, after whom the building is named, gave $10,000 toward its erection. Bishop Gilbert Haven was to have raised $10,000, and the Freedmen's Aid Society was to give $10,000. The death of Bishop Gilbert Haven left most of the $20,- to be paid by the Society. Lately Mrs. Bishop Clark, of Cincinnati, after whose deceased husband the University is named, has given $1000.

The *Atlanta Constitution* gives the following account of the dedication:

At eleven o'clock, the hour for the opening of the dedicatory exercises, the college chapel was filled to its utmost capacity with the friends of the institution, both white and colored, and upon the rostrum the reporter noticed a number of our most distinguished citizens—among them Governor A. H. Colquitt, Senator Joseph E. Brown, School Commissioner G. J. Orr, ex-Governor Bullock, Mr. H. I. Kimball, Professor Slaton, of the city public schools, General Evans, Rev. Dr. Heidt, and many others.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Bishop Turner.

Dr. R. S. Rust followed with a brief preliminary address, referring to the history of the institution, its present prosperous condition, and its bright future. He read several letters which he had received from friends of the college, one from Mrs. Chrisman and one from John Greenleaf Whittier.

Bishop Warren followed with a masterly address, which was greatly enjoyed by the audience.

Dr. Hoyt, of the *Western Christian Advocate*, then spoke and made an able presentation of the power and purpose of general education.

Senator Joseph E. Brown made a few remarks tracing the history of slavery for several centuries past and comparing the present condition of the colored race with what it was in England, New England and the South prior to the war. His address sparkled with the gems of wisdom which are ever characteristic of him.

Governor Colquitt followed in a short talk, which was highly enjoyed.

Bishop E. O. Haven next delivered an excellent address, and was followed by Bishop Wiley, who urged the colored people to disabuse their minds of the idea that the law can give them education, affluence or social position without effort on their part, that they must carve out for themselves their own glory or disgrace.

The exercises were then closed with the dedicatory prayer by Bishop Wiley.

The college starts out under the most favorable auspices, almost filled with students, and has indeed a rosy future. It has a corps of five teachers, under Mr. E. E. Bisbee, President, who are paid by the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the other expenses of the college are secured by an exceedingly low rate of tuition.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Tennessee Notes.

DEAR EDITOR—We have had a field day here. Last night Bishop E. O. Haven delivered an excellent address to our students and a good company of citizens of Nashville. He preached on last Sunday morning in the college chapel and at night in Spruce Street Church. To-day at 2 p. m. the chapel was crowded. Bishops Wiley and Haven, Dr. Rust, Dr. Hoyt, and a host of others from home and abroad were present. Bishop Wiley delivered one of the finest addresses of his life. One of the oldest and best physicians who was present said it was the best address he had ever heard. Drs. Rust and Hoyt made addresses at night—good. Our new building is a gem—so admitted. Will write more at length—sorry you were not present. Bishops Wiley and Haven, Drs. Rust and Hoyt, and Mrs. Rust go on to Atlanta to get things in trim and dedicate Chrisman Hall on the 16th inst.

J. BRADEN.

Grant on the Solid South.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—The Rev Dr. C. H. Fowler's interview with Gen. Grant, printed in to-day's *Gazette*, has created much talk in political circles. The interview contained the following in addition to what was telegraphed last night:

Gen. Grant said: "We must elect Garfield; he is a great man; he has but few intellectual peers in public life. He is every way worthy."

"What if Hancock should be elected?"

"Then the North would submit quietly and watch closely. As soon as things began to go wrong, every Northern Legislature would be convened and compel their Representatives to resign or resist the solid South."

"Are you hopeful?"

"Yes; but I expect to witness the most gigantic frauds in Indiana and New York City. Pretexts will be sought for throwing out States, or parts of States. If the election is thus thrown into the House, then Washburne, of Minnesota, will be thrown out. They are determined to seize the Government regardless of cost. I hope that many Democrats who will not change, will take the alarm and stay at home."

William H. Fox, of New Haven, Conn., has invented a railroad velocipede for use of road masters, telegraph-line repairers and track walkers.

General News Items.

The French chambers will be convened November 9th.

Peru and Chili have accepted mediation by the United States.

The Sultan ordered Riza Pasha to surrender Dulcigno in five days.

About 4,000 horses are sick with the epizootic in New York.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the well-known authoress, died at Wayland, Mass., aged 78.

The United States of Columbia and Chili have agreed to submit all matters of dispute to arbitration.

Wisconsin has introduced the Constitution of the United States as an obligatory study in her public schools.

Rivers near Cherbourg, France have overflowed their banks. Police and soldiers worked hard to save the lives of inhabitants.

Ice-manufacturing machines [illegible] been sent out to military posts [illegible] central Asia, to supply the [illegible] troops with ice in hot weather.

Out of a hundred samples of [illegible] sold in Chicago, examined by [illegible] health department, only two [illegible] found that were unadulterated.

Turkey will oppose the [illegible] demonstration by force, if [illegible]sary. Montenegro will not [illegible] the instructions given to the [illegible]ish commissioners.

Outrages in Ireland continue. The British press is unanimous [illegible] supporting measures which the government proposes to check the [illegible]tation. The list of leaders who [illegible] to be prosecuted is now settled.

At St. Lawrence Island, in [illegible] Behring Sea, out of 700 inhabitants 500 were recently found [illegible] starvation. The traders had [illegible]duced liquor among them, [illegible] them to neglect storing up [illegible] usual supply of provisions.

A boatman off Newport Point, R. I., a few days ago was startled [illegible] the sight of a monster sea-turtle full fourteen feet in length, it [illegible] three times as large as ever [illegible] that locality before. An effort [illegible] made to secure it, but its [illegible] weight made it impossible to do [illegible]

"Father Taylor," the [illegible] preacher of Boston, once said in [illegible] speech in Faneuil Hall: "There stands Bunker Hill monument, [illegible] there is Boston harbor, where [illegible] fathers made a dish of tea for [illegible] Britannic majesty, but their degenerate sons cannot cork a gin jug."

Marshall Jewell, chairman of [illegible] National Republican committee, explains that the Florida [illegible] referred to several bodies of [illegible] who were suspected of a design [illegible] vote the Democratic ticket at [illegible] West. Money mentioned was [illegible] pay the expenses of two Republican speakers.

"Only ten years ago Livingstone was lost in Africa, and now a company is established at Zanzibar which quotes rates at which [illegible] will carry merchandise to [illegible] Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza. Four years ago Sir Samuel [illegible] said that no man in his [illegible] would think of sending a mission [illegible] Mtesa.

Well, such communications [illegible] that of Dr. Jim Henderson [illegible] good, but excellent as was [illegible] work done by him he fell [illegible] his full duty. He should have concluded thus: "Enclosed I send [illegible] ten new subscribers for the [illegible] secured while out pastoral [illegible] That would have made us [illegible] You must improve, Doctor.—*Central Methodist.*

A Democrat thought that [illegible] would tell a Mr. A. Darnel, [illegible] how to cast his vote. Mr. [illegible] said that he knew how to [illegible] The Democrat said, "I know [illegible] learned you how to vote; the [illegible]publicans have been talking [illegible] you." "No," said Darnel; [illegible] Democrats learned me how to [illegible] when I used to belong to [illegible] when they used to bend me [illegible] across a log and tried to cut [illegible] heart out through my back."

Inquiry having been made [illegible] the Treasury for information [illegible] the course of immigration [illegible] different ports of this [illegible] the last ten years, ending [illegible] 1880, the following [illegible] been made: Atlantic ports [illegible] of Cape Henry, Va., 2,131,433; Atlantic ports south of Cape [illegible] Va., 26,623; Gulf ports [illegible] Lake ports, 485,025; [illegible] 145,319; total 2,836,277. [illegible] arrival of immigrants [illegible]

Killed for Opinion's Sake.

People who have never lived in the South, and have always been accustomed to hearing those about them express their sentiments on every topic without molestation from their neighbors, are often slow to believe the statements made of social and business ostracisms, and at times murders, for opinion's sake in the Southern States. Some have persistently denied that any such ostracisms or murders have occurred since the war or do now occur.

We have lately examined the *Black Code*, i. e. the code of laws for the government of the blacks, which was in force in Louisiana until after the war. The following are two sections of these laws and will serve as illustrations of the point in hand:

Section 28. Whoever shall with intent to produce discontent among the free colored population, or insubordination among the slaves, write, print, or distribute anything having a tendency to produce discontent among the free colored population, or insubordination among the slaves therein, shall on conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, or *suffer death, at the discretion of the court.*

Section 29. Whoever, with the intent aforesaid, shall make use of language in any public discourse from the bar, the bench, the stage, or the pulpit, or in any place whatever, or whoever shall make use of language in private discourses or conversations, or of signs or actions having a tendency to produce discontent among the free colored population of this State, or to excite insubordination among the slaves; or whoever shall knowingly be instrumental in bringing into this State any paper, pamphlet or book having such tendency, shall on conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three nor more than twenty-one years, or *death at the discretion of the court.*

[illegible] of the Black Code [illegible] which were similar to [illegible] in all the Southern States, [illegible] an offense punishable by [illegible] to write, speak, [illegible] express by action or [illegible] or privately, [illegible] "*had a tendency*" to [illegible] people or [illegible] condition could [illegible] law was not [illegible] but it generally [illegible] always be in any [illegible]

[illegible] justified [illegible] that to [illegible] of sentiment [illegible] forbid [illegible] the public [illegible] etc. No [illegible] justi[illegible] the [illegible] in force all [illegible] would hang [illegible] an opinion [illegible] sentiment [illegible]

[illegible] just [illegible] it [illegible] war, [illegible] justi[illegible] affect [illegible] mur[illegible] been [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of ours [illegible] that [illegible] in [illegible] had [illegible] of [illegible] by [illegible] all [illegible]

[illegible] and these two buildings are secured. Mr. Meharry, of Indiana, and Mrs. Chrisman, of Kansas, deserve great credit for the large contributions made, but these would not have secured these properties had they not been supplemented by much labor.

The Freedmen's Aid Society could use well a million dollars in giving buildings to its twenty schools in the South. And the Church ought to give this amount within the next five years. That much money given now would tell a thousand fold during the next generation, to say nothing of the vast good it would accomplish at once. Besides the last General Conference directed that this society should give such aid as it could to the other schools which had been established outside of this society, by our people in the South. These schools need help. The field they occupy is vital to vast Church interests in the South.

The New Orleans Democrat and its Correspondent.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Democrat*, writing from Milwaukee, Oct. 11, and signing himself as "N." sent a mean and maliciously false account of some addresses we delivered in that city the day previous, Sunday, Oct. 10. We make it a rule to pay no attention to the squibs of penny-a-liners who pester the public with their small talk, and often interpolate slanderous statements, of men and matters of which they know nothing. But in this case we called on the Editor of the *Democrat* and pointed out the falsehoods. He did the gentlemanly thing and requested us to address a communication to him setting forth what we had said. This we did and the communication was published in last Sunday's *Democrat*.

The following from one of the most prominent and reliable gentleman of Milwaukee, written under date of Oct. 25, bears on the case:

DEAR DOCTOR—I have just received your note of the 22d with clipping of a Milwaukee letter to the *Democrat* and signed "N." There are in this city three newspapers—the *Sentinel*, the *Evening Wisconsin* and the *News* (the latter Democratic). In the reports these papers contain of your remarks there is nothing at all like the quotations in the communication. I conclude either that the quotations are manufactured by the correspondent or that he got them from an obscure penny evening paper of which I can nowhere find a file.

I am very certain that malice only could torture your remarks into the form in which they appear in the communication. That the correspondent is an expert liar is clearly shown by his own statements. For instance, he speaks of Asbury as a colored church—it has not a single colored member. You know we haven't more than a dozen colored families here, if that many. Again when he speaks of the size of your congregation. Summerfield will seat 900 persons, and you know how nearly full it was.

A very fair synopsis of what we did say will be found on our first page.

The Church Manual.

The October number of *Our Methodist Church Manual* is just out and is a neat pamphlet of 72 pages. It is full of fresh information from our various church benevolencies, and publishing houses East and West. It is to be followed by others, issued quarterly during 1881, to be filled with fresh information such as the pastors can use in bringing these several interests before their people. The General Conference has placed the management of our Missionary, Sunday-school and Tract, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid and Educational work under boards sustaining the relation of trustees to the whole church, and our publishing work is conducted by the book agents sustaining similar relations. The pastors are the authorized agents and representatives of these several causes before the people. Hitherto there has been very imperfect communication between the [illegible] of these interests and the pastors who are expected to advocate their claims. This quarterly [illegible] Manual opens direct communication between the several offices and the pastors. The General Conference has directed that [illegible] shall be sent to them [illegible] and in order to [illegible] contained in [illegible] of our members, who [illegible] be interested, [illegible] subscribers [illegible]. Now let [illegible] this [illegible] to place [illegible] New York.

Bishop Turner's Misrepresentation.

Rev. Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, recently made a trip through Mississippi and among other places spoke at Granada. Our pastor there, Rev. J. M. Shumpert, heard his address and reports his remarks as follows:

The Bishop represented Dr. Marshall W. Taylor (the fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference of the African M. E. Church at St. Louis last May) as saying the colored members of the M. E. Church were preparing to leave for the A. M. E. Church. The words of the Bishop were so astonishing to us that we dropped Dr. Taylor a postal card, and a note to the SOUTHWESTERN, for an explanation, to which Dr. Taylor responds as follows:

DR. TAYLOR'S REPLY TO BRO. SHUMPERT.

Your communication touching the statement of Bishop Turner's alleged quotation of my St. Louis speech came to hand simultaneously with your printed criticism of the same.

Permit me in replication to remark that I don't entertain; have never entertained, or disseminated such sentiments as are therein attributed to me, at any time or place whatever.

You are at liberty to use this note in any manner consistent with the glory of God, and the extension of glorious and common Methodism. And consider me ever for the cause of humanity.

Yours respectfully,
MARSHALL W. TAYLOR.

The Church and Temperance.

The National Temperance Society has just published a handsome pamphlet edition of a very able paper, with the above title, read by Hon. William E. Dodge before the late Pan-Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia. It is an eloquent, effective plea for greater consecration on the part of the ministry and membership of the Christian Church in the service of the cause of temperance, and for the absolute prohibition of liquor-traffic by the State. It is a most valuable contribution to the literature of the temperance question, and merits the widest possible circulation. Price, 10 cents; $1 per dozen. Address J. N. Stearns, publishing agent, 58 Reade street, New York.

The Essays and Debates in full of the Presbyterian Council of 1880, at Philadelphia, will be printed from the official plates and be ready in November. Prices are $1 in paper cover; $2 in cloth with introductory narrative; and $3 with narrative and appendix. Address The Presbyterian Publishing Co., 1510 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—United States Senator W. P. Kellogg is in the city.

—Rev. Dr. Revels, of the Mississippi Conference, has taken his daughter to Oberlin, Ohio, to be educated.

—President I. N. Failor, of the New Orleans University, is suffering from an attack of the dengue fever, and is confined to his bed.

—Rev. Dr. Bristor, pastor of Ames Methodist Church in this city, will return from his vacation next week, and will occupy his pulpit Sunday, November 7th.

Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Granada, Mississippi conference, was in the city this week. He is looking well, and gives a good report of his charge.

—Bishop Simpson and wife have arrived from San Francisco at their home in Philadelphia. In a private note Rev. James Morrow says: "The Bishop is shaken by his sickness, but is recovering."

—Rev. L. A. Rudisill, Salt Lake City, Utah, writes: "Reached here on the 21st. Had a pleasant trip. Moody and Sankey are holding meetings in our church. Prospects good. I am encouraged for the work. Methodism sees a brighter day in this Territory."

—Mrs. Prudence Lakin, mother of the Rev. Arad S. Lakin, presiding elder in the Central Alabama Conference, died a few days since in Hancock, Delaware Co., N. Y., aged 106 years. She was for more than half a century a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The Czar of Russia has lately married Princess Dolgoronky. She was his mistress by whom he had several children while his wife lived. The marriage was a morganatic one; that is, it is a part of the contract that neither the wife nor the children can be heirs to the rank or possessions of the husband. All the royal family was opposed to the marriage. The nihilists had a mine fixed to blow up the royal train at Alexandria, but a carriage happened to cut the wire leading to the mine. Altogether it could not have been a very happy wedding, [illegible] of the disgrace [illegible] that the bad example of [illegible] by the head of a [illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. Payne, Byhalia: "Seven have been baptized and added to the church. We have sent in $4.40 toward the building of Shaw University. We will meet all required of us as soon as we get out our cotton."

H. May, Brookhaven: "I was sent to this work by Bishop Harris three years ago from Oxford conference. I found 27 members. Last year Bishop Andrews gave me Summit and Magnolia. I found at Summit 5 members and at Magnolia I found eight. Joined at Brookhaven this year, 11; at Summit, 63; at Magnolia, 9; total, 83. My third quarterly conference was held at Magnolia, Sept. 28-29, but our presiding elder was not there on account of sickness in his family. Paid the pastor for the third quarter $72.50. We have two good churches on this work. Pray for us."

Austin Conference Notes.

DEAR EDITOR—We send you greeting as the days are rolling on, and wonder if you will be at our conference (Austin) at Dallas Nov. 18. Tell us truly, and be sure this time, and come! I left the westward extreme of our State and district about a month since for our last "round." We are pushing on winged with these winged weeks so rapidly passing. We are troubled and pressed out of measure by many things: want of men, want of money and want of power to multiply ourselves by ten. Four of our ministers are transferred or otherwise lost to our force, but others are looked for, for God will send us help. We shall have to create a new district west of Gainesville, and six or eight men are needed where three have done the work this year. At Gainesville we are nearly ready to dedicate the best church in the city and one of the cheapest ($3000) and best in the State. Double tower, brick, stained windows, and neatly finished. Bro. Henring succeeds well. Three weeks special service will give us a stout membership. Clarendon, the little Queen City of the Pan Handle, is building a church and publishing a paper 200 miles from any other. A new church bell of 600 lbs. is en route, and will soon let fall its clear notes upon the ear of the receding buffalo. That Christian and Temperance Colony is a success. "*No whisky forever*" is our motto. We have room for honest and enterprising men white or colored; work and welcome for all.

At Denison Bro. Decker has built a new parsonage and is winning the love, respect, and support of the church and public. Twenty-five or more colored people northward bound have paused at Denison and asked Bro. D. to organize them under our Church and supervision and he has done so, and having bought a tent holds service with and for them regularly. They will need a pastor next year, or a division of time with the pastor of first church. We must care for these scattered and destitute children of the Church first, last, and all the time. Next Sabbath, Nov. 24, we hold their first quarterly meeting and conference. At Sherman our little flock are without a pastor but our flag is still there and the field white to the harvest. Zellers and Poland have done well on the west. Bro. Armstrong, of Dallas, has removed to Kansas, but the society is in good condition and a grander field can no where be found. The conference of the M. E. Church, South, meets also at Dallas at the same time of our own. Fort Worth is reported prosperous. The spirit of Bewley is marching on. Dougherty has done splendidly at San Antonio, and others about him ditto. Webb, at Austin, has gotten the kinks out of the titles and troubles connected with the property and sees a grand victory if that new church, needing yet just $5000, can be finished soon. So far about $9000 have been expended and the results are creditable and substantial. Better finish from connectional funds than to keep a special agent in the field to gather the amount needed.

Bro. Skewes has just returned from a trip to Colorado in search of health, and we fear the necessity of his retiring from the work—much to be regretted for no man has made a better record than he. The other conferences, so far as we can hear, are keeping pace with us. We must have a number of men and increased financial power next conference year.

Hearne, Texas, Oct. 22, 1880.

St. Mary's Chapel.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 26, 1880.

We have found another one of the Marys. Like Sister Mary Wright of whom we wrote before, sister Mary Lewis, who lives within the bounds of the Rob Roy circuit, has been for some time praying and waiting for the coming of God's salvation. Alone, far from any other member of the old M. E. Church, she prayed until through the labors of Bro. C. A. Tabor, the pastor, a plan was arranged for the building of a house and society. At the third quarterly meeting the little chapel was dedicated for the worship of God, out of debt and neatly finished, worth about $200. Though with one exception the best house of worship belonging to any denomination in all that region, Sister Lewis gave the land, collected most of the money by going from house to house, and as a reward for her diligent work and that of her friends and pastor, at the quarterly meeting 9 were converted and a society of some 12 or 15 was organized.

One thing a little singular in these days of prejudice is, that the society is mixed, some black and some white, then shades all the way between. Well, really, as the mourners were being converted it seemed that that was the house of God and the gate of heaven. God blessed these good people together, He certainly would all the members of our Zion. Why, therefore, should we be wasting missionary money to keep up a little handful of a society of white folks and at the same time a self supporting society of colored within a stone's throw, especially where the colored members would be rejected were they to knock for membership, at the door of the white society? Who can suppose that the great and good Lord will allow anything for such narrowness? And what makes it so ungodly is that some of our preachers teach that this great sin against the second commandment is right. But one thing thank God can be said for St. Mary's chapel, that is, all are welcome to come and be saved and find a fellowship "like to that above."

At the close of the meeting $19 was raised in about ten minutes for the pastor in charge, which shows to some extent the depth of this blessed revival. There are many more such Marys as Sister Lewis and Wright waiting for the old Church, but where are the Tabors and Laytons to go and preach the gospel and build churches? We want 20 men for the conference at its next session, and we do not care whether they are white or black so they are holy men of God, sent to preach the truth and will go to both races. We want no cowards or color line men in our band.

I. G. POLLARD.

New York Letter.

Rev. Bro. Lynch, a colored representative of our work among the refugees in Kansas, addressed the preachers at their Monday meeting in New York on the 18th. He made by his manly bearing, ingenious arguments, and well chosen words, a favorable impression. Bro. L. illustrated in his ready command of language the remark which Dr. Coke, of Claflin University, made not long since in the same meeting, that his colored students showed great proficiency in linguistic attainments.

The same morning Bishop Foss urged all preachers present, in the light of his recent experience in the Cabinet, to be above all suspicion in moral purity and especially to be good pastors. He found, he said, the faithful pastor in demand everywhere. Brooklyn Methodists are looking forward with eagerness to the Bishops' Reception in the Academy of Music, Nov. 3, at which the whole Board, with one exception, is expected to be present.

Hon. Stockett Matthews of Baltimore, has been thrilling Brooklyn Republican gatherings with his stately, but fiery eloquence. A vast multitude heard him last night for nearly two hours and a half with rapt attention.

M. D. BUELL.

Brooklyn, Oct. 26.

Sunday-School Union and Tract Society.

The next anniversaries of these two Church Societies will be held in Youngstown, Ohio, from Saturday, December 11, to Tuesday, December 14. The seventeenth Sunday-school Congress of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in connection with the anniversaries. One or more of the Bishops will, it is hoped, be with us. Addresses and sermons will be delivered by the Rev. Drs. C. N. Sims, of Brooklyn; John Williamson, of Chicago; J. M. Freeman, of New York, and Lewis Miller, Esq., of Akron, O.

J. H. VINCENT,
Corresponding Secretary.

Tennessee Notes.

The members of the Tennessee Conference of the M. E. Church, South, took a vote on the Democratic candidates for governor: Wright, high tax, received 220, Wilson, low tax, 2. If Wilson runs this far behind at the election the State may congratulate herself on the happiest escape from the power of the repudiators.

Rev. Alex. Burdette sends $4 Freedmen's collection from Waynesboro circuit, West Tennessee district.

There has been some revival at a few points. On the Nashville circuit about 80 have joined on probation during the year. College more prosperous than ever.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn.

If You Are Sick, Read

the Kidney-Wort advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney-Wort will save more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once in dry or liquid form. Either is equally efficient, the liquid is the easiest, but the dry is the most economical.—*Interior.*

MARRIAGES.

Rev. Geo. Dobson and Mrs. Eliza Dunlap were united in wedlock at the bride's residence, Aberdeen, Miss., P. Bine, officiating.

At the residence of the bride, Waco, Texas, Oct. 10, 1880, Mr. E. D. Busby to Mrs. Margaret Adams, B. F. Smith officiating.

At the residence of Mr. Anderson Wright, Oct. 21, by S. A. Cowan, Mr. Wm. Davis and Miss Hinda Wright were joined in holy wedlock. May peace and prosperity crown their efforts in this life and may they rest with Him when life's trials are ended.

Oxford, Miss., Oct. 23, 1880.

A wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

DEATHS.

Brother Peter Noales has departed this life. We trust he has found a better home.

P. BLUE.

Aberdeen, Miss.

Sister Ellen Green, a devoted and faithful member of the M. E. Church, departed this life Oct. 16, after a protracted sickness. She was an earnest Christian and possessed great patience. The community has lost one of its best members, and the husband a true wife, but our loss is her eternal gain.

S. A. C.

Oxford, Miss., Oct. 17, 1880.

Sister Eva Williams departed this life on the morning of the 6th inst. She said that she was going home to rest with Jesus. She leaves a father, mother, two brothers and two sisters to mourn with us. She was a member of both church and Sabbath-school. Age, 14 years.

Sister Phillis Boyle, after a long illness, departed this life on the evening of the 10th inst. Sister Boyle lived a member of the M. E. Church for 30 years. She died in full triumph of Gospel faith. She leaves six children to mourn with us. Age, 61 years.

P. JEMISON.

Macon, Miss., Oct. 16, 1880.

Brother Berry Robinson departed this life Oct. 12th, aged 52 years, after an illness of 3 days. He was a good and faithful member of the M. E. Church and served as steward for many years. His place cannot be filled. He was beloved by all. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

C. W. KERSHAW.

St. Helena parish, La., Oct. 13, 1880.

COPIES AND IMITATIONS are acknowledgments of the superior merit and excellence of the genuine article. Worthy and valuable articles are what the frauds are committed against and is a proof of high estimation, very flattering to the originators, but very dangerous and unprofitable to the consumer and demoralizing to the dealer. Beware of counterfeits and see that you only get the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator, in white wrapper, with the red Z on the face and signature on side of J. H. Zeilin & Co., who have stopped five different practical imitators of this valuable medicine by injunction at law, but still other frauds are in the market, as rascals are not yet all hung.

New Books.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of each one will be given, after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOK NOTICES.

CHAUTAUQUA TEXT BOOKS: No. 22. Biblical Biology. No. 23. English Literature. No. 24. Canadian History. No. 25. Self Education.

These are ten cents apiece and are published by Phillips & Hunt.

THE NATURALIST ON THE RIVER AMAZON. Part II. By Henry Walter Bates. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co. Price 15c.

No. 12 of the Humboldt Library. The greatest river region of the world, scientifically considered, with adventures, habits of animals, and sketches of Brazilian life.

MAGAZINE SERIES. No. 32. Prize Essays on Mental Culture considered as a Christian Duty. By Rev. I. T. McFarland, A. M., and Rev. J. B. Young, A. M. Phillips & Hunt.

SHIELD OF FAITH, or Articles of Religion, General Rules, Baptismal and Church Covenants, and Methodist Episcopacy, with Scripture proofs. By Bostick Hawley, D.D. Phillips & Hunt. Price 25 cents.

This is a cheap and valuable little manual which should be in the hands of every Methodist.

LITTLE SOLDIER. By Rosalie Gray. New York: American Tract Society. Price $1.

A story for courageous young boys, told in easy conversational style, with many pleasing incidents. There are 240 pages and four pictures.

STORIES FOR SUNDAY. By Rev. Theron Brown. New York: American Tract Society. Price 75 cts.

A brief narrative for every Sunday in the year. A Bible text is taken and illustrated by popular anecdotes and applications. 156 pages.

MARIE MANNING AND OTHERS. By Bittersweet. New York: American Tract Society. Price 50 cts.

Ten choice stories by a favorite authoress. 96 pages.

THE LIBRARY KEY; an Index of General Reading. Arranged by F. A. Archibald, A. M. Phillips & Hunt. Price $1.

This is a complete and very simple arrangement by which the student and general reader may index what he reads so as to refer to it at any time in the future. We commend it heartily.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRET OF A HAPPY LIFE. By the author of "Frank, or the Record of a Happy Life." Chicago: F. H. Revell.

We have not for years read a book with more delight and profit. It is not a theological book. No effort is made to change the theological views of any one. The author has a rich religious experience and tells it in a plain and delightful manner. We wish every doubting Christian could read this little volume.

FRAGMENTS; Religious and Theological. A collection of Independent papers, relating to various points of Christian life and doctrine. By Daniel Curry. Phillips & Hunt. Price $1.75. 375 pages. 8 vo.

Dr. Curry has been for many years a prominent writer in the Methodist Church and the publishers have done a good thing for the Church at large in putting some of his principal addresses into a permanent form. The following are the subjects discussed: 1. Sin a fact in the spiritual Cosmos. 2. The sin of the world. 3. The Doctrine of Condemnation. 4. Redemption by Price. 5. Righteousness through Faith. 6. Redemption by Power (Holiness). 7. The Vision of Faith. 8. Justification by Faith vs. Baptismal Regeneration. 9. Arminian vs. Calvinistic Justification. 10. Coleridge's Philosophico-Theology. 11. The Will. 12. Prayer. Its Nature and Potency. 13. Physical Eschatology. 14. Faith and Science I. 15. Faith and Science II. 16. Humanity of Christ. 17. Early Life of Jesus of Nazareth. 18. The Temptation of Christ. 19. The Subjective Christ.

THE CREATION AND THE EARLY DEVELOPMENTS OF SOCIETY. By J. H. Chapin, D.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and for sale at Eyrich's, New Orleans.

This is a series of lectures delivered by Dr. Chapin to the students of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. The subjects discussed are: 1. Primerval Chaos. 2. Light. 3. The Firmament Sea and Dry Land. 4. Plant Life. 5. Animal Life. 6. The Geological Record. 7. Man. 8. Problem of Civilization. 9. Failure of Primeval Society. 10. Diversity of Tongues. 11. Antiquity of Man. 12. Ancient Civilization in North America. The lectures are not controversial, and no attempt is made to reconcile science and religion. Believing that there is not necessary antagonism between them he accepts the well established facts of each, and in a popular style discusses his themes. He assumes a creating God as the source of all things and traces through its various stages, as well as the present state of scientific knowledge will admit, the growth of the earth and the race. He believes in the Nebula Theory, that man was created not evolved, and that the Usher Chronology of Biblical events is unreliable. The lectures are exceedingly well written and although the reader may not always agree with the author none can fail to thoroughly enjoy the book. The publishers have done their work superbly.

J. N. Bick, of Toledo, Ohio, says: My father, before wearing the "Only Lung Pad," could not sleep nights on account of his violent coughing, since wearing it, he has slept soundly every night.—*See Adv.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Send ten cents for a specimen of the *Southern Musical Journal*, Ludden & Bates, publishers, Savannah, Ga.

—The *Fortnightly Review* for October, (New York, George Munro,) has an article on Irish Beans and Landlords, a Century of English Poetry, Political Economy in the United States, etc.

—*The International Review* for November has a tempting [illegible] of good things. "West Point and the Colored Cadets," in which Professor George L. Andrews, of West Point, reviews the case of the Cadet Whittaker, gives much interesting and valuable information relative to the colored cadets who have at different times been at West Point. This is followed by Dr. E. de Pressense, [illegible] French Republic and the [illegible] T. C. Felton writes of [illegible] Munich, under the [illegible] Master Vorreltellan [illegible] and Mr. John T. [illegible] tributes a [illegible] "Boston [illegible]

Confidence and Enterprise.

We suggest a careful reading of the remarkable proposition made by the Marchal & Smith Organ Co., in our advertising columns. In regard to this offer we would say that twenty years' devotion to the manufacture of the Parlor Organ has so improved their mechanical appliances, and increased their facilities, that they are enabled to overcome all opposition. Determining that their new instruments shall be placed in every part of the country, and with a confidence in their work and in the public, that is as novel as it is generous, these gentlemen make an offer that actually sinks all competition. Taking all the responsibility to themselves they propose as a means of introduction into new localities to send their beautifully perfected instruments, combining power, compass, tone, variety and finish, at the extremely low price of SIXTY DOLLARS. And not only that, but they send it to you to try thoroughly at your own home for fifteen days, and if not found perfectly satisfactory they refund the money and pay freight both ways, thus asking the purchaser to take no responsibility whatever. This offer is for thirty days only, as by that time the manufacturers are confident that the desired object will be accomplished. Certainly now is the time to buy, and as purchasers from all parts of the country will avail themselves of this opportunity we would advise such of our readers as are able to order at once. We can add that no hesitation need be felt in sending the money to this firm, as we can guarantee that they will do just as they agree.

What Eminent Physicians Say

Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is particularly useful when tonics are required in *Diptheria, Malarial* [illegible] *hold Fevers* and every depressing disease. We have prescribed it with success, and believe it to be a most valuable remedy. J. H. Lesueur, M.D., G. P. Copp, M. D., S. B. Parsons, M. D., R. A. Vaughan, M. D., Drs. S. L. and J. C. Nidelet, and others.

In another column please see card of South and West, a new Agricultural and Family Paper. The Editor and Publishers are favorably and well-known throughout the country. Sample copies free. Address, South and West, St. Louis, Mo.

Sharks won't bite a swimmer who keeps in motion. If you stop kicking longer than a [illegible] keep waiting, you'll be eaten [illegible].

A [illegible] COMPLEXION can be had by every lady who will use Tonic. For [illegible] the liver and [illegible] the blood [illegible] and this is [illegible] so quickly restores and gives a rosy [illegible]. See notice.

[illegible] that there [illegible] students in [illegible] Catholic [illegible] States.

[illegible] Texas make [illegible] week selling [illegible] & Co., 10 [illegible] York. Send [illegible] and terms. 37 1y

[illegible] over boots [illegible] with Lyon's Patent [illegible]

[illegible] Chills and [illegible]

[illegible] ON THE [illegible] AND [illegible]

[illegible] 1818.

[illegible] & SONS,

[illegible] COMMERCE TO

[illegible] GOODS,

[illegible] their extensive [illegible] and [illegible] under-

[illegible] & Hamlin Organ Co.,

BOSTON, 30 East 14th [illegible]
CHICAGO, NEW YORK: 149 [illegible]

BENSON'S
CAPCINE
POROUS PLASTER.

The only improvement ever made on the Common Porous Plaster.

Over 2000 Druggists have signed a paper stating that

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS

are superior to all others.

Price, 25 Cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Conference Notices.

Freedmen's Collection.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Freedmen's collections have been received as follows: from Rev. J. P. Price, Pleasant Grove and Mason charge, $5; from Rev. H. W. Key, Murfreesboro, $6. J. BRADEN.
Oct. 13, 1880.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

A cure for indigestion frightful;
A babbling beverage delightful;
A remedy for every ailment
O'er which the Billious make bewailment.
A laxative, though mild, effective,
A tonic, nervine and corrective;
An anodyne and superior.
A wonderful SALINE SPECIFIC—
Embodying every rare ingredient
That Mother Nature deemed expedient.
With kindly liberal hand to fling
Into the famous Seltzer Spring.

Publishers' Department

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Cotton, ₩ lb.	
Low ordinary	7¼
Ordinary	8⅝
Good ordinary	9¼
Low middling	10¼
Middling	10⅞
Good middling	11⅜
Middling fair	12½
Sugar, ₩ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8
White clarified	8½
Powdered	10⅞
Crushed	11
Molasses, in bbls., ₩ gallon.	
Common	45
Fair	49
Prime	59
Choice	54
Rice, Louisian, ₩ lb.:	
Common	—@4½
Fair	—@5
Prime	—@7½
Choice	6 @

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₩ lb.:	
Western	22@23
New York	20@21
Coffee, ₩ lb.:	
Rio, ordinary	12
Rio, fair	14
Rio, prime	15
Cheese, ₩ lb.:	
Western factory	11
English cream	17
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	8 25
Flour, ₩ bbl.:	
Superfine	3 50
XX	4 50
XXX	4 75
Choice XXX	5 65
Choice family	6 10
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 50
Kits	85
Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	6 75
Half barrels	3 50
Kits	75
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	5 50
Half barrels	3 00
Kits	55
Codfish, ₩ lb	5½
Herring, ₩ box	35
Oils, ₩ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	23@24
Coal, in bbls	20@21
Linseed, raw	57@59
Linseed, boiled	60@62
Cotton seed	47@50
Lard	68@76
Soap, ₩ lb.:	
Olive	4½@4½
Palm	—@8½
Castile	8½@9
Salt, ₩ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Floe	1 45

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ₩ bu.:	
Yellow	58
White	58
Mixed	58
Oats, ₩ bu.:	
Western	41
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	85
Hay, ₩ ton:	
Prime	20 00@22 00
Choice	@28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₩ lb.:	
Breakfast	8 @9
Shoulders	6½@6¾
Sides, clear rib	9½
Sides, clear	9½
Hams, sugar-cured	11½
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	18 00
Dry Salt Meat, ₩ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	—
Clear sides	—
Shoulders	5½
Lard, ₩ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9½
Choice, in tierces	@9½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 90
Sweet potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 75
Onions, ₩ bbl	3 50
Apples, ₩ bbl	2 00
Cabbages, ₩ crate	3 75
Sour Krout, ₩ bbl	7 00

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging, ₩ yard:	
India	11½
Twine, ₩ lb.:	
Baling	17
Ties, ₩ bundle:	
20 ties and buckles	2 20

SUNDRIES.

Poultry, ₩ dozen:	
Grown chickens	5 00
Young chickens	4 00
Ducks	8 00
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	18 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen:	
Western	10@17
Southern	16@18
Honey:	
Strained, ₩ gallon	50to60
Comb, ₩ lb	—
Pecans, ₩ lb.:	
Louisiana	—
Texas	11
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ₩ bbl	3 75
Foreign, ₩ box	—
Wool, ₩ lb.:	
Louisiana	24@25
Clear lake	26to27
Feathers, ₩ lb.:	
Geese	50to65
Hides, ₩ lb.:	
Country green	8½to9
Dry salted	12
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	5½
Cotton Seed, ₩ ton:	
In sacks	10 00
Cooperage, ₩ each:	
Sugar hogsheads	2 80
Molasses barrels	1 55
Half barrels	95
Kegs	65
Oak Staves, ₩ 1000:	
Kegs	30 00
Barrels	14 00
Tobacco:	
Low lugs	4½
Medium	6½
Good to fine	8½
Low leaf	5½
Medium	6½
Good	12
Selections	12to20

Episcopal Visitation—Fall Conferences, 1880.

Conference.	Place.	Time.	Bishop.
Alabama	Hanceville	Dec. 2	Foster
Austin	Dallas	Nov. 18	Haven
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Huntington	Nov. 24	Foster
Georgia	Martin's Chapel	Nov. 11	Foster
Holston	Greenville	Oct. 28	Haven
Kentucky	Hardensburg	Oct. 6	Haven
Southern Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
Tennessee	Mollinsville	Nov. 18	Foster
Texas	Houston	Dec. 9	Haven
West Texas	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

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THE SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

A. B. Simms, Ordona: "There are more indications of prosperity for our church than ever before."

B. L. Neville, Prairie Station: "Our work is growing slowly. Converts this year 26; members received in full 5; Sunday-schools, 3."

A. Davis, Jackson: "I have just closed a protracted meeting, with great success. Twenty-five were converted and added to the church."

D. W. Calvert, Green Hill: "Elder Bradford has made his third round, and held the quarter at Bethel church on the 2d. Sunday-schools 3, converts 37, probationers 15, elder's collection $10, for bishops $2. The elder preached at St. Paul Sunday to a large audience and 104 partook of the Lord's supper. We have commenced a new church and will finish it as soon as we can."

N. Cannon, Moss Point: "Our third quarterly conference was held by Presiding elder Campbell. Members were well pleased with his good instruction and kind words. He addressed the Sunday-school and administered the Lord's supper to 66 persons. Elder's collection was $15.25. The five Sunday schools on this circuit have 175 in attendance. This quarter 2 were received in full, 7 on probation, and 5 conversions. The circuit appears to be prospering."

P. K. Holloway, Trenton: "My church is prospering. I have received one backslider, 6 by letter, and 14 on profession. There are 143 probationers belonging to my church. We have no separate building of our own, but are trying to work up one. The people are very poor, though very willing to do all they can. They agreed to give me $100; I have received $44, including $5, for the elder who has not been there since at all. The people say we don't come and hold our meeting. I can't answer the question, but I hope he will come, as we have given him the money."

LOUISIANA.

J. Monds, Shady Line: "On last Sabbath we had a basket meeting at the church. Several preachers were with us, and collection was $5.50; I collected $4."

J. Toney, Point: "Our quarterly meeting held on Oct. 6. Present one of our elders, Rev. C. Merahaw, who is a good preacher, he labored long and earnestly for the benefit of the members. I was very much strengthened in the work of God. Fourth Sabbath in this month I was in the pulpit, being very much strengthened in the work of God. Elder Merahaw was with us on the fifth Sabbath, being this the quarterly meeting, there were 4 received by letter, 1 from the world, 1 backslider. Sabbath following was our Sunday-school anniversary, at which

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AT THE LAST.

[illegible] J. M. WINTON.

[illegible] his work, and to [illegible] —Psalm civ. 23. [illegible] it nears the [illegible] at the even-tide, [illegible] at the close of day [illegible] pass away. [illegible]

an interval of less than twenty years, a Southern writer is found dealing with the slavery question in a manner so bold and so humane as Mr. Cable has done in "The Grandissimes."

The New Orleans *Picayune*, aptly enough, headed an editorial "Contending Civilizations," and paid its respects to "The Fool's Errand," and "The Grandissimes." In regard to Mr. Cable's book, it felt bound to defend the ruling class by saying:

Certainly it cannot be regarded as a picture of Southern society as a whole at any period, least of all of the present. Nevertheless, we were not surprised to find it treated in some quarters as a study of contemporary Southern society. The virtuous apothecary—the still surviving hero of the book—is so like a modern carpet-bagger—Kellogg say, or Parson Conway—preaching the beauty and the healing, enlightening power of freedom to a race of slave owners, that the Northern critic could but be reassured that history does indeed repeat itself.

Says *Scribner's Magazine* for November:

In fact, the state of affairs in Louisiana in 1804 is so nearly parallel with the state of affairs to-day, or at all events previous to 1876, that to all intents and purposes the book is a study (and a very profound and striking one) of Southern society during the period of reconstruction. Accordingly we cannot help suspecting Mr. Cable of a benevolent intention to teach his Southern countrymen some fundamental lessons of society and government, while ostensibly he is merely their dispassionate historian.

After a careful reading of "The Grandissimes," applying to it the test of a long residence in contact with the successor of the society of eighty years ago, the author's genius in depicting the characteristics, and the sensitiveness of Creole critics to their present application will be duly appreciated. Passing through its pages, I will make some extracts, and put them under headings of my own selection. See how the pictures fit the frames.

THE CARPET BAGGER AND OLD CITIZEN.

A leading character, Mr. Frowenfeld, sole survivor of an immigrant German family that succumbed to yellow fever, converses with [illegible] Honore Grandissime, leading representative of a high-toned and [illegible] Creole family. He is [illegible] that although he may hold [illegible] the Creole scorn of [illegible] afford to be entirely [illegible] to the community in which [illegible]. A friend of Frowenfeld's [illegible] that he must "come [illegible] [p. 46]:

"[illegible] get acclimated," re[illegible], "not in body on[illegible]; but in mind [illegible] conversation—and in [illegible] ha, ha! They [illegible] come. They hold [illegible]; then they open [illegible] Sunday, they impo't [illegible] they bribe [illegible] smuggle goods, [illegible] keepe's. My[illegible] must expect to [illegible] the backet; eh?"

[illegible] PEOPLE."

[illegible], head of a family [illegible] Frowenfeld an important [illegible] [p. 73]:

"[illegible] young friend, when we [illegible] we *always* mean [illegible] pure white [illegible] white is [illegible] pure [illegible] could I [illegible] suppose, sir, the [illegible] have [illegible] trodden [illegible] and [illegible] is a [illegible]. By no [illegible] any [illegible] capacity [illegible] tolerate [illegible]

[illegible] OF RECON[illegible]

[illegible] points out [illegible]

Frowenfeld. She had been wounded, is in bed, and as the young druggist, with water and bandages, essayed his duties, and to bare her shoulders, he meets with resistance prompted by womanly modesty [p. 173]:

"This woman had stood all her life with dagger drawn, on the defensive against what certainly was to her an unmerciful world. * * So far as Palmyre knew, the entire masculine wing of the mighty and exalted race, three-fourths of whose blood bequeathed her none of its prerogatives, regarded her as legitimate prey. The man before her did not. There lay the fundamental difference that, in her sight, as soon as she discovered it, glorified him."

LABOR.

Frowenfeld discourses to the ladies Nancanou. [p. 181]:

"Nothing on earth can take the place of hard and patient labor. But that in this community is not esteemed; most sorts of it are contemned; the humbler sorts are despised, and the higher are regarded with mingled patronage and commiseration."

Aurora says [p. 182]: "Doze Creoles is *lazzy*," but Frowenfeld thinks they do not consciously deserve that word. The climate is then suggested. He replies [p. 182]:

"The climate is too comfortable and the soil too rich—though I do not think it is entirely on their account that the people who enjoy them are so sadly in arrears to the world."

He ascribes it to the defective organization of society, disinclined to follow the course of modern thought.

HUMAN RIGHTS.

He further philosophizes [p. 183]:

"One great general subject of thought now is human rights. The entire literature of the world is becoming tinctured with contradictions of the dogmas upon which society in this section is built. Human rights is, of all subjects, the one upon which this community is most violently determined to hear no discussion. It has pronounced that slavery and caste are right, and sealed up the whole subject."

THE BONDAGE OF CASTE.

He continues [p. 184]:

"But there is a slavery that no legislation can abolish—the slavery of caste. That, like all the slaveries on the earth, is a double bondage. And what a bondage it is which compels a community, in order to preserve its established tyrannies to walk behind the rest of the intelligent world!"

EMANCIPATION.

He talks of free papers to quadroons, [p. 185]:

"Emancipation before the law, though it may be a right which man has no right to withhold, is to them little more than a mockery until they achieve emancipation in the minds and good will of the people—'the people' did I say? I mean the ruling class."

THE WELCOME TO IMMIGRANTS.

Frowenfeld is addressed by Honore Grandissime [p. 194]:

"I assu' you seh, I try hard to get my people to unde'stand that it is time to stop calling those who come and add themselves to the community aliens, intehlopehs, invadehs."

Frowenfeld asserts "that in most civilized countries the immigrant is welcome, but here he is not." Honore's cousins had denied this with indignation; they said "the honest immigrant is always welcome." Frowenfeld contends that it is so "only when he leaves his peculiar opinions behind him."

THE DANGEROUS AGITATOR.

The Creole smiles, and says [p. 195]:

"My-de'-seh, my cousins complain that you advocate measu'es fatal to the prhevailing order-h of society."

"But," replied the unyielding Frowenfeld, turning redder than ever, "that is the very thing that American liberty gives me the right—peaceably—to do! Here is a [illegible] of society defective, [illegible] erected on views of human [illegible] which the world is [illegible] as false; yet the immigrant's welcome is modified with [illegible] not to touch these [illegible] foundations with one of his [illegible]!"

The Creole then suggests to the [illegible] that since he is not in the [illegible] of making his pills with [illegible] corners, but round, he should [illegible] his doctrines in the same [illegible] "that you and my cousins [illegible] be offended with each [illegible]."

[illegible] UNSYMPATHIZING CRITICS.

[illegible] of Honore Grandis[illegible] of color, from an [illegible] his white[illegible] discourse on the [illegible]:

we ourselves ah too *close* to see distinctly, and so continue, a spectacle to civilization, sitting in a horrible dahkness, my-de'-seh!"

"The shadow of the Ethiopian," said the grave apothecary.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

A character is introduced [p. 219]:

"Bras-Coupe, they said, had been in Africa, and under another name, a prince among his people. In a certain war of conquest * * he was captured, stripped of his royalty, marched down upon the beach of the Atlantic, and * * became a commodity. Passing out of first hands in barter for a looking glass, he was shipped in good order and condition on board the good schooner *Egalité*, whereof Blank was master, to be delivered without delay at the port of Nouvelle Orleans. * * * In witness whereof, He that made men's skins of different colors, but all blood of one, hath entered the same upon His book, and sealed it to the day of judgment.

"Of the voyage little is recorded—here below; the less the better. Part of the living merchandise failed to keep; the weather was rough, the cargo large, the vessel small. However, the captain discovered that there was room over the side, and there—all flesh is grass—from time to time during the voyage he jettisoned the unmerchantable."

THE FREE QUADROONS.

Frowenfeld, in conversation with Honore, the colored brother who was educated in Paris, appeals [p. 254]:

"Why do you not give yourself—your time—wealth—attainments—energies—everything—to the cause of the down-trodden race with which this community's scorn unjustly compels you to rank yourself?"

The quadroon replies that his people have no cause—it was upheld and lost in Africa; here they were, one and all, prisoners of war.

Frowenfeld declares them to be "the saddest slaves of all," "free in form, but slaves in spirit," and advises, instead of insurrection, to use all cunning "to show them (the ruling class) the double damage of all oppression."

THE HAPPY SLAVE.

Clemence, separated in childhood from her mother in Virginia, and who "had had children, assorted colors," tells Dr. Keene [p. 330]:

"Oh, white folks is werry kine. Dey wants us to b'lieb we happy—dey *wants to b'lieb* we is. W'y, you know, dey 'bleeged to b'lieb it—fo' dey own cyumfut. 'Tis de sem weh wid de preache's; dey buil' we ou own sep'ate meet'n houses; dey b'leebs us lak it de bess, an' dey *knows* dey lak it de bess."

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Of the two brothers Grandissime in Europe it is said [p. 368]:

"There they had practiced a familiarity of intercourse which Louisiana would not have endured, and once, when speaking on the subject of their common fatherhood, the f. m. c. (the eldest) prone to melancholy speech, had said:

"You are the lawful son of Numa Grandissime; I had no right to be born."

But Honore quickly answered:

"By the laws of men it may be; but by the law of God's justice, you are the lawful son, and it is I who should not have been born."

But, returned to Louisiana, accepting with the amiable, old-fashioned philosophy of conservatism, the sins of the community, he had forgotten the unchampioned rights of his passive half-brother."

Later the brothers unite in business with the sign up, "Grandissime Freres."

ASSERTING THEIR RIGHTS.

How striking the likeness to the 14th of September revolt is the exhortation of Agricola Fusilier, referring to the transfer of Louisiana from France to the Union. The harangue was made on the banquette.

"He said that in such times as these every lover of liberty should go armed; * * that by trickery Louisianians had been sold, like cattle, to a nation of parvenues, to be dragged before juries for asserting the human right of free trade or ridding the earth of sneaks in the pay of the government; that laws, so called, had been forged into thumb-screws, and a Congress which had bound itself to give them all the rights of American citizens—sorry boon!—was preparing to slip their birthright acres from under their feet, and leave them hanging, a bait to the vultures of American emigration. Yes: the age of trickery! Its apostles * * * were poisoning the noble, unsuspecting, confiding Creole mind. For months the devilish work had been allowed by a patient, peace-loving people to go on. But shall it go on forever? * * We know not what is being plotted in the cane brakes of Louisiana. But we know that in the face of these things the prelates of trickery are sitting in Washington allowing throats to go [illegible] that talked tenderly about the "negro slave." * * The [illegible] of this people would be [illegible] were not saintly."

[illegible] also reminds one of the appeal made Sept. 14, 1874:

"Kinsmen, friends," continued Agricola, "meet me at nightfall before the house of this too-long spared mulatto. Come armed. Bring a few feet of stout rope. By morning the gentlemen of color will know their places better than they do to-day."

With a huzza the crowd left, and soon after, finding itself before Frowenfeld's drug store, its contents were speedily converted into rubbish which escaped the torch only through a rumor that the Governor's police were coming.

The reader will find numerous other equally good passages to arrest his attention. If they have a bearing on Louisiana society of to-day, let society be considered as partial to its defects, and not Mr. Cable, who has merely held up a mirror to its members, in the spirit of a true philosopher.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Mexico.

BY MISS S. M. WARNER.

MR. EDITOR—The SOUTHWESTERN is ever a welcome visitor, a connecting link between present and past associations, though a realization of the changes that the years are bringing saddens their memory. The "occasional letter" you desired has been long in coming; not that the work is lacking in topics of interest, but because it so absorbs time and strength that writing is not practicable.

For the present, a short sketch of the work of the M. E. Church in the State of Hidalgo, under the supervision of Rev. J. M. Barker, may please your readers. Pachuca, the capital, is the centre from which operations are directed; the residence of Bro. Barker and one of the Mexican preachers, Bro. Gamboa. The Missionary Society has a fine property here—two congregations, one English, the other Mexican—two Sunday schools, and two day schools; one of these is for boys, sustained in part by the Parent Board; the other for girls, is a protege of the W. F. M. S.

The city contains about 15000 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a rich silver-mining region, which accounts for the foreign element in the population. Mountains closely shut in the town; they are now green and bright, for the rains have quickened vegetation, and the sky that seems to rest upon them is beautifully blue; but Pachuca can not be praised as to architecture, or general plan; it seems to have grown—filling the narrow valley, and crowding up on the mountain sides, just as circumstances have demanded, without any reference to design.

Real del Monte, six miles northeast of Pachuca, and 1000 feet higher, is the nearest point at which services are regularly maintained. The road leading there, winding around the mountains, affords some grand views of the ravine below, and the valley and plain beyond. Here is a Mexican congregation, and a church edifice has been planned, which when completed, will be the highest on the continent—(900 feet above the sea-level.) Beyond Real del Monte, at Gelasco and Omitlan, services in Spanish are held, the last named village being the residence of Bro. Euroza, another of Bro. Barker's staff of preachers.

To the northwest, distant sixty-six miles is Ixmiquilpan, in the midst of a fine agricultural district, and having about the same population as Pachuca. It is a fanatical town, and Bro. Mendoza, who was appointed at last annual meeting, to open services there, has encountered many obstacles, placed in his way by the Catholic clergy, and those under their influence; but he is not discouraged. He seems inspired by the conviction that he is teaching God's word according to the divine will, and the fruits of his labor, must therefore, sooner or later appear. An expression of his, as related in a recent sermon by one of our Mexican preachers, is a beautiful illustration of his faith as to ultimate results. After repeating the 10th and 11th verses of Isaiah 55, he added,—"Yes, God is ever faithful to his promises; He has said, 'My word shall not return unto me void;' therefore, having declared His truth, we must in patience and hope, await the influence of His Spirit to vivify it." Twelve miles west of Ixmiquilpan is the village of Alfajayuca, included in Bro. Mendoza's charge, where services are held.

West of Pachuca, distant twenty leagues, is the ancient town of Tula. Although in the State of Hidalgo, it is more conveniently reached from Mexico City than from this point, for the new railroad from the capitol to northern Mexico, passes through the town. Rev. J. W. Butler, therefore, has included Tula in the work under his supervision.

Various towns in the eastern and northern part of the State have been visited by the Bible agent, and it is proposed to occupy all these points as soon as practicable.

To the southwest, distant from Pachuca twenty two miles, near the line between the States of Hidalgo and Mexico is Tezontepec, a village of about 3000 inhabitants. Bro. Barker was informed that a number of protestants were there accustomed to meet for the study of the Bible, and social worship, who greatly desired a preacher. He visited the town, made the acquaintance of leading Protestants, and soon provided the coveted teaching of Scriptural truth. Brethren Gamboa and Euroza included Tezontepic in their appointments alternating in the Sabbath services.

But a personal acquaintance with the work has increased our estimate of its comparative importance. The occasion was this:—Rev. C. W. Drees, Superintendent of the mission, was visiting Pachuca, and Bro. Barker, proposed a trip to Tezontepec, and a party of six made ready—four going on horseback, and two in a light carriage. It was a lovely morning—recent rains had wakened all nature into new life and beauty. Leaving the usual route, we took a more direct course toward our destination, and there were no intervening fences. One needs the close hard work of six months in the school-room, to appreciate fully the exhileration of that gallop over the plain. A soft carpet of grass was spread for our horses' feet, light clouds were a protection from the sun, and were casting their ever changing shadows over the surrounding mountains—and those mountains, with their occasional rocky crags and turreted peaks were magnificent—bathed in the varied tints, which the light and shade playing over them, were constantly developing, they were exquisitely beautiful.

But, at last, we reached Tezontepec; Mr. Orozco and wife received us with genuine hospitality. This gentleman, a wealthy Protestant, conducted social worship for five years in his own house, before our mission supplied preachers, and he has, with a little assistance from other friends of the cause, supplied the funds to fit up a very pleasant chapel, and pay all contingent expenses. In the evening after our arrival, we attended service in this chapel. Bro. Drees preached a very clear and instructive sermon upon the conversion of the eunuch from the preaching of Philip. His hearers were evidently intensely interested as he urged the duty of searching the Scriptures in order to understand their import, instead of blindly following the guidance of others, and proved faith in Christ to be the only condition of salvation.

It is gratifying in the extreme to witness the enthusiasm with which these people, to whom the Bible is a new book, study its pages; and to you who are praying and laboring at home for the cause of millions, a glimpse of such a congregation would be an incentive to untiring prayer and effort. Bro. Gamboa, recently on Sunday, gave his congregation an account of a promise meeting held the previous evening at Tezontepec. The service had been announced the Sabbath before, and both himself and Bro. Euroza were there on Saturday. Many called during the day, and expressed great interest in the coming service. "What is a Scriptural promise?" was often asked. "Please show us one," and as the subject was explained to them they began to realize as never before what an inexhaustible treasure they possessed in the Holy Scriptures; and a more earnest, hearty recitation of promises could hardly be imagined than that of this first service of the kind. "Every person in the chapel except nursing infants," said our brother, "repeated a promise. Many who could not read, had by some friend's assistance committed a text to memory, that they might with their own lips declare the precious truth of God's word."

Dr. W. B. Rule, a layman of the Wesleyan connection, has recently arrived from England, and made his residence at El Chico, a village about twelve miles northward of Pachuca. Though he is here to attend to secular business, yet he is finding work to do for the Master; the constraining love of Christ is evidently prompting him to bring those about him to a knowledge of the truth. Having previously been in Mexico, he is familiar with the language, and has already gathered a congregation of twenty, which regularly assembles on Sunday, and is constantly increasing.

So the work is advancing—very slowly it sometimes seems to us, who are in the midst of its little perplexities and discouragements, yet, taking a view sufficiently broad to include the work of our mission in only one state of the Republic, abundant cause is found to thank God and take courage. When you pray for missions, remember Mexico.

Pachuca, Mexico, Oct. 4, 1880.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Palestine District.

DEAR EDITOR—After a long silence I now write that your many readers may hear of the work in the Palestine district. After visiting every appointment on my third round I find a very great change in every place in spiritual affairs. The great difficulty in financial affairs has caused a sad appearance in some of our preachers this year. Though the cloud seems to be clearing away. It has been a year of struggle with some of them, and I might say with all of them. There is not a self-supporting charge in the Palestine district. There has been some improvement on the district this year in the way of buildings. We have four new churches added to the work this year and one parsonage. We have also lots to erect three other churches. The brethren are very economical in their work; there is a spirit not to go in debt of which I very heartily approve. There will be about three new appointments added to the work this year, with an almost double increase in membership. The Lord has blessed the work this year; He has blessed his ministers, and He has blessed me and helped me to travel during the summer months and in visiting my work. 1300 miles I traveled, on horseback and in wagons 600 miles; I walked 50 miles and traveled on the cars 650. I held 13 quarterly conferences, preached 47 sermons, lectured to Sunday-schools 7 times. The work that has been called the Lower Sabine is on the east side of the Sabine river, in Sabine parish, La. It is supplied by David Shelby this year. He has done a grand work there. As the territory of the Palestine district is so large would it not be well for the Texas Conference to continue looking after this part of the work, as it is in Louisiana and out of the Texas Conference? They know nothing of the Louisiana work. There is about 100 members attached to this work on the Louisiana side. I was very much impressed with the pride of the brethren. They seem to have fine taste for building. I held their quarterly conference in one of the best log houses I ever saw. It was 31 feet long, 26 wide and 13 feet high. The work is well done so far as finished.

WALTER RIPETOE.

Marshall, Texas, Oct. 6.

Sir William Jones, in his voyage to India, found, in the island of Johanna, a secluded speck in the Atlantic off the coast of Africa, this inscription (in Arabic) above the door of a mosque: "The world was given us for our own edification; not for the purpose of raising sumptuous buildings. Life for the discharge of moral and religious duties; not for pleasurable indulgence. Wealth, to be liberally bestowed; not avariciously hoarded. And learning, to produce good actions; not empty disputes."

When Hawthorn was in England he was told by Monkton Milnes, from whose lands a portion of the Pilgrim fathers emigrated, that the next voyage of the Mayflower, after she had landed the Pilgrims, was with a cargo of slaves from Africa to the West Indies.

It is estimated that coffee is used by 60,000,000 of the human family, tea by 500,000,000, opium by 400,000,000, alcohol by 500,000,000, and tobacco by 700,000,000. A large proportion of the human family use substances that are either stimulants or narcotics.

Mount Vesuvius continues in active eruption, and streams of lava are flowing down the western side.

General News Items.

Cadet Whittaker, who has [illegible] under arrest since the Court of In[illegible]quiry, has been released and gi[illegible] a leave of absence.

A speaker at the reception of [illegible] Chicago Y. M. C. A., felici[illegible] interpreted those initials as meaning "You Must Consecrate All."

The death of Herschel V. John[illegible]son leaves Senator Hamlin and [illegible] Senator Lane as the only [illegible] representatives of the Presidential ticket of 1860. Lincoln, Dougl[illegible] Breckenbridge, Bell and Everett have all passed away.

The cotton crops of this coun[illegible] for 1878 and 1879 were the larg[illegible] ever raised. The ten crops [illegible] 1852 to 1861, raised by slave la[illegible] numbered 34,995,440 bales; [illegible] ten crops raised from 1870 to 1[illegible] raised by free labor, numbered [illegible] 454,742 bales.

We learn from the New York [illegible]vocate that Bishop Haven, [illegible] closing the Kentucky Con[illegible] on his way to Nashville, [illegible] by invitation of some of the [illegible]ren at our Louisville Conference, [illegible] Glasgow, Ky. He was in[illegible] to the Conference by Bishop [illegible] Tyeire, and made an address, [illegible] was received with much ap[illegible]. He said he was not there [illegible] nor for the interchange of [illegible]cal compliments, but simply to [illegible] on a good mutual understanding [illegible] a spirit of perfect candor. [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church [illegible] determined to give the gospel [illegible] many people as possible every[illegible] and he hoped that was the [illegible] of the Church South. Bishop [illegible]vanaugh made a hearty and [illegible]ant response.

Dervish Pasha has been sent [illegible] Scutari to supercede Riza P[illegible] the continuance of negotiations [illegible] the surrender of Dulcigno, [illegible] authorized to arrest the Al[illegible] heading the party of resistance [illegible] and send them on board a T[illegible] man-of-war. After the tran[illegible] Dulcigno they will be asked if [illegible] are willing to become Mon[illegible] subjects. If they answer in [illegible] negative they will be taken [illegible] Scutari. Dervish Pasha, who [illegible] be able to concentrate 10,000 [illegible] is empowered to occupy all [illegible] houses in Dulcigno. Osman P[illegible] chief of staff, who was lately [illegible] from Constantinople, will oc[illegible] Scutari to prevent the [illegible] of Albanians. Montenegro [illegible] upon the surrender of D[illegible] within three days after the [illegible]clusion of the convention, and [illegible] hold the Porte responsible [illegible] subsequent Albanian attacks. [illegible] Pasha has informed the P[illegible] there is danger of an attack [illegible] Albanians on Podgoritza, [illegible] order to prevent it, he will [illegible] four battalions at Scutari [illegible] occupy Dulcigno with six ba[illegible]

Thanksgiving Proclamation by President Hayes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—[illegible] lowing proclamation was [illegible] to-day:

At no period in their [illegible] since the United States [illegible] nation has this people [illegible] abundant and so universal [illegible] for joy and gratitude at [illegible] of Almighty God, or been [illegible] to so profound an obliga[illegible] give thanks for His loving [illegible]ness and humbly to im[illegible] continued care and [illegible] Health, wealth and [illegible] thoughout all our borders; [illegible] honor and friendship with [illegible] world; the firm and faithful [illegible]ence by the great body of our [illegible]lation to the principles of [illegible] and justice, which have [illegible] greatness as a nation, and [illegible] wise institutions and strong [illegible] of government or society [illegible] will perpetuate it—for all [illegible] the thanks of a happy and [illegible] people as with one voice [illegible] devout homage to the Giver of [illegible] good. I therefore recommend [illegible] on Thursday, the twenty-[illegible] of November next, the people [illegible] in their respective places of [illegible] to make their acknow[illegible] Almighty God for his [illegible] protection, and to offer to him [illegible] ers for their continuance.

In witness whereof, I have [illegible] unto placed my hand and [illegible] the seal of the United S[illegible] affixed.

Done at the city of W[illegible] this first day of N[illegible] and of the in[illegible] United States the [illegible] fifth.

By the President: [illegible]

...western for 1880.

...the SOUTHWESTERN ... for 1881, free ... their subscriptions ... up to January 1. This ... We give no pre- ... of the paper is ... postage prepaid. This ... SOUTHWESTERN one of ... religious papers pub- ... America.

... for 1881 have al- ... coming in. We ... preachers everywhere ... begin the canvas for ...

... to make the paper ... during the months ... success depends ... of the pastors ... who have in the ... in building up ... list.

... the names and money ...

... the *California* ... its improved ... Its edi- ... class.

... Million Dollars!—Can! How! Must!

We give room for the following strong appeal from our Mission Rooms. Let all read and act:

The Methodist Episcopal Church CAN pay $1,000,000 for Missions in the year 1881. No one will doubt this statement for a moment if they will consider the membership and resources of the Church. This is an easy possibility.

HOW?

1. Four hundred and fifty presiding elders and ten thousand pastors must be thoroughly aroused to the importance of this work. An earnest Missionary campaign ought to be made in every district. This would help preachers and people. Such a campaign has been repeatedly and successfully tried in a number of districts. The plan is as follows: A Committee, with the presiding elder as chairman, map out the work of the district, fixing the time of each meeting. Their programme would be something like this for each charge: Preaching on Sabbath morning by the pastor; Missionary service in the evening by the Sunday-school. On Monday afternoon Missionary sermon by a minister from an adjacent charge, followed by Missionary class-meeting. In the evening a mass-meeting, presided over by a layman of the Church where the meeting is held, and platform speeches by the visiting minister, a layman from an adjoining charge, and a layman from the local Church. A two-days' service similar to this on every charge throughout the Church would (1) call especial attention to this great work; (2) present the subject from a layman's stand point; (3) give information to the people; (4) awaken enthusiasm; (5) secure $1,000,000. This is no impracticable theory; it has been tried, and with the most beneficial results. The Wesleyans of England and Canada have some such system of visitation, and they give about $2.50 per member for Missions. Their financial ability will not at all compare with ours.

2. The Sunday-schools must become interested in this work. Too many of the schools of the Church contribute not one cent a year to Missions. This is not only an injury to our treasury, but it is also doing the children an irreparable harm. We ought to grow up a generation of Methodists, thoroughly imbued with the Missionary spirit. By proper effort, the children in our schools to-day could be so informed that they would become thoroughly posted as to the ... of Christianity in the ... of the world, and thus, in the near future, be generous givers to this object. Instead of doling out a few cents a-piece per year, they would gladly give their ...

3. ... information must be given to the people. We only need ... we have—namely, ... *Advocates*. They aggregate a circulation of 140,000 copies ... They go into the ... reading, thinking ... Church. A man who ... read our Church ... care much for ... man's work ... York to superintend ... three columns ... matter ... working, ... inserted ... Church ... largest re- ... intelligent ... enlarge her ...

... district, ... The Sun- ... and ...

... plans ... We now ...

... to ... We ...

Not a Miracle.

A correspondent sends us from Galveston, Texas, a clipping from the Galveston *News* of Oct. 14, and requests its publication, and also states: "We wish to inform you of a great miracle which occurred in our church last Sunday evening. It is supposed to be one of the greatest miracles that ever occurred in this city, but God was with her."

Here is the clipping:

A FALLING SISTER.

During the services at West chapel, a colored church situated on the southeast corner of Avenue I and Twenty-eighth streets, Sunday evening, one of the colored sisters "felt the spirit" to such an extent that while "shouting," as only colored people appear to be able to do when under strong religious excitement, she fell from the gallery in the second story of the edifice to the aisle below. She was picked up and carried into the open air, and upon examination, strange to say, was found to have escaped without injury. The West chapel building is the old Presbyterian church, which formerly stood at the intersection of Church and Nineteenth streets, and was one of the first places erected for religious worship after the establishment of the city.

Our correspondent is mistaken in calling this a miracle. A miracle is a supernatural event, which could not happen without the special interposition of God in a way contrary to the ordinary course of events. That the woman was not injured by the fall was a wonder, but we err when we call anything a miracle which happened naturally. A child in this city fell from a high porch on to the brick pavement below and was not hurt. Many such events occur, but they are not miracles. We advise our shouting sister to sit down stairs hereafter—for a second such fall might prove fatal.

The Elections.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

On Tuesday, November 2d, the people of the United States elected General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, President, and General Chester A. Arthur, of New York, Vice President of the United States for the next four years.

The decision as to who shall administer the affairs of this nation for four years is of vast significance. It decides the policies which are to control in the government of nearly 50,000,000 of people. Its results touch every interest, whether social religious, educational or political. The election just past was the most important that has been held since 1860, if not more important than any for half a century. The issue was above candidates, although General Hancock grew less popular and General Garfield grew more popular, from the time of their nominations.

The contest involved the final settlement of the principles involved in the civil war. The North, representing the civilization of freedom, supported General Garfield, and the South, representing the civilization of slavery, supported General Hancock. The South for many years before the war controlled the nation by political management. Failing in that, it resorted to arms. Defeated on the battle field, it resorts again to seek control by political management. Again overwhelming defeat comes. If, as a result of this last contest, the South will be taught to give up all hope of controlling the nation, as a section held together by the dogma of State sovereignty, and inspired by love for the "lost cause," the effects will be glorious on the whole people, but especially upon the South.

The defeat of General Hancock is an inestimable blessing *to* the South. The Democratic party which voted for him has done nothing for the South for twenty years but keep it in hostility to the great controlling principles and interests of the nation. If the plank in the platform which says, "tariff for revenue only" should be enforced every sugar planter in Louisiana would be bankrupt. On the other hand the Republican North pays from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year more ... its sugars, so as to protect Louisiana sugar planters.

The returns are not all in. We give the latest reports and will next week give still fuller details.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The following are the majorities ... up to the present writing, ... the electors chosen.

FOR GARFIELD.

	Majorities.	Electors.
[illegible]	500	6
[illegible]	8,100	3
[illegible]	2,670	6
[illegible]	7,900	15
[illegible]	35,000	11
[illegible]	40,000	5
[illegible]	4,000	7
[illegible]	52,282	13
[illegible]	40,000	11
[illegible]	2,000	5
[illegible]	25,000	8
[illegible]	14,204	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	29
[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	22
[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR HANCOCK.

Alabama	40,000	10
Arkansas	35,000	6
Delaware	1,045	3
Florida	10,000	4
Georgia	40,900	11
Louisiana	30,000	8
Mississippi	25,000	8
North Carolina	10,000	10
South Carolina	20,000	7
Tennessee	11,000	12
Texas	70,000	8
Virginia	14,000	11
West Virginia	11,000	5
Missouri	80,000	15
New Jersey	3,000	9
Kentucky	80,000	12
Maryland	6,000	8
		150

In California Republicans claim one elector in place of Judge Terry, Democrat, who was badly scratched.

A *Times* special from Atlanta, Ga., says members of the Legislature favor giving Garfield the Southern electoral vote as a measure of policy.

A Salt Lake City dispatch of Nov. 1, said large numbers of Mormons had been discovered going into Nevada to vote. This is believed to account for the Democratic gains in that State.

CONGRESS.

The following is the list of members of the next Congress, chosen so far as known:

	Rep.	Dem.	Greenbackers.
Alabama	—	8	—
Arkansas	—	4	—
California	2	2	—
Colorado	1	—	—
Connecticut	3	1	—
Delaware	—	1	—
Florida	—	2	—
Georgia	—	9	—
Illinois	9	1	—
Indiana	8	5	—
Iowa	9	—	—
Kansas	3	—	—
Louisiana	1	5	—
Kentucky	—	10	—
Maine	3	—	2
Maryland	2	5	—
Massachusetts	11	—	—
Michigan	9	—	—
Missouri	2	10	1
Mississippi	2	4	—
Minnesota	3	—	—
Nebraska	1	—	—
Nevada	—	1	—
New Hampshire	3	—	—
New Jersey	4	3	—
New York	2	5	—
North Carolina	1	7	—
Ohio	15	5	—
Oregon	1	—	—
Pennsylvania	18	8	—
Rhode Island	2	—	—
South Carolina	—	4	—
Tennessee	8	7	—
Texas	—	6	—
Vermont	3	—	—
Virginia	2	7	—
West Virginia	1	2	—
Wisconsin	6	2	—
	129	124	3

LEGISLATURES.

Legislatures, to elect United States Senators, have been chosen as follows:

Republican—Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

Democratic—Delaware, Florida, Missouri, Nevada, Texas, West Virginia.

In doubt—California, Tennessee.

STATE OFFICERS.

Republican—Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York (chief justice), Pennsylvania, Tennessee.

Democratic—Florida, Missouri, Nevada (judge of Supreme Court), North Carolina, South Carolina.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

Florida voted upon the question of calling a convention to revise the State constitution. Result unknown.

Illinois voted on amendment to State constitution extending terms of county sheriffs and treasurers to four years, and making them ineligible for a second successive term. Result unknown.

Iowa voted on proposition to hold a convention to revise the State constitution. Result unknown.

Kansas voted on proposition to hold a constitutional convention, and on amendments prohibiting the sale of liquor and exempting $200 in personal property from taxation. Results unknown.

Michigan voted on a constitutional amendment authorizing the city of Detroit to aid in the construction of a railroad bridge or tunnel to an amount not exceeding 1 per cent of the city's taxable property. Result unknown.

Minnesota voted on proposed laws relating to the purchase of text books for the public schools. Result unknown.

Nevada voted on the question of permitting or excluding Chinese immigration. Result unknown.

New Hampshire voted on a proposition looking to the representation of minorities in corporations. Result unknown.

New York voted on a constitutional amendment relating to certain courts in New York City, Brooklyn and Buffalo. Result unknown.

North Carolina voted on amendments prohibiting the payment of certain State bonds unless authorized by direct vote of the people, and relating to the support of deaf mutes, blind and insane persons. Results unknown.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. A. Moore, of La Teche, who has been sick three or four weeks, will return to his charge on the 6th inst.

—Bishop D. S. Doggett, of the M. E. Church, South, died at Richmond, Va., Oct. 27th. He had been ill several months, though thought convalescent.

—Rev. J. H. Buckner, known to many of our readers, especially in North Louisiana, writes us from Bermudas, West India, Oct. 26. We wish him great success in his new field. He says: "I am now in Bermuda, West Indies, having been sent here by the Bishop of the British Methodist Episcopal Church. We arrived here on Wednesday the 18th inst. after a very stormy voyage of six days from New York. We are engaged in the missionary work among our people; the work here is very extensive. The population of this Island is about 13,000, 7000 of whom are colored. Will you be kind enough to send the ADVOCATE to my address."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

R. Anderson, Ricks: "On Aug. 15, children's day, the collection was $3.80."

M. Adams, Liberty Hill: "A new house of worship was dedicated here. The congregation belongs to the Shubuta circuit. The building is 25x40 feet, and cost near $200, it was partly built last year under P. Jamison, pastor. Stewards raised $17.40 for their pastor. Rev. D. James and local preachers assisted."

F. D. Johnson, Tupelo: "After the death of Rev. H. Hardy I came here and found the work in a very low state. I went to work with courage, believing God would help me. For my year's labor I have received 72 converts. We are not moving on as fast in town as we are in the country. The church is doing all it can and has given me $145.05 to date. The elder held our third quarter and preached a good sermon."

TEXAS.

Willis Graves, Waco: "Times are hard. At Mt. Union Church no collection has been taken up for me since April."

J. T. Gibbons, Lavernia: "The fourth conference was held at Stockdale, Oct. 9. Elder Mack Henson was with us. Collection of $12.40 was taken up. The Lavernia work, under the faithful care of Rev. W. H. Mosehy is looking up. He is wide awake, and full of Methodist fire. There is a great deal of sickness here."

J. Henderson, Gonzales: "Have a great deal of sickness here, and it is fatal in many cases. Hardly a family escapes. The three doctors of the place have so many calls they almost refuse to take new cases. Henry Mays fell with chills and fever yesterday, his jaws locked, and it was only by careful help that he recovered. No doctor has been to see him yet. I can not set up longer to write."

LOUISIANA.

A Union basket meeting takes place at Union Chapel M. E. Church, on Bienville near Marais street, on the second Sunday in this month, 14th inst. Eminent ministers of various denominations will preach every hour from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. The trustees want to raise a pressing note of $250. Go and help them.

Rev. A. E. P. Albert, Union Chapel, New Orleans: "We have just closed a very profitable and refreshing series of meetings. We experienced quite a revival; 15 have accepted Christ and praise Him as their Savior. 38 have joined on probation during the last quarter. The work revives. To God be the glory."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Vermont Legislature re-elected Senator Edmunds, and honored the State by so doing.

Louisiana elected one Republican Congressman—C. B. Darrall, third district—and five Democrats.

In New Orleans the regular Democratic city ticket, with the exception of Mayor, was elected. Joseph Shakespear, candidate of People's Association for Mayor, received about 400 majority over J. C. Dennis, the regular nominee.

The Spanish minister of the interior notified governors of the provinces that Louisiana agents are endeavoring to contract with Spanish laborers to work on plantations at prices too low for living expenses. Immigrants are advised to go to Cuba in preference to any other country.

The will of General Albright, of Mauch Chunk, leaves the use of his estate to his widow during her life, and the reversion at her death to Dickinson College for the education of poor young men without regard to race or color. Should the college make a color distinction the bequest will become null."

A lawsuit, decided in the Surrogate Court, New York, over the will of Mrs. Cynthia Hesdra has brought out one of many proofs of the error of the statement frequently made, especially by Southerners, that negroes are incapable of managing for themselves. Edward H. Hesdra, a colored man and the husband of the decedent made a fortune of $80,000 in the cabinet making business, assisted by some successful real estate investments.

Leading Catholics of Marseilles, France, visited the prefect to protest against the execution of the decrees. The prefect refused to receive the deputation, saying he regarded all who refused to obey the law as rebels. The president of the deputation warmly denounced the use of the term rebels. He said: "We do not protest against laws but against decrees." The deputation then withdrew, leaving a written protest behind, which the prefect returned to them.

The Bishops in Atlanta.

In my last I gave you some account of the dedication of Clark University. Saturday was truly a great day for Atlanta, and the work of God every way. The gathering of the men of the North and the men of the South, representative men, uniting on one platform to give just direction to public sentiment, and assure the trembling hearts of God's poor, and stimulate them to holy ambition, was a sight not often witnessed in this troubled age; and I doubt whether such a scene could be reproduced outside of Georgia. The Governor of the State, Colquitt, three ex-Governors, Brown, Bullock, and Conley, were there—Senator Brown was the war Governor—all able and remarkable men. Gen. Orr, our State Superintendent of Public Schools, with many other distinguished Southern gentlemen, leant honestly towards us in word and temper, and our leading men, the Bishops and Dr. Rust, were wonderfully happy in word and spirit, leaning Southward.

Our Sabbath services were a delight to all. In the morning Bishop Wiley preached to Dr. Heidt's people in Trinity M. E. Church, South. Bishop Warren preached for Dr. Evan's people in Wesley Chapel (the 1st M. E. Church, South), and Rev. Dr. Hoyt to our people in Marietta Street Church, with Bishop Haven present. Bishop Warren lectured to our Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Bishop Haven preached for us at night from the words of Christ to the lowest Jewish ruler, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of heaven."

His sermon was one of ripe thought and great power and of the style I like best; expository—I made a few notes. He said:

"The Lord talked more about the kingdom of heaven than anything else. An allusion to it is found in His first benediction, 'Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.' His parables relate to it, "and without a parable spake He not unto them." Many of them were issued to all the kingdoms—His style of prayer was full of thought, and three words in His form of prayer for all nations and all ages, embody the great desire of the generations of good men, 'Thy kingdom come.'

"The people of that age were much interested in the subject, for the prophets had foretold a coming kingdom, and Daniel had predicted it and its time. The star of Bethleham had guided the Magi of the East, who knew the time, and sought the King—the popular opinion of the Jews was shared by the twelve apostles as to its territorial and political nature—too many even in this age take low and material views of the kingdom of Christ. Christ's kingdom is a spiritual kingdom—not tangible, for "the kingdom of God is within you." The people were dull and could not understand in that day this spiritual dominion, so it is to-day with many.

The kingdom has a body and it has a soul—man can make a beautiful image of the human form, but he can put no life in it—God alone can put life in the human forms. The body of Christ's kingdom is the universal Church—not the Methodist Church, not the Presbyterian Church, nor the Baptist Church, but the Universal Church—this constitutes the body but it must have a living soul. Too many think more of the external than the internal—the body is of no use without the soul.

Take an illustration of the powerful workings of Christ's kingdom to love and elevate the worst of men. There is a locality in New York City called the Five Points, the home of the wretched and the vile; when some good people proposed a city missionary and mission for that locality—the men of world said, "What! send them the gospel, better send bread and potatoes." And it is too true, that some people never rise any higher than bread. What would this earth be if all men had no higher ambition. Five Points has become a much better place.

The blunder of modern reformers of society is, they propose to improve the external and forget the internal kingdom. See the folly of the Communists, and our abortive efforts to save the Indians from decay. We must give the gospel, teach the spirit and impart the soul—let us remember that the kingdom of God is not meat and drink but righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost—a Church without this is like a skeleton.

Some ministers draw sharp lines, forgetting that there are many shades of character. Some men are Christians, but rough, very rough Christians. Again, there are many excellent people who are honest and honorable, who could be trusted with your honor and your property unconverted. There are many honest men now amongst our public men, such men as were Clay, Webster and Lincoln. The honesty of the business world is remarkable; see the multitude of the bank cashiers, who hold the wealth of the world in their hands, who can deny but there are many honest men near the kingdom.

The golden rule of the gospel is superior to the silver rule of Confucius. There never was a true philanthropist until Christ came. The commission to teach all nations is a grand mission of philanthropy. Christianity knows no limits—it goes to all nations—wherever it goes these institutions of benevolence and enlightenment grow up out of the heart of the Church to bless the world.

There are some men who think correctly though unconverted, who combine orthodox opinions with honest and virtuous lives; they are not far from the kingdom. The question may be asked are they worthy of Church membership? Were I a pastor I would admit them as seekers. But the great question with them is, are they fit for the kingdom above?

Take the rich young man in the gospel to whom Christ said, "Go sell all that thou hast and give to the poor and come and follow me." Had he obeyed or manifested a will to obey, Christ might have said, "It is enough—keep what thou hast and manage it for the good of the kingdom;" and he might have made him one of his chosen disciples, and he would have become an honored instrument in the land of God.

There is just such a time in every man's life when all must decide, and when the decision is fully taken, then the graces begin to grow, the weaknesses of human nature are displaced by the virtues, when the man is converted. Let us see to it that we enter into the spiritual kingdom of God."

Bishop Wiley, Dr. Rust, and Professor Coldwell were present and aided in the service of the evening.

Our brethren of the Loyd Street Church, having given the Bishops a reception on Saturday night, the members of the Marietta Street Church gave one on Monday night, preceding which Mrs. Dr. Rust, the friend of our new home mission movement, addressed our people on that important subject. That effort has our prayers and will have all the aid we can render hereafter.

JAMES MITCHELL.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 19, 1880.

The Color Line.

The recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which convened in Cincinnati, Ohio, held its session and adjourned. And the question has been frequently asked, what effect has the discussion of the question of a colored bishop had upon the colored membership belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church? It is true it awakened curiosities and desires in the minds of some of its members which resulted in some disappointment, and in a measurable degree brought about some little dissatisfaction, which is thought to threaten the Church with iminent disintegrations. But now let us ask the question, should we have a colored Bishop? We, in reply, say no. 1st. Because that would be establishing the color line in its fullest sense, which would result in another organic body and at once sever our relations with the Church best fitted for the elevating and christianizing of our people, who for a long time have been deprived of the rights of religious liberty. 2d. Those who are members of the M. E. Church in the fullest sense do not desire it. But the question as far as the colored members is concerned has been agitated by those in many instances who formerly belonged to the A. M. E. Church, and who have expressed their dissatisfaction with, as they say, of their Church polity, on account of its defectiveness, and uniting with the mother Church they have become aspirants for Episcopal honors. And with a hope of being elevated to the Episcopacy they claim that there should be a colored Bishop because he is black; and at the same time we noticed when the committee at Cincinnati reported four Bishops as the number necessary for the Episcopal work, those who upon the Conference floor had so strongly advocated a colored Bishop, when the ballots were cast, failed to bring forward a man or to cast a single ballot for a man of African descent. We are pleased to remain at home with our mother who has taken care of us when we were unable to walk, who dried up our tears when we wept, who led us right when we were wrong, and who will be instrumental in advancing us to glory and to God.

DANIEL TUCKER.

Troy, Ohio.

Anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society.

The anniversary of this Society will be held at Cincinnati Monday afternoon and evening, Dec. 13, at St. Paul M. E. Church. Bishop Warren and other able men will deliver addresses.

R. S. RUST.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Nov. 7, 1880.—JOSEPH IN PRISON.

SCRIPTURE—Gen. 39: 21-23; 40:1-8.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him."—Ps. 37:7.

TOPIC.—The Lord's Servant Trusted.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

"The Lord was with Joseph." That was the fact that characterized Joseph and his stay in Egypt. That it was that made him cheerful in trial and self-poised in prosperity. The integrity of character and the kindness of disposition that was the product of his faith in God commended themselves to every one without their knowing what it was that made him different from other men. Joseph was a mere lad when he was sold into Egypt. He was only seventeen years old—an age when home is peculiarly attractive, when filial reverence and affection is specially strong, and when confidence in one's developing powers is not yet great enough to do away with the feeling of dependence. At this age, therefore, it was a trial peculiarly great for Joseph to be torn away from his father's home. He made himself very useful to the master who had bought him. He made the best of his position. From being a mere chattel, Joseph had come to be, if not his personal friend, yet his master's brain and right hand. From a position so high, very suddenly he was cast down. On the totally false accusation of Potiphar's wife, he was thrown into prison. The Psalmist says that his feet were hurt with fetters, and that the iron entered into his soul. But the Lord was with Joseph in prison as a comforting presence. He "caused kindness to be shown unto him." The keeper of the prison surrendered all the cares of his office to the one over whom he himself was bound to keep watch. He had the oversight of the food of the prisoners, saw to their comfort and health, and ministered to them, we may be sure in their sorrow and sickness. The captain of the guard felt that by him the wants of his illustrious prisoners faithfully would be cared for, while he could rely entirely upon his fidelity besides. They dreamed—each man his dream. Each man dreamed with imagery appropriate to his occupation. The chief butler saw a vine with three branches, he beheld it bud, blossom, and bring forth grapes that ripened while he looked. He took the grapes and pressed them into Pharaoh's cup which he held, and then gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand. The chief baker dreamed that he had three white baskets upon his head, in the uppermost of which were various articles prepared by him for Pharaoh, but instead of reaching the royal hand, the birds of the air seized upon upon them out of the basket. In this case it is evident that God gave impressiveness to their dreams, and created their anxiety to know their meanings. Joseph does not lay claim to any supernatural powers for himself. In that respect he was a contrast to the kind of an interpreter for which the officers had been sighing. It was done in the kindest manner, and in a way that was calculated not to wound their feelings in the least, yet it was a rebuke for relying upon the interpretations of ungodly men. He turned their thoughts away from men to the One from whence came his own help. The dreams were told, and the interpretations given. In three days the chief butler was to be restored, and in the same time the chief baker was to be hanged. The facts proved Joseph's interpretation to be correct. Joseph, when he gave the meaning of the dream of the chief butler, asked that officer to mention him to Pharaoh, and to bring him out of his prison. "Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgat him." That is the way of the world. So God tried his servant, and by the severest of discipline fitted him for the great work which he had for him to do. Before he called him to rule others, the Lord taught him fully to rule himself. ... best school may be a ...

[illegible] a druggist, [illegible] to [illegible] were a [illegible] urine and [illegible] of kidney [illegible] him to [illegible] in a short [illegible] complete cure. [illegible] symptoms? Then [illegible] to-day—before [illegible] incurable. It is the [illegible] and sure.—*Knoxville* [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride, [illegible], Mr. David Bragg [illegible] Mary Alice Bucklar, by J. [illegible] Supervisor of second district, [illegible]. May God bless [illegible] life.

J. C. SKINNER.

[illegible] Oct. 29th, by Rev. [illegible], George Stephenson, [illegible], Texas, to Miss [illegible] Johnson, of St. Francis- [illegible]. May the sunshine of [illegible] continually shine upon [illegible].

[illegible] Louis McGee's residence, [illegible] Lundis and [illegible] Williams were joined [illegible]. The same night at [illegible], Mr. Henry Smith [illegible]. May their new [illegible] happiness [illegible].

[illegible] A. COWAN.

Almost young again.

[illegible] a long [illegible] a dull, [illegible] of the [illegible], nervous [illegible] almost help- [illegible] medicines [illegible] Three months [illegible] We [illegible] medicine at [illegible] —A lady, in [illegible]

[illegible]

J. S.

[illegible]

Answers to Correspondents.

In reply to the many inquiries which we have received regarding a most prominent modern remedy we would say: To the best of our belief Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is pure in its nature, efficient in its action and certain in its results. We have learned of some remarkable cures which it has effected, and believe that as a preventative of disease it is unequalled. For delicate ladies and enfeebled men it is invaluable, and its pure vegetable qualities commend it to the favor and use of all.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *Sabbath School Journal* for November has many useful hints for teachers and pupils.

—The *Missionary Review* for November-December, with usual variety of contents, is at hand. Princeton, New Jersey. $1.50 per year.

—The Monthly *Cabinet* of illustrations for preachers, teachers and others, for November, is enjoyable. Boston, Howard Gannett, publisher.

—The *Farming World*, of South Bend, Indiana, is a agricultural monthly, changed from the *Fruit Farm*, formerly published at Russellville, Ky. Terms, $1 per year.

—The *Louisiana Journal of Education* for November has articles on the Poll Tax, Compulsory Education, Public Education in Louisiana, New Orleans Bethels as Educators, etc. Terms $1.00 per year.

—Arthur's *Illustrated Home Magazine* for November, besides the fashion department, has something for house-keepers, young ladies and the home circle. Terms, $2 per year. T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for October (New York: George Munro) has The Creeds, The Chase, The Unstable Equilibrium of Parties, Petty Romany, Alexander Dumas, Demoniacal Possession in India, The Philosophy of Crayfishes, etc.

—The *American Antiquarian* for October has several choice articles on historic and pre-historic subjects. It is the best publication of the kind in the country, edited by Rev. Stephen D. Peet and published by Jameson & Morse, Chicago, Illinois. Terms, $3 per annum.

—The *Contemporary Review* for October (New York: Geo. Munro) has the Unity of Nature, On the [illegible] of History, Why Keep In- [illegible] Through Liberia, Theology and Materialism, Speculations on Primitive Religion, Origin of Music, Galileo and the Roman Inquisition, etc.

—*Appleton's Journal* for November has The Rights of Married Women, [illegible] of Sculpture, Literary [illegible], A Colorado Sketch, [illegible], Love's Heralds, [illegible] of English Rural Life, [illegible] articles including a [illegible] of Cable's "Grandissimes." [illegible] cents.

—[illegible] *Bazar* for November [illegible] the freshest and best [illegible] of the day. In a [illegible] supplement sheet the [illegible] some remarkable [illegible] both new [illegible] of our readers un- [illegible] Andrews' Bazar [illegible] ten cents for the No- [illegible] number.

[illegible] Speakers and Singers will [illegible] Syrup of Hypophos- [illegible] inestimable value, as it [illegible] effectually allays all [illegible], and gives [illegible] the vocal chords, render- [illegible] and sonorous.

[illegible] MEDICAL INSTITUTE, CLEVELAND, O.

[illegible] JAMES I. FELLOWS. *Dear* [illegible] induced to prescribe [illegible] of Hypophosphites by [illegible]; and its use has been [illegible] satisfactory re- [illegible] our employing [illegible] this time forward.

A. SLEE, M. D.

[illegible] *Journal* has started a [illegible] the defense of the [illegible] about to be prose- [illegible] ment. On trial [illegible] several hundred wit- [illegible] vested estates.

[illegible] COMPLEXION can be [illegible] who will use [illegible] Tonic. For [illegible] the liver and [illegible] the blood [illegible], and this is [illegible] weekly re- [illegible] rosy [illegible]

[illegible] make [illegible] 10 [illegible]

Publishers' Department

How to Send Money.—Always send money by draft, postal money-order, express or registered letters. Letters can be registered at any post office.

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Conference Notices.

To Members of Tennessee Conference.

The classes for examination in the several years of conference studies will meet at M. E. Church in McMinnville on Wednesday, Nov 17, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Tickets to secure excursion rates will be sold on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, from the following points: McKenzie, Huntington, Hollow Rock, Camden, Dickson, Nashville, Lebanon, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Wartrace, Tullahoma, Manchester, and Chattanooga to McMinnville at 3 cents per mile. Tickets must be bought to McMinnville and return, as no certificates of the secretary will be recognized. Brethren will have their reports all made out if practicable before coming to conference. No arrangements have been made over other railroads. If any are made brethren will be notified.

J. BRADEN, Sec'y, Tenn. Conf.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Union Church, Nov. 13-14; Fayette, Nov. 16-17; Hamburg, Nov. 18-19; Meadville, Nov. 20-21; New Hope, Nov. 24-25; Brookhaven, Nov. 27-28; Bay St Louis and Pass Christian, Dec. 4-5; Pascagoula, Dec. 8-9; Handsboro and Ocean Springs, Dec. 11-12; Augusta, Dec. 18-19; Columbia, Dec. 25-26; China Grove, Dec. 25-26; Crystal Springs, Dec. 28-29; Hazlehurst, Dec. 30-31; Liberty, Jan. 1-2.

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., Nov. 2, 1880.

Jackson District—Mississippi Conference.

Simpson, Nov. 13-14; Ricks, Nov. 17-18; Clinton, Nov. 20-21; Edwards, Nov. 27-28; Jackson, Dec. 4-5; Evergreen, Dec. 9-10; Brandon, Dec. 11-12; Vicksburg, Dec. 14-15; Mayersville, Dec. 18-19; Warren, Dec. 22-23; Canton, Dec. 25-26; Lake, Dec. 28-29; Forest, Dec. 30-31; Trenton, Jan. 1-2; Mt. Salem, Jan. 9-10. The District Conference will meet at Clinton. Due notice will be given of the day and hour of meeting.

D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

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The GREAT CHURCH Light! Frink's Patent Reflectors [illegible] powerful, the softest, cheapest, and [illegible] Stores, Show Windows, [illegible] Picture Galleries, [illegible] and elegant designs. [illegible] and estimate. A liberal [illegible] the trade. I. P. FRINK, [illegible] New York. 11 20t eow

KLINE'S

Headache Pad

[illegible]

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Monday, Nov. 1, 1880.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ₩ lb.	
Low ordinary	7¾
Ordinary	8¼
Good ordinary	9¼
Low middling	10¼
Middling	10¾
Good middling	11⅛
Middling fair	12¼
Sugar, ₩ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8
White clarified	8½
Powdered	10¾
Crushed	11
Molasses, in bbls., ₩ gallon.	
Common	35
Fair	39
Prime	42
Choice	47
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:	
Common	—@4½
Fair	—@4¾
Prime	—@5¼
Choice	6 @

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₩ lb.:	
Western	22@23
New York	20@21
Coffee, ₩ lb.:	
Rio, ordinary	12
Rio, fair	14
Rio, primo	15
Cheese, ₩ lb.:	
Western factory	11
English cream	10
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	2 35
Flour, ₩ bbl.:	
Superfine	3 50
XX	4 50
XXX	5 00
Choice XXX	5 65
Choice family	6 10
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 50
Kits	85
Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	6 75
Half barrels	3 50
Kits	75
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	5 50
Half barrels	3 00
Kits	55
Codfish, ₩ lb	5½
Herring, ₩ box	35
Oils, ₩ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	23@24
Coal, in bbls	20@21
Linseed, raw	59@61
Linseed, boiled	61@63
Cotton seed	45@50
Lard	68@70
Soap, ₩ lb.:	
Olive	4½@4¾
Palm	—@3½
Castile	8½@9
Salt, ₩ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ₩ bu.:	
Yellow	59
White	57
Mixed	58
Oats, ₩ bu.:	
Western	40
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 00
Hay, ₩ ton:	
Prime	21 00@22 00
Choice	23 50@24 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₩ lb.:	
Breakfast	8 @9
Shoulders	6
Sides, clear rib	9½
Sides, clear	9¾
Hams, sugar-cured	11½
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	12 50
Dry Salt Meat, ₩ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	8½
Clear sides	8¾
Shoulders	5¾
Lard, ₩ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9½
Choice, in tierces	@9½
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 90
Sweet potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 75
Onions, ₩ bbl	4 00
Apples, ₩ bbl	3 00
Cabbages, ₩ crate	3 75
Sour Krout, ₩ bbl	7 00

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging, ₩ yard:	
India	11½
Twine, ₩ lb.:	
Baling	17
Ties, ₩ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	2 20

SUNDRIES.

Poultry, ₩ dozen:	
Grown chickens	5 00
Young chickens	4 00
Ducks	3 00
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	18 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen:	
Western	20@25
Southern	25@27
Honey:	
Strained, ₩ gallon	50to60
Comb, ₩ lb	—
Pecans, ₩ lb.:	
Louisiana	12to13
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ₩ bbl	3 75
Foreign, ₩ box	—
Wool, ₩ lb.:	
Louisiana	25@27
Clear lake	26to27
Feathers, ₩ lb.:	
Geese	50to65
Hides, ₩ lb.:	
Country green	8½to 9
Dry salted	11½to12½
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	5½
Cotton Seed, ₩ ton:	
In sacks	10 00
Cooperage, ₩ each:	
Sugar hogsheads	2 80
Molasses barrels	1 55
Half barrels	95
Kegs	65
Oak Staves, ₩ 1000:	
Kegs	80 00
Barrels	14 00
Tobacco:	
Low lugs	4½
Medium	6½
Good to fine	8½
Low leaf	5½
Medium	6½
Good	12
Selections	12to20

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Episcopal Visitation—Fall Conferences, 1880.

Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishop.*
Alabama	Hancesville	Dec. 2	Foster
Austin	Dallas	Nov. 18	Haven
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Huntington	Nov. 25	Foster
Georgia	Martin's Chapel	Nov. 11	Foster
[illegible] Ger.	Waco	Nov. 25	Haven
[illegible]	McMinnville	Nov. 18	Foster
[illegible]	Houston	Dec. 2	Haven
[illegible]	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

[illegible] Secretary.

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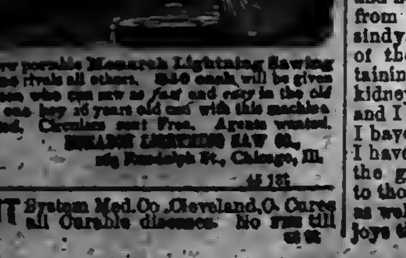

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A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposedly scientific people were only a few years ago, as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangements of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidney and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend towards all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

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MISSISSIPPI.

G. W. Fielder, Hickory: "Bro. Wyatt is doing a great work here; though the charge is very poor, we are doing the best we can for him. Bro. Tolson assisted in our protracted meeting, and we gained 5 members, 1 backslider and 10 on probation."

J. H. Cook, Pontotoc: "I have just closed my protracted meeting which resulted in 27 converts, 7 reclaimed, 24 probationers and 22 baptisms. Pontotoc circuit is in a very good condition. Our Sunday-schools are in a pretty fair condition."

W. H. Gallion, Holly Springs: "I was informed by Elder J. G. Johnson that it has been rumored abroad that a meeting was held here concerning the students board, and that I acted as chairman, which is all untrue. I was not in the meeting, nor had I anything to do with it whatever; although I can say there was such a meeting held. Surely it must be an enemy of Shaw University that so used my name. I can say there are boarders here paying from eight to ten dollars per month, although the meeting desired they should not be charged less than $12 per month. Nevertheless students are most rapidly filling the vacancies of Shaw University and getting board and lodging at the above prices."

TEXAS.

P. M. Carmichael, West Point: "I am just getting up from a hard six week's spell of sickness."

W. Harmes, Jewett: "My work is looking up. No church yet; but we have $40 subscribed. We will take this up in a few days and see if we cannot raise a church."

J. C. Mays, Wharton: "I closed a protracted meeting with six converts. About 20 persons abounding in Methodist faith at Cania agree to stand fast if provided with a minister. Much good work can be done by a godly man in Wharton county."

A. R. Norris, Victoria: "We are having a pleasant time in winding up the conference year. The sisters determined to do their whole duty towards the support of their pastor, gave a supper and cleared ... Sisters Hannah Southern and ... Ellis were the leaders, ... determined that I shall go ... satisfied. I am ... with another supper. I ... hard pushed all the year. ... lost everything in moving ... Antonio, and had to start ... I was sick nearly all the ... and it took all I could raise to pay the doctor's bill. Thanks to the Lord I am getting all right ..."

ARKANSAS.

... Jacksonport circuit: "... our camp meeting ... which resulted in the ... of 13 persons and 21 accessions to the church. The report of the quarterly conference ... during the quarter ... church is prospering on ... part of the district. Last ... I arrived here ... Rock, and found ... about 68 members ... house; we now ... a neat edifice ... We also have ... which ... by conference, at ... Hill, on what ... year, there ... a member- ... had only one ... a year and ... two year's ... we look ... have had ... we have ... white ..."

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I am Delcy Dosa, daughter of Martha Dosa: sisters were Sarah, Mary and Margaret; brother was James. We belonged to Bill Whers, in Pikeville, Tennessee, and were sold three years before the war. Address me, care of Rev. Thos. Kennedy, Algiers, La.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire of my daughter Emeline Lamlord. She is my sister's child, and left me when I was living with my owners. I want to hear from her. I live seven miles from Aberdeen and have a husband named Barkis Knight. Address me care of my pastor, Rev. Miles Proctor.

MARIA KNIGHT.

DEAR EDITOR—My lost friends are Fullam, Jordan, Steven, Dunn, and Davis, all belonging to Louisiana. Their mother was Fanny, sisters Lucinda and Charlotte, brother Henry. My father was Henry Cranwell. We were sold to Joseph Bennett and Willis Mercherman and brought to Hallettsville, Texas. J. C. CRANWELL.

Hallettsville, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to make inquiry for my grandfather. His name is Jacob Scheley, and my mother left him when a child in Nashville, Tenn. They belonged to George McClaren, and were sold to Robert McClaren, and brought to middle Tennessee. My mother's name was Eliza Silvester McClaren but now is Eliza Johnson. Her mother's name was Julia Ann McClaren but she died when my mother was an infant. Any information please address to me at Bryan, Brazos county, Texas, ELIZA JOHNSON, in care of Sarah Bonner.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my kindred. Mother's sister, Lucy Bartley, married Richard Alexander; brother John; brother Dick Bartley. I left my father in Smith county, Tenn., about 30 years ago, I left my sister Elsie Violet in Wilson county, with Mr. Frank J. Anderson. Brothers George and Anderson belonged to a man named Crane, and went to Arkansas. I was sold by Dick Bartlett to J Jamison, and he sold me to John Rath, a speculator in Smith county, Tenn. I changed my name to Gideon Austin. Address me at Enterprise, Clark Co., Miss.

GIDEON AUSTIN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire about a preacher at Waynesboro, Miss., in the Meridian district, where Bro. J. W. Davis is presiding elder. His name is L Eckels. I have written several letters concerning a Lowens Echols, but he writes his name L Eckels. I will thank him to write to me of his relatives and to whom he belonged. There was a family of Echols living in DeSoto Co., Miss., near Cold Water Springs. The father's name was Cannon Echols. He had a son, John Echols, and a colored woman, Julia. Her husband was Sam. He is dead. Sam and Julia had one daughter, Ellen, and three sons, Thomas, Alfred and Lowens, of whom I write, thinking if this preacher at Waynesboro, Miss., Rev. L. Echels, knew anything of these persons he will do me a favor by writing, and I will give him some information of this matter. Address me at San Felipe, Texas.

PROF. W. H. JACKSON.

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The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

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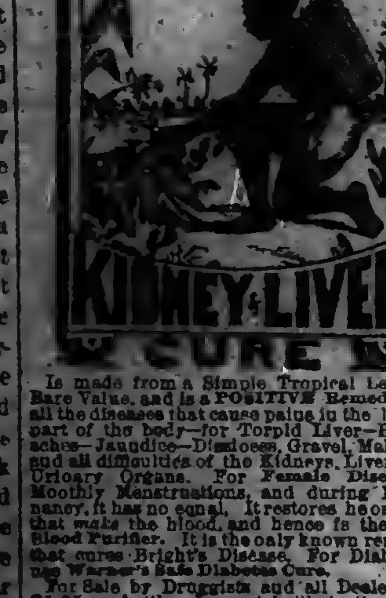

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The only improvement ever made on the Common Porous Plaster.

Over 2000 Druggists have signed a paper stating that BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS are superior to all others.

Price, 25 Cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
A cure for indigestion frightful.
A bubbling beverage delightful;
A remedy for every ailment
O'er which the Billions make bewailment.
A laxative, though mild, effective,
A tonic, nervine and corrective;
An anodyne and soporific,
A wonderful SALINE SPECIFIC—
Embodying every rare ingredient
That Mother Nature deemed expedient,
With kindly liberal hand to fling
Into the famous Seltzer Spring.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used. It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you. Remember! This TONIC cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. HISCOX & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing. 38 1y nr

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE That Acts at the Same Time on THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect: if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart. Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles? Why be so fearful because of disordered urine? KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied. *It is a dry vegetable compound and* One Package makes six quarts of Medicine. *Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.* WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY-WORT

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle. LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations. They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without intoxicating. No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalids Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Get some this day. HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children. One HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists. D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y. Send for Circular.

SILVER COMMUNION WARE,

For use in administering the

LORD'S SUPPER.

We are prepared to furnish Silver Communion Ware at a large discount. The regular price is as follows:

1 Large Flagon or Pitcher	$12
2 Silver Plates @ $4	8
2 Silver Cups @ $3.50	7
1 Silver Baptismal Bowl	7
Total	$34

We will sell all these for

$22.50, CASH.

Address PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La. 31 tf

X Cancer. Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has treated in Rome, N. Y., nearly 18,000 cases within the last 18 years. Doctors, Ministers, and the Poor cured free. Cross eyes straightened. Tumors removed; Fistula and all diseases successfully treated. Send for Dr. Kingsley's Asthma Specific and other remedies. Write for a Circular giving full particulars. Address W. J. P. KINGSLEY, M.D., Rome, N. Y. 10 1y

The Negro Exodus. BY Rev. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. IN PAMPHLET FORM. ... from Methodist Quarterly Review ... at this office. ... 10 CENTS.

DR. HARTER'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

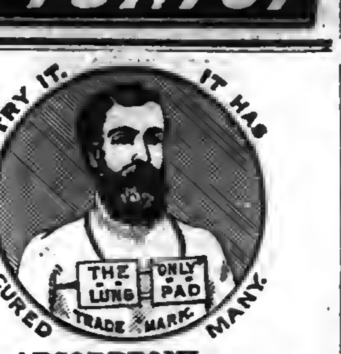
Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES DYSPEPSIA. IRON TONIC.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD

Cure YOUR Back Ache

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad. It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF. Simple, Sensible, Direct Painless, Powerful. It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2. Address The 'Only' Lung Pad Co., Williams Block, DETROIT, Mich. This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.



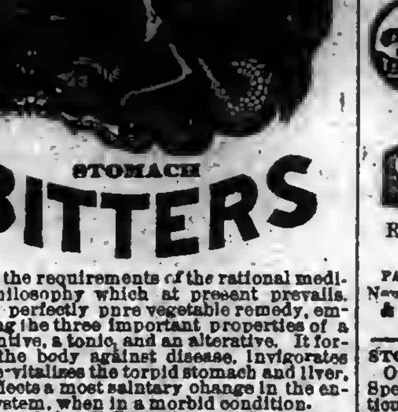
TRY IT. IT HAS CURED MANY. THE ONLY LUNG PAD TRADE MARK.

Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way)

All LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING Troubles

It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines. It DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death. *Thousands Testify to its Virtues.* YOU CAN BE RELIEVED AND CURED. Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and RADICALLY EFFECTUAL Remedy. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $2.00, by The 'Only' Lung Pad Co., Williams Block, DETROIT, Mich. Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Millions a Year," sent free. 44 26t

AGENTS WANTED FOR Golden Thoughts on MOTHER, HOME and HEAVEN, In Prose and Poetry, 300 able writers. The finest collection of Literary GEMS in the language. Superbly illustrated. A book for the Home and Fireside. It makes people better and happier. Compiled by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D.D. Agents are selling thousands for Christmas Presents. A rare chance to make money. Send for terms to Agents, to N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Pubs., St. Louis, Mo. 44 13t



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Blancard's PILLS. City life offers many distractions and pleasures, under which the body suffers or is sacrificed. The rosy cheeks disappear; languor replaces the elastic step; weakness and functional irregularities, symptoms of failing health, follow. The blood, vitiated by impurities, becomes thin. To restore health we must remove impurities and supply the blood with iron. This is done by Blancard's Pills of Iodine of Iron. The Iodine purifies, the iron strengthens. Prescribed by physicians. Sold by all druggists. 44 1y

Rigollot's THE ORIGINAL AND THE BEST. None genuine without the annexed signature. MUSTARD PAPER.

PRIZE OF £660 Gold Medal QUINA-LAROCHE WITH IRON. Recommended for Chlorosis, Anemia, scrofulous Affections, etc. PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT. New York: E. Fougera & Co.

STOCK SPECULATION and INVESTMENT. Operations on Margin or by Privileges. Special business in Mining Stocks. Full particulars on application. JAMES BROWN, Dealer in Stocks and Bonds. 64 and 66 Broadway, New York.

BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	225 lbs	$45 00
28 inches	225 lbs	275 lbs	55 00
32 inches	350 lbs	550 lbs	80 00
36 inches	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
40 inches	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
48 inches	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
48 inches	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

NASAL CATARRH!

All cases promptly and permanently cured by DR. S. W. BEALL, Homeopathic Catarrhal Specialist, A reputable Physician of 20 years' practice.

Not a Douche, Not an Inhaler, Not a Snuff.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh has never been cured by local treatment alone. Catarrh being constitutional requires constitutional treatment to eradicate it from the system. In connection with Dr. Beall's Nasal Catarrh Specific, a course of treatment is furnished each patient as indicated by the symptoms. Also an Atomizer with cleansing solutions to be locally applied in the form of a spray. Patients at a distance treated by the aid of a carefully prepared diagnostic sheet. No single box or bottle of medicine is applicable to all cases. Dr. Beall has cured hundreds of cases in its worst form, and patients now being treated in all parts of the United States report rapid improvement. Treatment is pleasant and directions easily followed. The following is a specimen of the testimonials constantly being received: *To the Public—Statement of A. W. Busey, of the firm of Busey & Harter, Troy, Ohio.* For a number of years I was afflicted with Nasal Catarrh, affecting seriously both my head and throat. The discharges from the nose were streaked with blood, and yell a very offensive smell. After a course of treatment from Dr. Beall, I am entirely cured. A. W. BUSEY. *Extract from a Home Endorsement.* "Dr. Beall offers to the public no quack nostrum, and parties can rest assured that humbuggery has no place in the treatment proposed. "H. H. Williams, Judge Court Common Pleas; John W. Dowd, Supt. Troy High School; S. A. Brewster, Presiding Elder, Springfield Dist., Cin. Conference; Jno. L. Meredith, Cash. First National Bank, Troy, O., &c., &c. Send stamp for diagnostic sheet and pamphlet containing home testimonials. Address S. W. BEALL, M. D., Troy, O. 41 6t eow

$1000, REWARD

For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner, Quicker, with Less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, Pat'd Oct. 3, '71. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD. No rubbing required. No more yellow clothes nor hard work on washing day. It will wash anything from a lace curtain to a horse blanket, and cannot get out of order. Good Agents wanted, both Male and Female, to whom Liberal Inducements are offered. Agents can make from $10 to $100 per week.

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam wash-boilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in imperfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT? You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the wash-board. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to rub it in to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No; to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to force water through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap. The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points. Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothing. It is harder to operate them than to use the common wash-board. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. With all such devices, as well as the rubbing-board, there is great friction and consequent unnecessary wear and tear of clothing. With the Washer and Bleacher there is no friction or wear of the fabric whatever; and washing, baking and housework are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the housewife does her housework. As stated, water force is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth. A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small quantity of dirt.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid downward current or water force, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a large body of water, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and not by steam. This process cannot injure fabrics. It cleanses thoroughly, rinsing the clothes being all that is required to complete the operation.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER IS THIS: We have 5 lbs. of metal, which attains a much greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn. As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward, it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes through which the water must pass in a rapid downward current, thereby obtaining a water force which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus, we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

THE IMPROVED WASHER has a perfect fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler as bright as new.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER. There are two sizes: No. 1, the Family size; No. 2, suitable for small Hotels, Restaurants, and Barber-shops, Boarding-houses, etc. The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order. The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high and 1½ in diameter. It throws water in a solid unbroken stream, at the rate of 6 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottom boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a boilerful in 10 or 15 minutes, and wearing apparel in from 10 to 30 minutes. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water. For LACE CURTAINS the Washer is invaluable. It cleanses them as no other process can without the slightest danger of injury. No. 2 or small hotel size will work in a flat-bottom boiler, holding 15 to 25 gallons, and wash of average pieces from 1500 to 3000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon. For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most perfect disinfector known, leaving the fabrics pure as when new. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most efficient method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known.

THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER. We want a local agent in every town in the United States. We want first-class men as GENERAL AGENTS—men capable of managing one or more counties. To such we give a duly executed Certificate of Agency. We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families; also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer. The retail price of No. 1 WASHER, in New York, is $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5.00; No. 1, $24.00 per dozen; No 2. $36 00 per dozen. WE SEND SINGLE OR SAMPLE No. 1 WASHERS, PREPAID, TO YOUR NEAREST RAILWAY EXPRESS OFFICE, in any part of the United States east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, also in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, for 3.50.

SPECIAL NOTICE. As to the reliability of this Company, we refer you to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of this city, or to any Express Company in New York. Also to the Publishers of the following named well-known leading journals, viz.: NEW YORK—American Agriculturist, Weekly Sun, Weekly Times, Weekly Tribune, Weekly Witness, Weekly World, Christian Advocate, Christian at Work; BOSTON—Youths' Companion, American Cultivator, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Cincinnati Gazette, Andrew's Bazar, Springfield Farm & Fireside, St. Louis Journal of Agriculture, Detroit Free Press, New Orleans Southwestern Christian Advocate, all of whom have frequently editorially endorsed us as well as our washer. From the Boston Youths' Companion: "This washer is very simple in construction, yet it is the best we have ever known. We speak from experience when we say this. It is truly the woman's friend, for with it the hard work of washing almost disappears. Every housekeepers knows that ordinary modes of washing are apt to wear the clothing. With the Robbins Washer there is absolutely no wear at all, even to the most delicate lace fabric. We have known of this washer for several years, but we had no idea that it was such a prize until we were induced to give it a trial, and now with us it has taken its place as a household necessity."

From the Rural New Yorker, May 8, 1880.—"Lately we had special reasons for thoroughly testing the character of the Robbins Washer and Bleacher. The test has been fully made for upwards of a month in the family at the Rural Farm, and has demonstrated the great merits of this machine. As in the case of hundreds of others, the first impression of the mistress of the house was that the old-time use of "Elbow grease" was essential to the thorough cleaning of the soiled clothing; but repeated trials of this device have convinced her that this belief was due merely to immemorial usage, and had no real foundation in fact; for on every occasion in which it was used, this washer did everything that is claimed for it in an entire satisfactory manner. We can, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend it to all our readers who may be in need of a first-rate washer and bleacher.

From the N. Y. Weekly Tribune, May 19, 1880: "Washers again! We have several inquiries concerning the ROBBINS WASHER AND BLEACHER. It does exactly what is claimed for it, and is cheap at ten times its cost."

From the Farm & Fireside, Springfield, O. A SPLENDID WASHING MACHINE.—This is what they call the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER at the home of the Business manager of Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio. Heretofore it required one woman a whole day from early morn till late at night to finish the washing, and an extra girl to cook. But since we got a ROBBINS WASHER one girl attends to the washing, cooks dinner at the same time, and has all the clothing hung out to dry, and tubs and wringer and everything put away before 12 o'clock noon. We wish we could tell our subscribers how delighted they are at our house with this simple washer, and also get them to understand that we write this simply and entirely for their benefit, and not at the solicitation of the manufacturers, nor with their knowledge or consent, but we write this to let our readers know that the ROBBINS WASHER has actually proven to be an article that does all that the manufacturers claim for it, and really does away with a great part of the drudgery required in washing clothes. We would pay many times the price asked rather than do without one. We have also noticed that it requires less soap than formerly, so that the saving in the soap will in a short time pay for the machine."

We advise our readers to send for a washer at once.

In ordering, write plainly your name, postoffice, county and State. Also the name of the express office to which you wish the washer forwarded.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS. Remit by Post office Order or Registered Letter. We insure the safe delivery of washers ordered as above. Money ... sent by draft on New York. Send for sample and secure A ... THAT WILL PAY YOU WELL. When you order ... this paper. Address Bissell Manufacturing Co., 50 Barclay St., New York.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 15—NO. 46. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER [illegible]

SOUTHWESTERN, [illegible] METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, [illegible] New Orleans, Louisiana.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents.

[illegible] D.D., Editor.

[illegible] in Advance.

[illegible]

defendant on passing sentence; he characterized the assault as a most aggravated one, the victim being entirely unprepared, and repeatedly struck down while attempting to rise.

"In company with Rev. G. W. Havell, county superintendent of public schools, I rode into the neighborhood, which is in the extreme eastern part of Hardin county, and we inquired into this affair as thoroughly as our limited time would permit; conversing with persons of both political parties, and outside of the Methodist Episcopal Church; all declared that they knew of nothing which could in the least degree justify the cruel and ruffianly assault. The perpetrator of the crime is a farmer in fair circumstances, a member of the M. E. Church, South, and had been a considerable supporter of the school; he was spoken of as a man of violent and overbearing temper, a strong Democratic partisan, and a bitter and malignant enemy of the old Methodist Episcopal Church, its preachers and most active and influential members. We found the community much ex[illegible]; and, in the judgment of [illegible], there was danger of armed [illegible] between Democrats and [illegible], for, unfortunately, this affair has assumed the form of a [illegible] strife, and threats have [illegible] freely made on both sides, re[illegible] g in the closing of the school [illegible] removal to another part of [illegible]. We held a meeting in the church at short notice, and did what little we could by short addresses, sacred songs and fervent [illegible] comfort and encourage [illegible] faithful ones who [illegible] that night."

"Social Equality."

[illegible], a Republican can[illegible] is an Alabama [illegible] colored friend to [illegible]. Thereupon the [illegible] raises the [illegible]," and pro[illegible] in true afave[illegible]. The Mobile *Gazette* [illegible] to task as fol[illegible]

[illegible] is himself a pure [illegible] born in a coun[illegible] a race that [illegible] single its blood [illegible] that the chiv[illegible] by the *Advertiser* [illegible], and from whom [illegible] complex[illegible]" that dot the [illegible] to invite a [illegible] to his ta[illegible] hospitali[illegible] to the [illegible] is not a [illegible] should merit [illegible] as the *Advertiser* [illegible] head.

[illegible] journals like [illegible] up the bug[illegible]" for the [illegible] a whole [illegible] individual, [illegible] and [illegible] asserts are [illegible]. But there [illegible] equal[illegible]. It is a vision[illegible] right to [illegible] of an[illegible] privi[illegible]

[illegible] not [illegible] past. It [illegible] It does [illegible]

hotel, extended by its proprietor—a Northern Democrat—is in marked contrast with the churlish efforts of the Montgomery *Advertiser* to create a prejudice against a white Republican, because, as that paper alleges, he invited colored guests to his house and seated them at his table, just as the proprietor of the before-mentioned hotel seated the colored woman, neglected by hotel waiters, at his own family table. It may be added that the proprietor of the same hotel discharged the barber of the establishment for refusing to shave a colored guest at that hotel, and perhaps the *Advertiser* may think this was an arbitrary act.

"The colored people do not thrust themselves into places where it may be pretended that they demand 'social equality.' They do not even demand the equal rights guaranteed to them by the laws of the country. They are willing to stand the test of merit and respectability, and await the calmer judgment of those who appreciate and recognize manhood in all races."

The New Form of Conference Statistics.

The last General Conference made some changes in the statistical forms. For information we publish the new forms in full. Secretaries or presiding elders can secure the blanks without cost by writing to Phillips & Hunt, New York. The brethren will note in Blank No. II several new items are added concerning probationers and members. The blanks are as follows:

NO. 1.

..........Charge.
..........District.
..........Conference.
For year ending..........18....
ATTEST:

..........Preacher in Charge.

MEMBERSHIP.

Number of Probationers..........
Number of Full Members..........
Number of Local Preachers..........
Number of Deaths..........

BAPTISMS.

Number of Children baptized..........
Number of Adults..........

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Number of Churches..........
Probable value, $..........
Number of Parsonages..........
Probable value, $..........
Paid for building and improving Churches and Parsonages, $..........
Paid on old indebtedness on Church property, $..........

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools..........
Number of Officers and Teachers..........
Number of Scholars of all ages..........

BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.

For Missions:
From Churches, $..........
From Sunday-schools, $..........
Total, $..........
For Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $
For Board of Church Extension, $..........
For Tract Society, $..........
For Sunday-School Union, $..........
For Freedmen's Aid Society, $..........
For Education, $..........
For American Bible Society, $..........
Other Collections, $..........

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

For Pastors, Presiding Elder, and Bishops,* $..........
For Conference Claimants, $..........

CHURCH EXPENSES.

Current expenses (sexton, fuel, gas, Sunday-schools, etc.), $..........

No. 2.

..........Charge,
..........District,
..........Conference,
For year ending..........18....
ATTEST:

..........Preacher in Charge.

PROBATIONERS.

Number on the roll at the last Conference..
Number removed by Certificate..........
Number removed without Certificate..........
Number dropped, withdrawn, or unknown..
Number of deaths..........
Number received into Full Connection....
Number on the roll at the end of this year..

MEMBERS.

Number received by Certificate..........
Number received from Probation..........
Number removed by Certificate..........
Number removed without Certificate..........
Number withdrawn, expelled, or unknown..
Number of deaths..........
Number of known members at the end of this year..........

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

Pastor's Claim, including rental value of Parsonage, or, house rent,* $..........
Pastor's Receipts, including rental value of Parsonage, or, house rent, $..........
Deficiency, $..........

PRESIDING ELDER.

Amount apportioned, $..........
Amount paid, $..........

BISHOPS.

Amount apportioned, $..........
Amount paid, $..........

CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Amount apportioned..........
Amount paid, $..........

No. 3.

..........Charge.
..........District.
..........Conference.
For year ending..........18....
ATTEST:

..........Preacher in Charge.

[illegible]-SCHOOLS.

[illegible]
[illegible] old and over..
[illegible] 15 years old ex-
[illegible] Class..........
[illegible] and
[illegible], $..........

The Elections.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The following are the majorities by States and the electors chosen, corrected since last week.

FOR GARFIELD.

	Majorities.	Electors.
California	500	6
Colorado	3,100	3
Connecticut	2,570	6
Indiana	7,000	15
Iowa	80,000	11
Kansas	61,000	5
Maine	4,000	7
Massachusetts	52,332	13
Michigan	40,000	11
New Hampshire	2,000	5
Nebraska	25,000	3
New York	14,204	35
Pennsylvania	36,000	29
Rhode Island	8,000	4
Vermont	21,549	5
Ohio	35,000	22
Minnesota	40,000	5
Illinois	50,000	21
Wisconsin	30,000	10
Oregon	500	3
	512,746	219

FOR HANCOCK.

	Majorities.	Electors.
Alabama	40,000	10
Arkansas	35,000	6
Delaware	1,038	3
Florida	4,000	4
Georgia	40,900	11
Louisiana	30,000	8
Mississippi	25,000	8
North Carolina	10,000	10
South Carolina	20,000	7
Tennessee	11,000	12
Texas	70,000	8
Virginia	14,000	11
West Virginia	6,000	5
Missouri	30,000	15
New Jersey	3,000	9
Kentucky	30,000	12
Maryland	6,000	8
Nevada	600	3
	376,583	150

CONGRESS.

The following is the list of members of the next Congress, chosen so far as known:

	Rep.	Dem.	Greenbackers.
Alabama	—	8	—
Arkansas	—	4	—
California	2	2	—
Colorado	1	—	—
Connecticut	3	1	—
Delaware	—	1	—
Florida	—	2	—
Georgia	—	9	—
Illinois	13	5	1
Indiana	8	5	—
Iowa	9	—	—
Kansas	3	—	—
Louisiana	1	5	—
Kentucky	—	10	—
Maine	3	—	2
Maryland	2	5	—
Massachusetts	10	1	—
Michigan	9	—	—
Missouri	1	9	3
Mississippi	1	5	—
Minnesota	3	—	—
Nebraska	1	—	—
Nevada	—	1	—
New Hampshire	3	—	—
New Jersey	4	3	—
New York	20	13	—
North Carolina	1	7	—
Ohio	15	5	—
Oregon	1	—	—
Pennsylvania	19	8	—
Rhode Island	2	—	—
South Carolina	—	4	—
Tennessee	3	7	—
Texas	—	6	—
Vermont	3	—	—
Virginia	2	7	—
West Virginia	—	3	—
Wisconsin	6	2	—
	149	138	6

Arizona Territory elected G. H. Oury, Democrat, to Congress; M. H. Sherman, Republican, superintendent of public instruction, and a Republican legislature.

Dacotah Territory elected Pettigrew, Republican, delegate to Congress. Legislature four-fifths Republican.

Washington Territory re-elected T. H. Brents, Republican, as delegate to Congress.

Wyoming Territory elected Swan, Republican, to Congress.

At Vicksburg, Miss., over 2,000 Republican ballots were thrown out by Democratic supervisors, to defeat the election of John Lynch, Republican, to Congress, on the plea that tickets were not printed in accordance with Mississippi law. There were some printer's dashes on them. By similar dishonesty Gen. Chalmers' friends have stolen a seat for him on several occasions. A Republican Congress will seat Lynch.

LEGISLATURES.

The Republicans have a majority in California legislature, securing a United States senator.

In Tennessee the Democrats have probably carried the legislature by a small majority.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

In Kansas the amendments prohibiting the sale of liquor and exempting $200 in personal property from taxation were carried by 20,000 majority.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Huntsville District Conference

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 31, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—The Huntsville district conference met at Camilla Hill, Oct. 7. Rev. W. B. Pullam presided; Rev. Jas. E. Shackleford was secretary. The hours of session were fixed from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.

J. Smith, R. Williams and C. C. Minnegan were appointed a committee on examination of candidates; on local preachers, E. Jefferson, S. Allen, and B. M. Taylor; on examination of candidates for admission to the traveling connec[illegible] J. Smith, R. Williams, E. Jef[illegible] on [illegible] for orders, [illegible] C. C. Min[illegible] [illegible]

ferson, S. Allen, and R. Williams. The presiding elder reported his district as being in a good religious condition. There has been an increase.

J. Smith, of Huntsville; E. Jefferson, of Huntsville circuit; B. M. Taylor, of Walker circuit; R. Williams, of Davilla; C. C. Minnegan, of Cold Springs; A. Britton, of Liberty; S. Allen, of Wallisville; M. Reddick, of Montgomery; Jas. E. Shackleford, of Beaumont; A. Dismute, of Moscow; A. Logan, of Livingston, made favorable pastoral reports of their charges.

Local preachers reports were then received.

A. Briton and Tobe Ward were recommended to the traveling connection.

Bro. E. Wright was granted a license to preach.

The local preachers' appointments (or stations), Huntsville, John Clark; Huntsville Circuit, Wm. Appline; Mt. Prairie, W. Jackson—4th Sunday at Pleasant Grove; F. McGowan, 1st Sunday at Sandy Phillip, 2d at Galilee; S. Scott, 2d Sunday at Danville; S. Smith, at Danville 3d Sunday; H. Williams, 2d Sunday at Evoneazar; Wm. Henry, 3d Sunday at New Hope; H. Williams, 3d Sunday at Cedar Grove; G. Galveston, 2d Sunday at Montgomery, 3d at Yells; S. Colwell, 2d Sunday at Yells; B. Franklin, 2d Sunday at Dodge, 4th at Pine Grove; C. Devenport, 2d Sunday at Colony; J. Gooden, 2d and 4th Sunday at Dunkins; E. Moore, 2d Sunday at Willis, 3d at Dunkins; J. Neasby, at Liberty; Tobe Ward, at Beaumont; G. Elkins, at Orange; A. Smith, 2d Sunday at Pinnie, 1st at Moscow, 3d at Moscow. Question 5 was then taken up. To inquire concerning exhorters. The following licenses were renewed: H. Adams, S. Flowers, L. Wallis, J. Jackson, H. Williams, C. Devenport, S. Scott. They are in hands of the pastors. The next district conference will be held at Liberty, Texas. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the district conferences in Huntsville district shall not grant licenses to exhort or to preach to any person who fails to equip himself with a copy of the Discipline issued by the General Conference of the M. E. Church in 1880.

Resolved, That this district conference do hereafter renew no licenses to exhort or to preach of any person who is guilty of failing to do the work apportioned to him by this district conference.

Resolved, That the preachers in charge enforce the law as regards making the appointments for the local preachers and exhorters and so arrange them as not to conflict with the appointments of the preachers in charge.

Resolved, That any local preacher or exhorter who refuses to comply with the appointments as made by this and the district conferences hereafter, shall not have his licenses renewed.

Resolved, That this district conference require of all who make applications for license to preach shall be able to read intelligibly and also understand the Discipline of the M. E. Church as required by said Church.

Resolved, That no local preacher or exhorter, who fails to attend the regular sessions of the district conferences shall not have his license renewed, unless the pastor presents to the conference a written excuse, showing the cause of such absence, and it being substantiated by the pastor of the appointment where such absence is had. But in all such cases the district conference shall have the authority to test the validity of such written excuses.

Resolved, That all local preachers and exhorters be and hereby are required to read and thoroughly understand the Articles of Religion and General Rules as is set forth in the Discipline of the M. E. Church.

Resolved, That all local preachers and exhorters be and are hereby required to attend the Sabbath-schools, and use their energy in trying to advance the cause of Sabbath-schools, in order to obtain a renewal of their licenses.

Resolved, That hereafter the district conferences will enforce the above resolutions, and that they be held for ever binding upon the members of the district conferences and all who may become connected with this conference hereafter.

This resolution was adopted—To our dear elders and conference brethren:

WHEREAS, The Discipline of the M. E. Church and in ¶375 on the use of tobacco, advises of our ministers and members to abstain from the use of tobacco, for it is both injurious to soul and body.

Resolved, That this conference will require each preacher in charge to teach all in their congregation to abstain from chewing and spitting within the house during our services.

Resolved, That any member of the M. E. Church that is known to be chewing or using snuff inside the church during our services shall be dealt with as the Discipline directs.

JAS. E. SHACKELFORD, Sec'y.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Huntsville District.

DEAR EDITOR—On my first and second round my work seemed to be doing as well as could be expected, and on the third round the work seemed to be more prosperous. At Huntsville Bro. J. Smith has done a good work. The trustees, with the aid of the pastor, are improving the church property and will soon have a nice church. Owing to the condition of the charge at first, Bro. E. Jefferson, of Huntsville circuit, has done a good work. A neat parsonage has been built on the church property, and he is living in it. He also added to the church over forty souls.

Walker circuit, Bro. B. M. Taylor, is doing as well as could be expected, spiritually. At this charge we have no property, but are looking ahead, trusting that God will open the way for us, after a while, to get some. Bro. Taylor has added to the church thirty-three souls.

At Double Bayou we have a church completed and ready for service.

At Livingston we have a lot of two acres, and are building a church, and will have it finished by the time of the annual conference.

At Comiller Hill (Cold Springs Circuit) we have bought three acres of land and have got out the timbers for building, and expect to begin work on the church at once. At this place we held our second district conference, and a good work was accomplished. The brethren from their different charges gave in good reports, and owing to the mourning souls that were kneeling around the altar—forty or more—we are satisfied to say God was with us.

At Liberty Bro. A. Britton has done more in the way of teaching our people the Methodist doctrines than any one ever on that work.

At Danville—Bro. R. Williams—the people seem to be moving up hill. They are doing all they can to improve the church.

At Montgomery and Willis, Bro. M. Reddick has added to the church over fifty souls.

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Be True to Your Church.

Bishop Foster said the following capital things to a late eastern conference:

"My memory goes back to the middle of our history. We were then intense Methodists. We had been at war with other sects and were regarded by them as something like a pest. We were a busy people, returning with interest the blows we received, and we grew fat and powerful by fighting. Now we have a day of peace, but it remains to be seen whether we shall be as successful in peace as in war. I think every church ought to be intense for its convictions and doctrines. Whenever we are disposed to conciliate and hold back for the sake of peace, truth is the sufferer. Every honest man owes it to himself to believe that he has the truth. Either he has convictions or he has not. I sincerely believe that in this intenseness lies the power of individuals, and of the church as well. The danger is that if we keep on we shall not be able to tell why we contend or what we contend for in the way of convictions and doctrines, and hence why should we not be merged in some other denomination? It is peculiar to us to have intense convictions, but we have largely lost our denominational love. There was a time when this love and pride were immense. It is characteristic of all sects, and survives in all the others, yet no people are under more obligations to love their church, and none love it less than we do. The Methodist Church has made its people what they are, and it is exceedingly difficult to find any man that ever brought anything into the denomination."

East Tennessee Conference.

This is entirely a new name in the list of conferences. It was organized last week, by Bishop Haven, at Greeneville, Tenn., and embraces the colored work heretofore within the Holston Conference. It starts out with 24 traveling ministers, 53 local preachers, 263 probationers, and 2,489 members; total number of communicants, 2,829. After the close of the Holston Conference session, Bishop Haven met with this body and attended to all the business necessary to put its work in order for the year to come. The questions in the Discipline were answered, and the East Tennessee Conference will appear in the regular form in the General Minutes soon to be published. In one respect it is probably the banner conference in the South; that is, in the relative number in Sunday-schools. The statistics show 50 Sunday-schools with 207 officers and teachers, and 2,247 scholars, total enrolled, 2,457,—nearly as many as there are Church members within the conference. This is an illustration of the determination of the colored people to learn to read. If they cannot have schools during the week they do their best to keep up Sunday-schools. We trust that this new conference having begun so nobly will not only keep up to its own standard but advance from year to year.

In the matter of supporting the ministers, the report is encouraging, the aggregate amount raised for that purpose being $3,751.33, which is an average of $1.36 for each member and probationer. If the colored people of East Tennessee can do this what white conference or circuit cannot pay as much? They raise their money in small sums, all pay, and pay often and the aggregate is highly creditable. The appointments are found in another column. In order that the Mission and Church Extension Committees, which meet soon may have data upon which to base their appointments for the new conference, we give the statistics in full. —*Exchange.*

APPOINTMENTS.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT—S. J. Harris, P. E.
Chattanooga station, Miles Williams.
Chattanooga circuit, Clem. Shaw.
Bradley, B. H. Johnson.
Marion, A. Douglass.
Knoxville, W. T. Morley, D. B. Lawson.
Kingston, H. N. Brown.
Soddy, O. M. Hypsher.
M'Donald, James Yarnell.
Washington, J. W. Wells.
Riceville, to be supplied.
Robertsville, to be supplied.
Ebenezer, Alexander Lindly.
Cumberland, J. C. Tate.
W. H. Rogers, Agent of American Bible Society, member of Bradley quarterly conference.

MORRISTOWN DISTRICT—W. C. Graves, P. E.
Doe River, Charles Boyd.
Greeneville, to be supplied.
Horse Creek, to be supplied.
Hawkins circuit, Jacob Tate.
Limestone, Henry Jones.
Midway, William Mills.
Russelville, Alexander Gillispie.
Sevierville, A. Jordan.
Mineral Hill, William Bluford.
Coal Creek, A. J. Fletcher.
New River circuit, to be supplied.
William M. Haskell, Sunday-school Agent and Evangelist, member of Morristown quarterly conference.

Holston Conference Appointments.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT—R. Pierce, P. E.
Athens, Sidney Tinker.
Athens circuit and Riceville, to be supplied.
Blue Spring, R. O. Ayers.
Chatata, G. M. Stone, G. Julian, sup.
Chattanooga, J. J. Manker.
Cleveland, T. H. Hodge.
Cleveland circuit, E. M. Lockwood, W. D. Smith, sup.
Ducktown, to be supplied.
Ooltewah, J. A. Baker.
Sewee circuit, W. R. Long.
Madisonville, J. N. Moore.
J. F. Spence, president, and L. B. Caldwell, professor in East Tennessee Wesleyan University, member of Athens quarterly conference.
J. B. Ford, Agent for Sunday-School Union for the South, member of Cleveland quarterly conference.
M. R. M. Bork, principal of Johnson Seminary, member of Blue Spring quarterly conference.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT—J. W. Mann, P. E.
Elizabethton, J. S. Hill.
Fall Branch, M. Seaton.
Greenville, J. S. Petty.
Greenville Circuit, T. B. Russell,
Erwin, to be supplied.
Johnson City Circuit, J. L. Cardwell.
Jonesboro and Johnson City, J. D. Roberson.
Kingsport, J. P. Milburn.
Rheatown, J. R. Huges, J. B. Fitzgerald.
St. Clair, A. J. Bruner.
Taylorsville, C. D. Munsey.
Jonesboro Circuit, I. C. Patton, J. N. Baker.
Parrotsville, T. W. Brown.
J. C. Wright, principal Rheatown Seminary, member of Rheatown quarterly conference.

KINGSTON DISTRICT—W. C. Daily, P. E.
Battle Creek, W. B. Bellenger.
Crossville, W. Stark.
Dayton, J. A. Nicholson.
Hamilton, D. Richardson.
Jamestown, S. B. Scott, A. B. Wright, sup.
Jasper, J. F. Perry.
Kingston Station, J. J. Robinett.
Kingston Circuit, T. H. Russell.
Pikeville, J. W. Barnett.
Rugby and Huntsville, to be supplied.
Scarboro, S. Greear.
Wartburg, to be supplied, A. C. Peters, supernumerary.

KNOXVILLE DISTRICT—J. A. Ruble, P. E.
Cambell Station, R. C. Robertson.
Fair Garden, J. D. Lawson.
Knox Circuit, A. G. Watkins.
Knoxville—First Church, C. B. Sparrow, Second Church, J. M. Durham.
London, H. H. Bork.
Little River, E. B. Clark.
Marysville, P. H. Henry.
New Market, J. H. Jennings.
Sevierville, D. S. Hodsden.
Newport, J. B. Seaton.
Thorn Grove, P. H. Reed
L. H. Massey, professor in Holston Seminary, member of New Market quarterly conference.

POWELL'S VALLEY—T. S. Walker, P. E.
Big Valley, A. J. Greer.
Clinton, B. Crist.
Fincastle and Speedwell, G. W. Jarvis.
Jacksboro, T. A. Cass.
Maynardville, W. Kinsland.
Rogersville Circuit, M. A. Rule.
Rutledge, W. T. Senter.
Sneedville, J. H. Amis.
Tazewell, to be supplied.
Thorn Hill, L. Bogart.
Morristown and Mossy Creek, G. W. Heninger.
C. S. Long, missionary to Japan.
R. J. Cooke, transferred to Georgia Conference.
N. G. Taylor, transferred to Blue Ridge Conference.
J. R. Shultz, transferred to Kansas Conference.
M. W. Broyles, transferred to Blue [illegible] Conference.

General News [illegible]

Excursion tickets are ... from New Orleans to ... Texas, and return, for $1...

The announcement that ... nel fleet has been order... Irish coast has caused ... ble excitement in Dublin.

England, at the instan... sia, has requested the P... tion a guard on the ... der to prevent incursions ... into Persia.

A number of buildings, ... the shoe manufactories ... & Burt and Charles Dore, ... stroyed by fire, at Dover, ... the 7th. Loss about ...

A Teheran, Persia, di... Sheik Abdualah has ... against Urumiah with ... but has been repulsed ... loss. The Kurds are ... eight miles from Urum...

The latest advices ... state that there will be ... China is utterly ... any contest, and tha... finds her demands are ... with she will put on ... pressure.

The ejectment of ... religious bodies took ... Roubaix, Valenciennes, ... Paul, France. Five ... arrested in Paris for ... the police in executing ... and have been sentenced ... to from ten to thirty da... onment.

A committee appoin... Greek Chamber of ... draw up a reply to the ... the throne, has su... of an address accusing ... ministry of violati... tion by increasing the ... out obtaining the ... Chamber.

The Great Eastern, ... 2,600 horse power, was ... London, begun in 1854, ... ed in 1858, by J. Scott ... Co. Length, 679 feet ... breadth of beam, 82 ... depth of hold, 45 ... owned by Great Eastern ... Company, London ...

The efforts of Gov. ... suppress domestic slav... Kong are as determined ... Two Chinamen were ... fore the chief justice on ... instant, charged with ... woman with intent to ... They were found guil... tenced to two years' ... at hard labor, while ... prits, convicted of ... boys, were each sentenced ... years' imprisonment.

The Franco-American ... Claims Commission, ... settle the claims of F... against the United S... citizens of the Uni... against France, growing ... late civil war and of ... France, met and organized ... State department on ... hearing of claims will ... as counsel has been ... the United States. ... claims against the U... aggregate about $5,000,... mostly for cotton and ... erty lost and destroyed ... Lower Mississippi.

On October 31 the ... stronghold of the Basu... letsane, in South Afri... cessfully stormed by ... forces. During this ... Basutos attacked the ... tachment, holding Chief ... dis's village, and before ... ments could arrive a ... them were surrounded on ... and all killed. The ... vanced in great numbers, ... ing the Colonials to retreat ... orderly manner and ... their position. The ... now in open rebellion ... forcements are being sent ... portant points.

Judge Anderson, in the ... Court of Appeals, recently ... most astonishing ... appellant, Mrs. Latham ... divorce from her hu... ground that he had ... publican party. ... said, was too great ... happiness. And ... thought that ... husband," he ... his friends and ... enemy. It was ... taint of which, ... him, and would ... from the ... State." And ...

[illegible]

The New Discipline on Temperance.

John Wesley in 1743 in writing the General Rules of the Methodist Societies in England, inserted one [illegible] "buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity." This is probably the first rule of any kind ever published by any church organization. This was before temperance societies had been organized in Scotland, and ninety years before the rise of the Father Matthew Societies in Ireland. Wesley enforced the above rule, and in one society excluded seventeen for drinking, and two for selling liquors.

When the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in America in 1784 Mr. Wesley's rule on temperance was adopted. This was twenty years before the publication of Dr. Rush's tract on "The Evil Effects of Ardent Spirits in Body and Mind," and fully twenty years before any other religious body in America published a total-abstinence provision in their church rules. At one time the strictness of Wesley's rule was relaxed somewhat, but from 1830 to 1835 efforts were made to restore it. In 1848 this was again made the law of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and since then the Church has led [illegible] in temperance [illegible].

The New Discipline contains the [illegible] of the late General Conference on the subject of Temperance. One of the General Rules, [illegible], in setting forth things to be avoided, says:

"[illegible], buying or selling [illegible], or drinking them, [illegible] in cases of extreme necessity."

On pages 145 and 148, provision is made for bringing members to trial who are guilty of

"[illegible], selling, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, signing [illegible] granting [illegible] intoxicating [illegible] per[illegible] traffic, renting [illegible] in or on [illegible] or sell in[illegible]."

In [illegible] of the quarterly [illegible] the church to appoint [illegible] a committee on [illegible] of the duties [illegible] is:

"[illegible] on temperance [illegible] once in [illegible] be [illegible] the cause [illegible] community."

[illegible] of the [illegible] recommended [illegible] unfer[illegible] be used [illegible] Lord's Supper,

[illegible] of the [illegible] follow[illegible] found [illegible]

The Dr. Thomas Case.

The case of Dr. Thomas of the Rock River Conference has excited large attention. For several years he has been drifting away from the standards of Methodist theology and has succeeded in bringing himself into direct conflict with his church. Two years ago his Conference in a brotherly yet plain manner by resolution, gave him to understand that he must preach Methodist theology more, and his own unauthoritative opinions less. His last sermon before his Conference met, preached in Centenary Church, Chicago, in which he has closed a three years pastorate, was devoted to a statement of his views. He claims to be in substantial accord with the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But in this he evidently does not understand with sufficient clearness his own views. He rejects the vicarious factor of the Atonement, the full inspiration of the Scriptures and the doctrine of eternal punishment of the wicked after death. His Conference a few days since asked him to withdraw from the church, but this he refused to do. His character had been passed, and he was afterward granted a supernumerary relation, left without an appointment, and a committee appointed to formulate charges against him. The trial will take place before the Presiding Elder of the Chicago District, Dr. W. C. Welling. Since Conference a new independent church has been formed in Chicago. He has accepted the pastorate, and will preach in one of the theatres.

Dr. Thomas is a genial gentleman of broad sympathies, a clear, but not original, thinker, and a fine talker before an audience. He magnifies the doubt of his own mind and seeks to make the masses think he is leading in some tremendous battle against bigotry as opposed to liberal Christian thought. He is a follower of Bushnell and Channing. His professed liberality ought to have led him to quietly withdraw from the church when asked to. If so anxious for liberality in thought, why not go where he will be untrammelled. We trust the trial will be hastened. It is a test case upon which the whole church will look with interest.

Week of Prayer for Young Men.

The Young Men's Christian Associations meet in International Convention on both sides of the Atlantic, in Europe triennially, and biennially in America. The last two conventions—one at Geneva and the other at Baltimore, united in setting apart the second Sabbath in November with the week following (Nov. 14-20) as a season of special prayer for young men and Christian work on their behalf.

The International Committee have recently issued a call containing the following topics for meetings each day of the week.

Nov. 14, Sunday morning—Workers Together with Him—their Spirit.—II Cor. vi: 1-10.

Nov. 14, Sunday afternoon—Bringing one's Friends to Jesus.—Luke v: 17-26.

Nov. 14, Sunday evening—The Worst Foe and the Best Friend of Young Men.—Luke xxii: 31-32; I Peter v: 8; Luke xix: 10.

Nov. 15, Monday—In what does Life Consist?—Luke xii: 15-23; Eccl. ii: 17-18; Rom. viii: 6.

Nov. 16, Tuesday—Investigation a Path to Faith.—John i: 46; John v: 28-30, 40-42; John v: 39.

Nov. 17, Wednesday—Jesus Testing the Impulsive, the Procrastinating and the Undecided.—Luke ix: 57-62.

Nov. 18, Thursday—A Young Man who obeyed the Voice of Christ.—Luke vii: 11-16; Eph. v: 14.

Nov. 19, Friday—Crisis in Daniel's Life.—Dan. i: 8-20.

Nov. 20, Saturday—An Unconditional Surrender.—Acts ix: 1-9; Phil. iii: 7-9.

The outlook over the field of Association work is very encouraging. [illegible] working organizations have been planted the past year in [illegible] colleges, making in all one [illegible] institutions where these [illegible]. At twenty-five [illegible] centers the International [illegible] have organized work [illegible] railroad men, with [illegible] and secretaries in [illegible] traveling secretary of [illegible] now seeking to [illegible] associations more [illegible] and benefit[illegible] commercial [illegible] by the mer[illegible] [illegible]

Southern Conferences.

We have received from Bishop Harris the Plan of Episcopal Visitation for the Spring Conferences.

Of the Fall Conferences several have yet to meet. Bishop E. O. Haven presiding at all the Texas Conferences as follows: Austin, at Dallas, November 18; Southern German, at Brenham, November 25; West Texas, at Austin, December 1; Texas, at Houston, December 8.

Bishop Foster presides at the Alabama Conferences as follows: Alabama, at Hanceville, December 2; Central Alabama, at Montgomery, December 9. The same Bishop meets the Georgia Conference at Martin's Chapel, November 11.

Bishop Foster also presides at Tennessee Conferences as follows: Tennessee, at McMinnville, November 18; Central Tennessee, at Huntington, November 25.

The Spring Conferences of the South are as follows: Bishop Foss presides at the Louisiana Conference, at Shreveport, January 26; at the Mississippi, at Canton, January 12; at the Little Rock, at Hot Springs, February 3; and at the Arkansas, at Little Rock, February 10.

Bishop Warren presides at the Florida Conferences, at Jacksonville, January 5, and at the South Carolina Conference, at Florence, January 12.

Bishop Hurst presides at the Missouri Conferences.

Happy Kansas.

The whole Christian world will rejoice with Kansas in its great triumph over the rum power. At the late election a constitutional amendment was adopted by *twenty thousand majority*, absolutely prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks in the State. This young and vigorous commonwealth thus leads the nation in the war against intemperance. Governor St. John is re-elected by an immense majority. It was feared by some of his friends that his pronounced temperance policy would cause his defeat. It was also said by many, especially in the South, that he had made himself unpopular in his State by his hearty welcome, given to the thousands of freedmen who, during the past two years, have flocked to Kansas. All good people will rejoice that in Kansas a Governor can be the leader of the temperence reform, and do the work of an active Christian philanthropist toward the despised freedman, and still by an overwhelming popular vote be retained in his high office.

The Great Jackson Route.

A recent trip over this road from New Orleans to Cairo served only to confirm all said in favor of its energetic business manager, General Manager Clark, and General Passenger Agent Carey, unite rare qualities for their respective positions. No pains or expense are spared to make passengers comfortable and to make quick time. Passengers leaving New Orleans at 4:30 p. m. arrive in Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati early the second morning *without change of cars.* The earnings of the road show a steady increase. This road studies the business interests of this section and thus makes friends and business for itself.

We learn from the New Orleans *Democrat* that Rev. Dr. Bristor, pastor of Ames Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, was married to Miss Mary E. Tasker in Philadelphia on Nov. 2. The *Democrat* acknowledges the receipt of cards. We add our congratulations.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. J. E. Gilbert has been transferred from Kansas to Wisconsin, and stationed at Summerfield M. E. Church, Milwaukee.

—Captain James B. Eads is going to Central America to make a survey of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, for his inter-oceanic ship railway.

—Rev. J. A. Ivy, of the Methodist Church South, has very acceptably filled the pulpit of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, during the four months' absence of Dr. Bristor, the pastor.

—General Grant will spend the winter in New York City, and will worship in Dr. J. P. Newman's church. His son, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., was lately married to Miss Jennie J. Chaffee. Dr. Newman performed the ceremony.

—Archbishop Secker one day said to Wesley, "Could you a hundred years hence look out of your [illegible], you would see abundant [illegible] to regret your present [illegible]." Wesley's answer was, "[illegible] the world before I [illegible] will take care of [illegible] [illegible] bishop's remonstrance, and could Wesley now look from his grave and see what impetus he gave to the zeal of the Christian world, he would far likelier sing, as he once delighted to sing amidst derision and flying stones, "I rejoice that I ever was born."—*The Covenant.*

—We regret to learn that Prof. J. S. Bean, formerly President of the New Orleans University, is now lying a helpless sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, in the Boston Homeopathic Hospital. *Zion's Herald* speaks sympathetically of his condition, and without any suggestion from Prof. Bean, asks any friends who may desire to help in his support, to send contributions to its editor, Rev. Dr. Pierce. The brother is in want financially. When a boy his knee was injured, and for eight years he went on crutches. His limb has always troubled him since, and made him liable to rheumatic troubles.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

T. A. Cotton, Louisville: "My protracted meetings have all closed with the result of 36 members, 3 from the Baptists and 2 from the Presbyterians; Baptized 17. Sunday-school dull. The work is in good condition."

Simon Thomas, Rolling Fork: "Elder Williams stationed me at Meyersville. I found the church shut up for debt, which was quite a hindrance. A young man opened public school in the church for three months, and left the doors open. In the midst of a great revival the doors were closed again, but we added eight to our membership. At the suggestion of the presiding elder we made application to the Church Extension Society for aid, and the owner opened the doors for three months, expecting to receive his money at the end of that time, but as none came the building is to be closed again. We are in distress, and we desire to know whether we are to receive any money. When I commenced my mission I found four places of worship and two churches. The distance of the circuit in going our round trip is fifty-two miles, being in Issaquena and Sharkey counties. It is quite difficult to go from Rolling Fork to Meyersville on account of the water. I have to ride through the water sometimes six miles and a great many times land cannot be seen for two miles. At one of the places of worship where there was nothing but a shed I have completed one of the finest churches on the mission, a finer church than the one at Meyersville. The spirit of the Lord has been with me and am I glad to say that I have baptized and added twenty two to the churches. Brethren, pray for me that I may be successful in the work."

TEXAS.

W. H. Jackson, San Felipe: "The fourth quarterly conference was held Oct. 2-3, Elder F. C. Moore failing to arrive, Rev. Lewis Lane presided. Pastors reported 57 converts, 48 probationers, 26 children and 22 adults baptized; three Sunday schools with 172 pupils; received for support this year $159,65. W. H. Jackson was elected deledate to the annual conference at Houston. Rev. Lane preached a noble sermon."

E. J. Dickens, Fairfield: "After five months hard studying at Wiley University, I returned home and found a great deal of work to do. A church house was much needed, and after a week's hard labor I gave a festival for the church and raised $34.40. Sister Titus was very efficient in this work. Mr. Ward gave me $4.50, and says he wants us to have a house for the Lord. I am a local preacher and Sunday-school superintendent, and will return as soon as possible to Wiley University."

LOUISIANA.

Rev. Stephen Priestley, First Street Church, New Orleans: "This quarter we have received into full membership 43, and there is a glorious time of rejoicing among the congregation; 250 communed Sunday night, Nov. 7th; the presiding elder was with us and his presence made things pleasant to all."

Thomas Kennedy, Algiers: "The third quarterly conference was held Oct. 12. Received this quarter, on probation 1, by recommendation 1, in full connection 8; baptized 12 children; 150 attended love feast; Sunday-school is flourishing; paid pastor during the quarter $44.30."

B. J. H. Forrest, Simpson Chapel, New Orleans: "Rev. H. Green, pastor, held our love feast on Monday night, Nov. 1st, and we had a glorious time. Several ministers were present and the church was awakened. Many testified to their love and desire for Heaven."

TENNESSEE.

L. Lillard, Nashville: "God has blessed this circuit this year with 75 converts, and 15 additions. The presiding elder labored one week [illegible] us. We need more earnest [illegible] in the vineyard."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Alabama Legislature met on the 9th.

The expelled French monks are flocking to Spain.

Nearly three-fourths of Bingham Utah, was burned on the 8th. Loss $50,000.

The British government will use troops to protect farm laborers at Ballinrobe, Ireland.

A Berlin dispatch announces that 3,000 Jews have left Roumania for America, by way of Bremen.

An executive committee in Washington is making arrangements for the inauguration of President Garfield.

Barnum's New York museum is still crying "Fraud," "Fraud." The trial of Philp, for the forgery of the Chinese letter goes bravely on.

The present incumbents of New Orleans municipal officers are not disposed to give up to the elect of Nov. 2 without a legal contest. The veto of the city charter bill by Gov. Wiltz, left the old law under the constitution of 1868 in force as unrepealed by legislative action, they contend, and it gives them a clear tenure to 1883. The matter will soon be submitted to the courts.

Garibaldi has left his Caprera island home and gone to Genoa, where he was received with great popular demonstrations. His son-in-law, Canzio, was in prison there for a revolutionary undertaking; and, with much good reason, Garibaldi is angry with the Italian government. He makes a singularly sober indictment, containing a strong accusation against the financial policy of the nation. It has always been bad. The Swiss, Garibaldi says, "get good government for a franc (20 cents) to each inhabitant, while bad government costs the Italians fifty francs each." He wants universal suffrage and reform. He may shock the nation into an honest effort to remove abuses.

A horrible tragedy occurred near Batesville, Ohio. Frank M. Biedenbaugh, a wealthy young German, who, three years ago, married the daughter of a neighboring farmer, came home late Saturday night intoxicated, and entering the room where his wife and child were sleeping assaulted them with an axe. His wife's skull was crushed by a single blow and then he cut his son's throat with the edge of the axe. He then went to the room where Mrs. Stephens, a visitor, and her child and servant were sleeping, and killed Mrs. Stepens and her child. The servant girl was awakened and sprang towards the door, but was knocked senseless and left for dead. Upon recovering consciousness she gave the alarm and the neighbors came to the house. It was not till morning that the murderer was found in the tobacco-house with his throat cut. He is not fatally injured. Jealousy, drunkenness, and insanity are supposed to have led to the commission of the horrible crime.

Letter from Shubuta.

Shubuta, Miss., Oct. 18, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—Yesterday was a grand day with the members and friends of our church. Presiding elder J. W. Dunn was with us and and preached two sermons. The collection for him was $20, and for pastor $2. The collections at Pleasant Grove to date; for lumber $48.60; for presiding elder $20; for a bell $50; for a Bible cushion $2.50. This speaks well for the little church that raised $2.80 on my first visit. The change has increased its membership by 43. The good work is still going on. If the preachers will stir up congregations to build comfortable houses of worship and parsonages, the people will give us much better salaries than we have been receiving in the past. We can make our circuit stronger as well as our standing in the conference; I have never known it to fail, where there was a good frame building in the country but what the people would give about as much as they do in the towns. If the preacher brings the cause of improvement before them the people will not refuse to take hold of it and labor for it.

M. ADAMS.

Murfreesboro District Conference.

DEAR EDITOR—The 5th session of the Murfreesboro district of the Tennessee Conference of the M. E. Church convened in Stone River Chapel. Rev. B. B. Manson presiding. The introductory sermon was preached by the writer at 7 p. m., Oct. 27. On the 28th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., 10 of the pastors, 15 local preachers, 12 exhorters, 3 superintendents of Sunday-school, 4 class leaders, and 5 district stewards were present at roll call. One death among the local preachers. The session was pleasant and some of the pastors reports were very encouraging, on revivals and additions to the church. Four or five new churches built this year on the district. One of the best is now being built in Murfreesboro by Rev. H. W. Key. This house when finished will be one of the best houses in the South built since the war by the colored people of our church. One was licensed to preach, two were recommended to the annual conference for the traveling connection. Not one was suspended or expelled this year. The class meeting reported not as good as they ought to be. There has never been a more encouraging prospect before the Murfreesboro district than there is at present. One of our pastors has been asked to come to Woodbury and organize a church there, and other places are asking for help.

There seems to be a thirst for education among the members of this conference. The local preachers were strictly examined in the books of the 4 years course of study and their characters passed.

ELI PROVINE, Secretary.

Stone River Chapel, Oct. 30, 1880.

A Concert.

The Americus Debating Club, of Handsboro, gave a grand concert at Arcade Hall, October 29th, which was a perfect success. It was largely attended by the white people of Handsboro and vicinity. They expressed themselves very much pleased with the singing and other exercises. Many of the colored people were kept away by the fear of church displeasure, having been ignorantly informed that it was a sin to attend a concert. The following named persons took part in the exercises: Miss Lou Hand, Miss Martha White, Miss Cora Hart, Miss Mary Hart, Miss Jane Evans, Miss Izella Dale, Miss Ella Burr, Miss Ellenora Dale, Mr. Albert Hart, Mr. C. W. Dale, Mr. W. B. Locker, Mr. Henry Hart, Mr. D. C. Dale and Mr. A. Jackson.

J. H. D.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

NOV. 14, 1880.—JOSEPH, THE WISE RULER. SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 41: 41-57.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings."—Pr. 22: 29.

TOPIC.—The Lord's Servant Exalted. *(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)*

Two years more of prison life with its fretting monotony and its vain longings for liberty. He was at that age now when his matured powers chafed at such confinement. He no doubt longed to be where he could accomplish something. But, we have no doubt, that in his case these longings were kept from inciting rebellion by his resignation to God's will. God's time may seem long in coming, but when it does come, then events move rapidly enough. Two years after the restoration of the chief butler, Joseph is wanted, and urgently wanted. Pharaoh then is troubled with a dream. It is a doubled dream, and, therefore, certainly of great significance. The king consults all the astrologers and wise men of his court, but can find no one that can give him the meaning of what he saw. Then the chief butler "remembers his faults." He recalls that time in the prison when he was troubled on account of a dream, and how it was that the sympathizing young Hebrew jailer told him its interpretation, and how that interpretation came to pass just as predicted. Pharaoh listens to the penitent story of the chief Butler, and then in great haste sends for this Hebrew interpreter of dreams. When Pharaoh said that he had heard that he could interpret dreams, Joseph did not grasp at the distinction that an affirmative answer would have given him in the eyes of Pharaoh, but modestly stated the facts. And his interpretation of them is unhesitating and commanding in belief. The seven fat kine eaten up by the seven lean kine, and the seven full and good ears devoured by the seven withered, thin, and blasted ears, are seven years of plenty swallowed up by seven years of famine. The king could not help but have faith in the accuracy of this interpretation. He declared Joseph to be "a man in whom the Spirit of God is," so that Joseph's desire to honor God met with immediate result. Joseph did not stop with merely interpreting the dreams of the king. He foresaw the consequences of those seven years of famine unless they were anticipated. His goodness of heart led him to desire that such suffering as he saw was in store should be prevented. Hence he was led to recommend to the king to look out a wise and discreet man, and set him over the whole land of Egypt, with power to appoint subordinate officers, and to gather up the fifth of the produce during the seven plenteous years as a provision against the famine to come. Did he do this thinking that the king would appoint himself? The thought is absurd; for it would have been the height of folly for a slave and an inmate of a prison to have hoped for such an exaltation. Pharaoh appears to have been struck as much by the good sense of the recommendation that he declared without the least hesitation: "Forasmuch as [illegible] hath showed thee all this, [illegible] none so discreet and wise as [illegible] art." In declaring Joseph to be [illegible] ruler on this account, Pharaoh, in a measure, at least, accepted Joseph's God as his sovereign.

What a contrast there was in Joseph's condition between the morning and the evening of that day! In the morning, a prison—in the evening, a palace. In the morning, fetters—in the evening, a circlet of gold upon his hand that was the symbol of unlimited authority. In the morning, chains of iron was the insignia of his office—in the evening, a gold chain about his neck. In the morning, none so lowly as to do him reverence—before the sun was setting, made to ride in the second chariot with heralds before him crying, "Bow the knee!"

The king, it will be seen, exceeded Joseph's recommendation. Joseph only advised that a man should be chosen for the special purpose of securing an insuring supply of food, and with authority merely sufficient for his mission. But Pharaoh made him his grand vizier. He gave authority over all his house, made him ruler over all the people in the land, allowed him in all things to do as he pleased, only retaining his supremacy in the throne. Joseph was made a ruler, instead of a mere grain commissioner.

There were two things that Pharaoh did to give his new favorite an assured position. He gave him a name that was an allusion to the service which he was to render to the whole land, and gave him to wife Asenath. She was the daughter of Poti-pherah, the priest of On. The priestly caste, to which the king belonged, was the highest in Egypt. To belong to that was to belong to the highest rank in the land, and to have the recognition that was necessary to his station. In his marriage Joseph transgressed no known law. There is no hint that in any way he ever recognized the worship of the sun, and the presumption strongly is that his wife, sooner or later, was won over to the worship of the God whom he adored.

There were to be seven years "of great plenty." But the abundance was something very extraordinary. He went through the land and established places of deposit for the grain. He made each city a place for the storing of grain, looking, not only to the present economy and convenience of so doing, but forward to its value as a place of distribution. The government became a persistent purchaser of grain. Its conical granaries were to be seen in large groups in every city. The people saw them—and knew of their purpose.

In the midst of his labors for others a blessing came to himself. Children were born unto him. The name of the first born was Manasseh. That means, "he who makes forget." "For God," said he, "hath made me forget all my toil, and all my father's house." Does that mean he had turned his back upon his father, who had loved him only too well? By no means. But it does signify that his hurt had been healed, and that, in the delights of his new home, he had forgotten the afflictions that he had suffered at the hands of those in the old, and that they had lulled his longings to return. The name was an indication that he had ceased to cherish any resentment against the brothers who had treated him with with such unpitying cruelty. But why did he not send a message to his father? Various reasons suggest themselves as being probable. First—He did not know the state of affairs at home. Second—He did not desire as yet to expose his brothers' treachery. Third—He saw that the time of his fulfillment of his dreams was at hand.

In spite of all their warnings, the Egyptians were not prepared for this lengthened period of scarcity. Had it not been for Joseph, they would have perished from starvation.

Joseph opened all the storehouses. He did not give the grain away, but sold it to the people, caring, of course, for those who were unable to pay for anything. He took all their money. When they no longer had any cattle, Joseph took their lands. Thus the king came into possession of all the money in the country, and became the owner of all the cattle and all the land, the people being merely his tenants. They still kept the possession of their cattle and of their lands. The control of them was as much as ever in the hands of the former owners. All the difference was that, after the famine, all the lands were regarded as belonging to the king, and as evidence of such right, one-fifth of the produce was given to the government. The taxes, henceforth, were reduced to a regular proportion, instead of being levied according to whim, as probably they were before. Joseph took advantage of events, not to make the people worse off, but to better their condition. The government was stronger, the king had more [illegible] but the people had less to [illegible] of. Both had reason to [illegible] late themselves that a [illegible] had come in their [illegible]

... part of the Centenary ... I enjoyed more than any other. The memories of it are refreshing; the old cathedral; the monument to the memory of Bishop Hooper; the base of the stake at which he was burnt, the old home of Raikes; the tomb of himself and family; the house in which his first school was started; the season of fervent prayer in that little upper room where Mary King gave the first Sunday-school lesson to her rude little pupils; the discussions at the convention; the glorious singing at the children's meetings; the goodly fellowship at the house of that grand old temperance apostle—Samuel Bowley, Esq.—these are all "written down in the book of memory," and shall not be erased.

An Editor's Escape.

OFFICE OF THE "INDUSTRIAL ERA," ALBIA, IOWA, May 26, 1880.

To Whom it may Concern.

I take great pleasure in making the following statement: I have been afflicted with a disease of the ... for the past two years, and ... tried numerous remedies with ... partial and temporary relief. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was recommended to me, and after taking it the pain and distress left me, and I am to-day feeling *strong and well*. I am perfectly satisfied that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver is the medicine needed, and can cheerfully recommend it to others.

G. W. STAMM.

NEW BOOKS.

All books received from publishers will be ... as soon as they come to hand. ... notices of each one will be given, ... as we think their merits ...

BOOKS RECEIVED.

... ADVENTURES. By E. A. Mudge. ... York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, ...

... AMERICAN CONFLICT: A Household ... Three volumes. By Mary S. ... New York: Phillips & Hunt. ... per set.

...; or Six Months at a Con... by the author of "Glaucia." ... Phillips & Hunt. Price $1.

... A Tale of Old and New England. ... Leslie. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, $1.50.

... A Tale of the Times of Wesley. ... New York: Phillips ... $1.50.

... Discourses of the M. E. ... by Bishop Harris. ... & Hunt. Price 40 ...

dred suggestions. Terms, $1.50 per year. New York: Orange Judd Company, publishers.

—The November number of the *Preacher and Homiletic Monthly* has National Dangers and Guards, by Edward P. Ingersoll, D.D.; Christ and the Pharisees, by Canon Farrar; the True Pulpit and the True Pew, by Joseph B. Kerr, D.D.; Mr. Spurgeon—His Variety, Freshness and Power as a Preacher, by John Stanford Holme, D.D.; and much of value under Preachers Exchanging Views, Sermonic Criticism, Talks Around the Editor's Table, Helpful Data in Current Literature, etc. $2.50 per year, 25 cents single number. I. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 Dey street, New York.

—*Good Company*, Number Fourteen, has the second installment of Rose and the Doctor, by Ellen W. Olney. Organization in Charity is by Mr. D. O. Kellogg, of Philadelphia, where the associated charity reform was first put into practical operation in this country. A readable account of the origin and workings of the Interior Department, includes a large part of the practical details of the general government. My House and my Handmaiden gives some experiences in Germany. Pennyroyal Church and An Exceptional Case are two of the stories. An Episode of Modern Egypt, Boarding 'Round A Day in the Ruins of Carthage, What She Lost at the Fortune-teller's, the *Bouquiniste*, Calf's Head *en Tortue*, an account of the Horace Mann School for the Deaf in Boston, and contributions from Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney and Miss Dora Read Goodale, are other articles.

—The numbers of the *Living Age* for October 30 and November 6 contain: The Unity of Nature, by the Duke of Argyll, Part II, Contemporary Review; Bush Life in Queensland, Blackwood; Diary of Lin Ta-Jen's Mission to England, Nineteenth Century; Interawe and Ticonderoga, Fraser; Lois, a Sketch, Blackwood; James Russell Lowell, Gentleman's Magazine; Senior's Conversations, London Quarterly; An Historical Love Match, Fraser; On the Sources of History, and How They Can Best be Utilized, Contemporary; Vicissitudes of Art Treasures, Magazine of Art; A Link between the Present and the Thirteenth Century, Times-Standard; Sport in the Olden Time: the Game of Pall Mall, Land and Water; together with shorter articles from the Spectator and Saturday Review; the conclusion of Adam and Eve, and select poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, publishers.

A SAFE AND SURE means of restoring the youthful color of the hair is furnished by Parker's Hair Balsam, which is deservedly popular from its superior cleanliness.

Beatty's Organs with 4 full Sets of Reeds, 15 stops, Stool Book, and Music, are now offered for $58. New and Beautiful styles as low as $30, and up to 1,000; 2 to 32 stops. Pianos from $125 to $1,600. These instruments are fully guaranteed for six years. Read Mr. Beatty's new advertisement, and send to Washington, N. J., for his latest ... catalogue just issued with a beautiful steel plate engraving sent free to all who apply.

Eminent Dr. W. F. Steuart, Baltimore,

writes: I take pleasure in recommending Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, as a most excellent Tonic in all cases of Weakness, Consumption, Debility, Chlorosis, &c. I have tested it with universal success. Sold by Druggists.

Public Speakers and Singers will find Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites of inestimable value, as it speedily and effectually allays all irritation and huskiness, and gives power to the vocal chords, rendering the voice clear and sonorous.

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A. SLEE, M. D.

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How to Send Money.—Always send money by draft, postal money-order, express or registered letters. Letters can be registered at any post office.

Our Terms.—The price of the SOUTHWESTERN is $2 a year, payable in advance. $1 pays for the paper for six months.

Premium Book.—Our premium book (advertized in another column) is worth $1.50, but we furnish it to all subscribers *who have paid for their paper* for 50 cents cash. $2.50 pays for the paper one year and the book, and $1.50 pays for the paper six months and the book.

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The new Discipline is out and we can fill all orders promptly. Price, 40 cents.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Robert Raikes.

We have arranged to supply individuals or Sunday-schools with a beautiful portrait of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools Read advertisement in another column. The price is but $2.

The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1880.

24mo. .... 40c.

Cure for Catarrh.

The following is a simple and immediate cure for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The remedy is a new compound, entirely different from all other preparations or medicines used for Catarrh or Lung Diseases. It is the discovery of Dr. Hartshorn (an eminent physician), called Dr. Hartshorn's Swamp Weed Compound. You smoke the remedy in a pipe, which converts it into a dense smoke or vapor. This you inhale, emitting the smoke through the nose. After a few trials this will be easy to do. If the nose is stopped up so that it is almost impossible to breathe, one pipeful will make the head as clear as a bell. Sufferers from that horrible disease, Ulcerated Catarrh, will find relief and comfort from the first day's use, and a permanent cure in due course of time. The number of remarkable cures effected by this new remedy is simply wonderful, and where once introduced and known it has a larger sale and takes the lead of all other Catarrh and Lung medicines. It penetrates to the very seat of the disease and breaks it up at its fountain head. It is the best remedy in the world for

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Swallowing the vapor or smoke gives instantaneous relief, enabling the patient to lie down and enjoy refreshing sleep. The principal ingredient in this medicine is one of our common weeds (found growing in wet or swampy ground), and when combined with Cubebs, Extract of Pine Tar, &c., forms the best Catarrh and Lung treatment ever devised. It is a sure antidote for Cough, Sore Throat and Offensive Breath. It will make the foulest breath pure and sweet. All fatal epidemics are absorbed and propagated in the system by *inhalation*. So potent for evil, it is now made most powerful for good. Thus, in accordance with reason and common sense, does this remedy, by inhalation, come in direct contact with disease, and by absorption into the system, cleanses the blood.

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Conference Notices.

To Members of Tennessee Conference.

The classes for examination in the several years of conference studies will meet at M. E. Church in McMinnville on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Tickets to secure excursion rates will be sold on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, from the following points: McKenzie, Huntington, Hollow Rock, Camden, Dickson, Nashville, Lebanon, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Wartrace, Tullahoma, Manchester, and Chattanooga to McMinnville at 3 cents per mile. Tickets must be bought to McMinnville and return, as no certificates of the secretary will be recognized. Brethren will have their reports all made out if practicable before coming to conference. No arrangements have been made over other railroads. If any are made brethren will be notified.

J. BRADEN, Sec'y. Tenn. Conf.

Gulf District—Mississippi Conference.

FOURTH ROUND.

Union Church, Nov. 13-14; Fayette, Nov. 16-17; Hamburg, Nov. 18-19; Meadville, Nov. 20-21; New Hope, Nov. 24-25; Brookhaven, Nov. 27-28; Bay St Louis and Pass Christian, Dec. 4-5; Pascagoula, Dec. 8-9; Handsboro and Ocean Springs, Dec. 11-12; Augusta, Dec. 18-19; Columbia, Dec. 23-25; China Grove, Dec. 25-26; Crystal Springs, Dec. 28-29; Hazlehurst, Dec. 30-31; Liberty, Jan. 1-2.

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., Nov. 2, 1880.

Jackson District—Mississippi Conference.

Simpson, Nov. 13-14; Ricks, Nov. 17-18; Clinton, Nov. 20-21; Edwards, Nov. 27-28; Jackson, Dec. 4-5; Evergreen, Dec. 9-10; Brandon, Dec. 11-12; Vicksburg, Dec. 14-15; Mayersville, Dec. 18-19; Warren, Dec. 22-23; Canton, Dec. 25-26; Lake, Dec. 28-29; Forest, Dec. 30-31; Trenton, Jan. 1-2; Mt. Salem, Jan. 9-10. The District Conference will meet at Clinton. Due notice will be given of the day and hour of meeting.

D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

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... New Organ with 2 sets of reeds, 9 stops, with book ... A new 7 oct. Piano with stool and ... Instruments all warranted for 6 years, ... days' trial. Money refunded if not as ... New catalogues now ready. Send for one ... L. WARREN, 14 E. 14th St., New York.

... to agents. ... Maine.

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Monday, Nov. 8, 1880.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Low ordinary	7½
Ordinary	8¼
Good ordinary	9¼
Low middling	10
Middling	10½
Good middling	11¼
Middling fair	12¼
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8
White clarified	8¼
Powdered	10¼
Crushed	11
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	33
Fair	36
Prime	39
Choice	45
Rice, Louisian, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@4
Fair	—@4¼
Prime	—@5¼
Choice	6 @

GROCERIES.

Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	22@23
New York	20@21
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Rio, ordinary	12¼
Rio, fair	14¼
Rio, prime	15¼
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	11
English cream	16
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	2 50
Flour, ℔ bbl.:	
Superfine	3 50
XX	4 50
XXX	5 00
Choice XXX	5 85
Choice family	6 45
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 50
Kits	95
Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	6 75
Half barrels	3 50
Kits	85
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	5 50
Half barrels	3 00
Kits	75
Codfish, ℔ lb	6
Herring, ℔ box	30
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	18@20
Coal, in bbls	15@17
Linseed, raw	65@70
Linseed, boiled	70@75
Cotton seed	45@50
Lard	58@60
Soap, ℔ lb.:	
Olive	4¼@4½
Palm	—@3¼
Castile	8¼@9
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	59
White	57
Mixed	58
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	45
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 00
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	21 00@22 00
Choice	23 50@24 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	10½
Shoulders	5¼
Sides, clear rib	9¼
Sides, clear	9¼
Hams, sugar-cured	11
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	12 50
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	8
Clear sides	8¼
Shoulders	5¼
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9¼
Choice, in tierces	@9¼
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 90
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	4 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	2 00
Cabbages, ℔ crate	3 75
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	7 50

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging, ℔ yard:	
India	12¼
Twine, ℔ lb.:	
Baling	17
Ties, ℔ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	2 30

SUNDRIES.

Poultry, ℔ dozen:	
Grown chickens	4 50
Young chickens	3 50
Ducks	3 00
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	18 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen:	
Western	22@24
Southern	25@27
Pecans, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	12to13
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ℔ bbl	3 75
Wool, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	24@25
Clear lake	26to27
Hides, ℔ lb.:	
Country green	8½to 9
Dry salted	11½to12½
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	5¼
Cotton Seed, ℔ ton:	
In sacks	10 00
Cooperage, ℔ each:	
Sugar hogsheads	2 80
Molasses barrels	1 55
Half barrels	95
Kegs	65
Oak Staves, ℔ 1000:	
Kegs	30 00
Barrels	14 00
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$5 PER DAY Made Selling Our Platform Family Scale

[illegible] Address, [illegible] Cincinnati, O. 39 eow

HEALTH AND BEAUTY FOR THE WORLD OF WOMEN

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.

Remember! This TONIC cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper.

HISCOX & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing. 38 1y hr

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches? Why be tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights?

Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and One package will make six quts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY-WORT

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprs., Burlington, Vt.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1.25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 39 1y

SUNDAY-SCHOOL

REQUISITES!

We desire to call special attention to Terms for Sunday-school Periodicals, and the fact that they are fixed on a cash basis, which renders it imperative that cash should accompany the order. The brethren will please realize the importance of this, and insure promptness on their part and satisfaction on their own, by not neglecting this essential point.

Terms for Sunday-School Periodicals.

All orders payable in Advance.

YEARLY RATES —

Sunday School Advocate.—Semi-monthly, (for second and fourth Sunday), per single copy.....25cts.

Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each.....25cts.

Class-mate.—Semi-monthly (for first and third Sunday), per single copy...25cts.

Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each.....25cts.

Picture Lesson Paper.—Commencing with the January number will be enlarged to sixteen pages. Monthly, for infant class, per copy.....25cts.

Sunday School Journal.—Monthly, for teachers and parents, single copy...65cts.

Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each.....55cts.

Berean Quarterly.—Quarterly, for teachers and scholars, each per copy.25cts.

Berean Lesson Leaf.—For scholars, per copy, 5½ cents; per hundred.....$5.50

Leaf Cluster.—Aid for infant class, in quarterly parts, per quarter.....$1.00

Ditto—Per year.....$4.00

Berean Question Book.....20cts.

Ditto—Interleaved edition.....40cts.

The Lesson Compound will not be published for 1881.

The Seven Years.—Per copy..... 5cts.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING:

When the above are sent by mail, we pay the postage, and packages lost will be re-sent without cost to the subscribers.

If ordered to be sent by express they are at the subscriber's risk, and lost packages will be duplicated at the usual rates.

Subscriptions may commence at any time, but must expire with the quarters ending March, June, September or December; hence subscriptions to run three, six, nine or twelve months must begin with either January, April, July or October.

A Sunday-school Periodical will be continued beyond the time for which the subscription is paid.

All by sent ten days in advance [illegible] proof, re-printing and other [illegible] Address

Phillips & Hunt,

New Orleans, La.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to find my son, Bob Griffith, whom I left at Liberty, Texas, in the year 1837, with John Base. From there he was carried to Kemper Co., Miss. Please address me at Beanmont, Texas. SALLEY BURRAL, formerly Salley Griffett.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for a lost brother, Eddie Dyzart, nick named Toble Dyzart. He was born in St. Joseph, Mo., was taken to White Cloud, Mo., then to St. Louis, then to Oxford, Miss., and from there to Mobile, Ala. Since then I have not heard from him. Our mother's name was America Dyzart. Please address me at Ludlow, Scott Co., Miss. My name was William Dyzart, but is now WILLIAM WARE.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people. Mother's name is Vinnie Birkhater. Green Sunkins was my father. Oldest sister was Harriet Birkhater. Brother Hartford is dead. My aunt was Mary Hill and her husband Simon Hill. Dennis Hill was my owner and he sold me to a speculator named Wm. Henderson, who sold me in Mobile to another speculator. I came from Roane, Florida. Please address me at Liberty, Amite Co., Miss., in care of J. A. Duncan. My name was Liddy Powell but now is LIDDY HILL.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my mother, Susan Stewart. She belonged to Robert Berry, lived in Maryland and moved to Georgetown, D. C. Father's name was Richard. I was brought from Baltimore to New Orleans by a trader named Wilson, and sold in 1856. I left mother in the trader's yard. Sister Mary Elizabeth and brother Charley, who was a baby, I left there. My mother had five children when I left. Address me at Yazoo City, Miss., care of Barksdale & Smith. JACOB STEWART.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my sisters and brothers. I had seven brothers and four sisters. Oldest brother was Lewis Norris, then came Elias, Prince, Henry, Sam, Jerry and Warren. Oldest sister was Rhody, then Jane, Priscilla, Malinda and Charity. All went by the name of Norris, and were raised by Col. Joseph Taylor. My mother's name was Silvey Norris and belonged to Col. Joseph Taylor. Father's name was Prince Norris. He belonged to Mr. Johnny Norris and was his blacksmith. I left my brother Sam in Mobile, Ala., with Dr. William Taylor, and I left brother Henry in Montgomery, Ala., when he belonged to William Power. I was then with a speculator on my way to New Orleans from South Carolina. We lived near a little village named Anderderson Court-house, five miles from the place where we were raised. I am now living in Algiers, La., and am married. JANE MAGRUDER.

Get out doors!

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

A Curious Fact.

Bands of music are forbiddon to play on most of the large bridges in the world. A constant succession of sound waves, especially such as come from the playing of a band, will excite the wires to vibration. At first the vibrations are very slight, but they will increase as the sound waves continue to come. The principal reason why bands are not allowed to play when crossing certain bridges, the suspension bridge at Niagara for instance, is that if followed by processions of any kind they will keep step with the music, and this regular step would cause the wires to vibrate. At suspension bridges military companies are not allowed to march across in regular step, but break ranks. The regular trotting gait of a large dog across a suspension bridge is more dangerous to the bridge than a heavily loaded wagon drawn by a team of large horses.

A Physician's Testimony.

I hereby certify that I have been a practicing physician for twenty-seven years, and for many chronic cases in my practice do recommend Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It was upon my advice that G. W. Stamm, editor of the *Industrial Era, Albia, Iowa*, obtained this invaluable remedy.

A. A. RAMSAY, M. D.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES DYSPEPSIA. IRON TONIC.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD

Cure YOUR Back Ache

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad

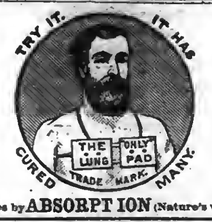
It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF

Simple, Sensible, Direct Painless, Powerful.

It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2. Address

This is the Orignal and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

The 'Only' Lung Pad Co, Williams Block, DETROIT, Mich.



Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way)

All LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING Troubles

IT DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines.

IT DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.

Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

YOU CAN BE RELIEVED AND CURED

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and RADICALLY EFFECTUAL Remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00, by

The 'Only' Lung Pad Co, Williams Block, DETROIT, Mich.

Send for Testimonials and our book, "*Three Millions a Year*," sent free. 44 26t

BELLS.

The following prices include MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mountings.
26 inches....	175 lbs.....	225 lbs.....
28 inches....	235 lbs.....	275 lbs.....
32 inches....	350 lbs.....	450 lbs.....
36 inches....	550 lbs.....	800 lbs.....
40 inches....	750 lbs.....	1050 lbs.....
44 inches....	1000 lbs.....	1350 lbs.....
45 inches....	1300 lbs.....	1800 lbs.....
48 inches....	2100 lbs.....	2800 lbs.....

We have arranged to furnish our customers with these bells at the prices named, [illegible] the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most active properties of all other Bitters makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without intoxication.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no rum, drugged, fancy nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalids' Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them.

Get none this day.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best LIVER AND KIDNEY PAD for Children.

One HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys superior to all others. Ask druggists.

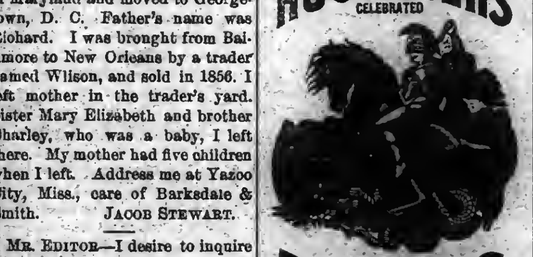
D. D. D. is an absolute and irrefutable cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y. Send for Circular.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says most of the Horse and Cattle Powders here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one [illegible] food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail eight letter stamps.

n1 ext I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Maine.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

AGENTS WANTED FOR Golden Thoughts on MOTHER, HOME and HEAVEN.

In Prose and Poetry, 300 able writers. The finest collection of Literary GEMS in the language. Superbly illustrated. A book for the Home and Fireside. It makes people better and happier. Compiled by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D.D. Agents are selling thousands. Great Christmas Presents. A rare chance to make money. Send for terms to Agents, to

N. D. THOMPSON & Co., Pubs., St. Louis, Mo. 44 13t

AGENTS MAKE MONEY SELLING THE COMPLETE HOME.

Stories and Household Tales How to Keep Health, How to Make Home Happy, and Cook, Dress, Care for Sick, Manage Children, Treat Accidents, Entertain Company, make Home Beautiful and every housekeeper wants to know. The most attractive, interesting and useful Home Book ever published. Fully endorsed by Clergy, Scholars, the Press, and thousands of Practical Housekeepers. Fine paper, Clear Type, Beautiful illustrations, Low price. Sells everywhere. Full description and terms free. Address

J. C. McCURDY & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 42 6t eow

SILVER COMMUNION WARE,

For use in administering the

LORD'S SUPPER.

We are prepared to furnish Silver Communion Ware at a large discount. The regular price is as follows:

1 Large Flagon or Pitcher	$12
2 Silver Plates @ $4	8
2 Silver Cups @ $3.50	7
1 Silver Baptismal Bowl	7
Total	$34

We will sell all these for

$22.50, CASH.

Address

PHILLIPS & HUNT, 31 tf New Orleans, La.

STOCK SPECULATION and INVESTMENT. Operations on Margin or by Privileges. Special business in Mining Stocks. Full particulars on application. JAMES BROWN, Dealer in Stocks and Bonds, 64 and 66 Broadway, New York. 18 8m

X Cancer

Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has treated in Rome, N. Y., nearly 15,000 cases within the last 9 years. Doctors, Ministers and the Poor cured free. Cures even stubborn Tumors removed; Fistula and all diseases successfully treated. Send for Dr. Kingsley's Anti-Specific and other pamphlets. Write for a Circular giving full particulars. Address

W. J. P. KINGSLEY, M.D., Rome, N. Y. 10 1y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 39 1y

$1000, REWARD

For any Washing Machine that will Wash Cleaner, Quicker, with Less Labor and Wear and Tear of Clothes than the

ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, Pat'd Oct. 3, '71.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-OPERATING WASHER IN THE WORLD.

No rubbing required. No more yellow clothes nor hard work on washing day. It will wash anything from a lace curtain to a horse blanket, and cannot get out of order.

Good Agents wanted, both Male and Female, to whom Liberal Inducements are offered. Agents can make from $10 to $100 per week.

THE ART OF CLEANSING FABRICS is yet but imperfectly understood by thousands of good housekeepers. The numerous devices of friction rollers, pounders, squeezers, dashers, agitators, steam wash-boilers, etc., have all failed in one or more of the three essential points, namely: The saving of labor, wear and tear of clothes, or in imperfectly extracting the dirt and discoloration.

WHAT IS IT REMOVES THE DIRT?

You may ask washerwomen and housekeepers, and your answer from nine out of ten will be, "Plenty of elbow-grease," or in other words, laborious rubbing upon the wash-board. And such is the case, for you first rub soap upon the cloth, and then you have to rub it in to make the dirt soluble; but does that remove it? No; to do that you must dip it in the water and rub repeatedly to force water through the fabric, again and again. That is what removes dirt after having been softened by the chemical action of the soap.

The way in which this could be most economically accomplished has been developed in the FAMILY WASHER AND BLEACHER, which embodies all the above points.

Mechanical devices take the entire time of a person during the whole wash, and will not remove streaks from clothing.

It is harder to operate them than to use the common wash-board. They are constantly getting out of order, and wear out in a short time. With all such devices, as well as the rubbing-board, there is great friction and consequent unnecessary wear and tear of clothing. With the Washer and Bleacher there is no friction or wear of the fabric whatever; and washing, baking and housework are contemporaneous operations—the fire doing the washing and baking, while the housewife does her housework. As stated, water force is what removes dirt from the fibre of the cloth.

A large body of water is required to hold in solution a comparatively small quantity of dirt.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER

embodies all the essential points. First, we have the desired heat, which expands the fabric and causes it to discharge the dirt. Second, we obtain a powerful suction beneath the clothes, which produces a rapid downward current or water force, through and through them, thereby removing the dirt. Third, we use a large body of water, which holds the dirt in solution. Fourth, we use but a small quantity of soap. Fifth, the washing is done by water, and not by steam. This process cannot injure fabrics. It cleanses thoroughly, rinsing the clothes being all that is required to complete the operation.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER IS THIS:

We have 5 lbs. of metal, which attains a much greater degree of heat than the water surrounding it, consequently the water underneath the Washer becomes hotter and more expansive than in any other part of the boiler, and is thereby thrown to the surface through the tube, thus tending to produce a vacuum underneath the Washer at the bottom of the boiler, into which the water is rapidly drawn.

As it passes along the channels of the Washer, the curved and contracted throats of which prevent its flowing backward, it becomes hotter and hotter, consequently more expansive and more forcible, until thrown to the surface, thus producing a powerful suction beneath the clothes through which the water must pass in a rapid downward current, thereby obtaining a water force which cannot be obtained by any other method known in cleansing fabrics. Thus, we get a combination. FIRST, WE HAVE THE DESIRED HEAT. SECOND, PERFECT CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOAP. THIRD, FORCE OF WATER—ALL OF WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE AND PURIFY ANY FABRIC.

THE IMPROVED WASHER

has a perfect fitting pipe, and is a combination of metals which does not become sticky or dirty. It comes out of the boiler as bright as new.

THE CAPACITY OF THE WASHER AND BLEACHER.

There are two sizes: No. 1, the Family size; No. 2, suitable for small Hotels, Restaurants, and Barber-shops, Boarding-houses, etc.

The Washer is composed of metal and cannot get out of order.

The discharge-pipe is 13 inches high and 1¼ in diameter. It throws water in a solid unbroken stream, at the rate of 6 to 8 gallons per minute. It will work in any flat-bottom boiler. It takes only 3 or 4 ounces of soap in 10 or 12 gallons of water, and will wash bed or table linen, a bollerful in 10 or 15 minutes, and wearing apparel in from 10 to 30 minutes. Use no chemicals, only good soap and soft water.

For LACE CURTAINS the Washer is invaluable. It cleanses them as no other process can without the slightest danger of injury.

No. 2 or small hotel size will work in a flat-bottom boiler, holding 15 to 25 gallons, and wash of average pieces from 1500 to 3000 per day; or it may be used in any smaller boiler that has a flat bottom large enough for it to rest upon.

For hospitals this Washer is pronounced by the medical faculty invaluable, being the most perfect disinfector known, leaving the fabrics pure as when new. By bleachers and chemists it is said to be the most efficient method of removing dirt and vegetable matter from fabrics ever known.

THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER.

We want a local agent in every town in the United States.

We want first-class men as GENERAL AGENTS—men capable of managing one or more counties.

To such we give a duly executed Certificate of Agency.

We furnish descriptive circulars for distribution among families; also large posters for advertising in public places. Printed directions for using are sent with each Washer.

The retail price of No. 1 WASHER, in New York, is $3.50; No. 2 WASHER, $5.00; No. 1; $24.00 per dozen; No 2. $36 00 per dozen.

WE SEND SINGLE OR SAMPLE No. 1 WASHERS, PREPAID, TO YOUR NEAREST RAILWAY EXPRESS OFFICE, in any part of the United States east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, also in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, for $.50.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As to the reliability of this Company, we refer you to the MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK of this city, or to any Express Company in New York. Also to the Publishers of the following named well-known leading journals, viz.: NEW YORK—American Agriculturist, Weekly Sun, Weekly Times, Weekly Tribune, Weekly Witness, Weekly World, Christian Advocate, Christian at Work; BOSTON—Youths' Companion, American Cultivator, Chicago Inter-Ocean, Cincinnati Gazette, Andrew's Bazar, Springfield Farm & Fireside, St. Louis Journal of Agriculture, Detroit Free Press, New Orleans Southwestern Christian Advocate, all of whom have frequently editorially endorsed us as well as our washer.

From the Boston Youths' Companion:

"This washer is very simple in construction, yet it is the best we have ever know. We speak from experience when we say this. It is truly the woman's friend, for with it the hard work of washing almost disappears. Every housekeepers knows that ordinary modes of washing are apt to wear the clothing. With the Robbins Washer there is absolutely no wear at all, even to the most delicate lace fabric. We have known of this washer for several years, but we had no idea that it was such a prize until we were induced to give it a trial, and now with us it has taken its place as a household necessity."

From the Rural New Yorker, May 8, 1880.—"Lately we had special reasons for thoroughly testing the character of the Robbins Washer and Bleacher. The test has been fully made for upwards of a month in the family at the Rural Farm, and has demonstrated the great merits of this machine. As in the case of hundreds of others, the first impression of the mistress of the house was that the old-time use of "Elbow grease" was essential to the thorough cleaning of the soiled clothing; but repeated trials of this device have convinced her that this belief was due merely to immemmorial usage, and had no real foundation in act; for on every occasion in which it was used, this washer did everything that is claimed for it in an entire satisfactory manner. We can, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend it to all our readers who may be in need of a first-rate washer and bleacher.

From the N. Y. Weekly Tribune, May 19, 1880: "Washers again! We have several inquiries concerning the ROBBINS WASHER AND BLEACHER. It does exactly what it is claimed for it, and is cheap at ten times its cost."

From the Farm & Fireside, Springfield, O.:

A SPLENDID WASHING MACHINE.—This is what they call the ROBBINS FAMILY WASHER at the home of the Business manager of Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio. Heretofore it required one woman a day from early morn till late at night to finish the washing, and an extra girl to cook. But since we got a ROBBINS we need one girl attends to the washing, cooks dinner at the same time, and has all the washing hung out to dry, and tubs and [illegible] and everything put away before 12 o'clock noon. We wish we could tell our subscribers how delighted they are at our house with this simple washer, and also get them to understand that we write this [illegible] entirely for their benefit, and not [illegible] solicitation of the manufacturers, nor [illegible] their knowledge or consent, but we do this to let our readers know that the ROBBINS WASHER has actually proven to be an article that does all that the [illegible] claim for it, and really does away with a great part of the drudgery required in washing clothes. We would pay many times the price asked rather than do without one. We have also noticed that it requires less soap than formerly, so that the saving of soap will in a short time pay for the machine.

We advise our readers to send for a [illegible] at once.

In ordering, write plainly your name, postoffice, county and State. Also the name of the express office to which you want the washer forwarded.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

Remit by Post office Order or Registered Letter. We insure the safe delivery of washers ordered as above. Money can be sent by draft on New York.

Send for sample and [illegible]

THAT WILL PAY YOU [illegible]

When you order [illegible] this paper. Address

Rockwell [illegible]

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. IX—NO. 47. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 433.

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN, [illegible] CONCERN, [illegible] Louisiana. [illegible] Agents. [illegible] Address. [illegible]

pace. But it is nevertheless true that every action that is truly virtuous is founded on knowledge, and is the result of scrutiny and choice, directed by truth; otherwise, what is termed virtue, would be only the effect of necessity, of constraint, or of mechanical habits.

We need not, therefore, fear that the dominion of virtue will be contracted, or her influence diminished, by an enlargement of the kingdom of light and knowledge. And, therefore, every one that sincerely loves mankind, will diffuse light around him as extensively as he can, without the least fear of its ultimate consequences, since he knows for certain that in all cases whatever, wisdom excels folly, and light is better than darkness. We may elucidate these facts by taking a survey of the moral state of the world, as delineated in the history of nations, or as depicted by modern travellers and voyagers. Let us turn our eyes to Hindostan, Tartary and the islands of the South Pacific, prior to their late moral transformation, in order to be convinced of these melancholy truths. The destruction of new-born infants, the burning of women upon the dead bodies of their husbands, the drowning of aged parents, the offering of human victims in sacrifice, the torturing to death of prisoners taken in battle. These are only a few specimens of the consequences of ignorance combined with human depravity. These evils were not confined to any people or nationality, for St. Paul adds: "The Gentiles having darkened their understanding, being alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them, who being past feeling have given themselves over unto lasciviousness, to work all manner of uncleanness with greediness." [illegible] eyes among the [illegible] thing we [illegible] has produced [illegible] poor colored [illegible] shrouded in [illegible] age, [illegible] wealth and [illegible] is kept [illegible] as possible, [illegible] arms in the [illegible] hoarded the [illegible] use it [illegible] ment. [illegible] is ignorance [illegible] fact that [illegible] of the [illegible] are, and his [illegible] pathy and [illegible] as that of any [illegible], what has [illegible] has caused [illegible] crime, in[illegible] so [illegible] that [illegible] in the [illegible] against [illegible] of [illegible] gold [illegible] the [illegible] pa[illegible] away [illegible] only [illegible] ot [illegible]

larger school building; to secure this is the immediate aim of the trustees of the School. Some progress has already been made toward raising the necessary means to accomplish this work, but there is a great lack of energy and purpose on the part of many whose highest interests are most intimately connected with the success of this school, and who should, consequently, be thoroughly awake and full of zeal in all matters that pertain to its growth and prosperity.

Sixteen thousand dollars are needed at once to erect and furnish the building now in prospect, and if every member of the M. E. Church in Mississippi would take hold of the work as he should, every dollar of this amount could be raised during the next three months. An average of fifty cents per member given in all our charges, with the amounts that would cheerfully be given by those not members but friendly to us and our work, would more than reach this result. This average could be obtained without causing suffering or even inconvenience to any one, and we believe it would be realized if every minister and official brother would do his duty.

The Freedmen's Aid Society, through its secretary, Dr. R. S. Rust, stands ready to assist us whenever we have shown by our works that we are worthy of aid. Indeed, it is constantly helping us by keeping open the doors of the University, and providing instructors for those who come to its halls. The average annual expenditure for teachers and repairs of buildings is not less than three thousand dollars, only a small part of which is raised by those for whose immediate benefit the school is kept in progress.

But in addition to this the Freedmen's Aid Society will aid largely, *at least one-half*, in the erection of another building and will begin the work at the very moment it sees that the Mississippi Conference is sure to do its part.

If all our people would do as a few have done and are still doing, we would not long be in doubt as to the result. But if, with the opportunities now afforded us, we fail to push forward this work, it will be a lasting reproach to this conference and people. Will we take the talents given and bury them in the earth and be condemned by God and men, or will we improve them and enjoy the blessings of heaven and the gratitude of future generations?

Dear brethren of the Mississippi Conference, allow me to urge this matter upon you. We *must act* and *act now*, or guilt and shame will lie at our door. Let this matter be the *constant* burden of every mind and heart from *now until the next session of our conference*, and then the true friends of our Lord and Master will have whereof to rejoice. Do not wait one for another, each has a duty to perform independent of every other brother, and it is by individual effort that success in any undertaking is achieved.

All moneys raised may be sent by express, bank draft, or post-office order, to Dr. R. S. Rust, 190 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio; or, to myself at this place—in which cases they will be acknowledged through the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE—or they may be brought to Canton when conference convenes.

Now, men and brethren, let there be no delay. Let the collections be pushed vigorously and constantly throughout the entire State, and let us prove ourselves worthy of the calling wherewith we have been called.

Very fraternally,

W. W. HOOPER.

Holly Springs, Miss., Oct. 30, 1880.

[illegible] make very nice dis[illegible] subtle questions [illegible] hole this and [illegible] street; go nosing [illegible] of heresy, [illegible] and refine their [illegible] they call the [illegible] do more good if [illegible] honest and [illegible] all things [illegible] questions, [illegible] saying [illegible] Follow [illegible]

[illegible] about

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Mason and Brownsville Circuit.

DEAR EDITOR—Allow me space in your valuable paper to give a gist of my labors on Mason and Brownsville circuit these three years past. I have closed my labors as follows.

Atoka, 21 miles north of Memphis, 9 miles south of Covington on the Padukah railroad, is a growing little town. When I entered this circuit this point had no place of comfort for divine worship, and owed on church lot $75 and had 8 members; now it has 54 members, a good Sabbath-school of 145 scholars, and a fair church and is clear of debt—properly deeded to our church form.

The next point is 9 miles southeast of Atoka; this point is Lindola, a new place. It had only three members, and at my first appointment no Sabbath-school; now we have 49 members, 104 Sunday-school scholars and we have bought two acres of land, deeded to our church, and are prepared to build a new church. This place bids fair for our cause in the future. It has a well which has proven to be the healthiest water in our country; has cured several cases of diseases and we have a growing congregation at this point.

The next point is due north-east 5½ miles, known as Pleasant Grove Camp Ground. We have a fair church and 142 members, 214 Sabbath-school scholars; clear out of debt.

The next point is Mason Depot, 9 miles direct East. We have here 132 members, 209 Sunday-school scholars, and a fine day school which has proven a great success to the educational cause of our people, taught under the leadership of the Rev. C. E. Alexander for the last three years. It has turned out several teachers doing good work for our cause. This is a growing place and it will be one of the fairest places for the future progress of our people. At my first appointment I found this church $400 in debt, no title deed, and much embarrassed. But now we have a title deed and the trustees are working hard to pay the debt. We have paid this year $78 25, balance due on note $2002 45.

The next point is at Brownsville, 21 miles due east of Mason on the railroad. This point is weak; 18 members, and a small Sunday-school; due the Church Extension Society $700 with interest for five years.

The last point is 5 miles east in the country, Haywood Co.; 44 members; Sunday-school 85 scholars, and a church deeded out of debt.

God's divine love yet continues on this circuit. I am closing my labors with a revival spirit, and entire satisfaction. I have had this year 73 converts. Our camp meeting was a good success; our beloved elder was with us and tendered great service, and Rev. W. Dwegans, of the Memphis circuit, was with me and preached with great acceptability. Our 4th quarter was a grand occasion, 108 members paid 25 cents each. We paid up our assessment to the presiding elder, Missions, $13 90; Freedmen's Aid, $7; Education, $1 05; baptized—adults, 22; children, 34; received into full connection this year, 63; and converts in the three years, 238. The Lord has blessed me with better health this year than usual.

JESSE P. PRICE.

Examinations of Local Preachers.

The Bishops having received several communications relating to the Course of Study for local preachers, and the examinations required thereon, have adopted the following minute, and ordered its publication as follows, namely:

Inasmuch as the Bishops have been informed that a difference of judgment and administration has existed in reference to the renewing of the license of local preachers, and the relation which the examinations on the Course of Study bear to such renewal; and inasmuch as complaints have been made of great inconvenience and even hardship in many cases resulting therefrom; and inasmuch as four years have elapsed since the General Conference first authorized a Course of Study for local preachers, thus affording a presumption that local preachers licensed previously to [illegible] of said Course of Study have already accomplished [illegible] recommended, namely:

1. That the new Course of Study for local preachers, published in the Discipline of 1880, be applied only, 1. To local preachers licensed since the publication of said new Course of Study; and 2. To such other local preachers licensed since 1876 as may not yet have completed the prescribed four-years' Course of Study.

2. That in case of the necessary absence of the candidate from the meeting of the District or Quarterly Conference, a report of the examination on the Course of Study conducted by the presiding elder and pastor may be accepted instead of the report of the regular Committee of Examination.

3. That, in analogy with the method pursued in Annual Conferences, when a local preacher, who has not been examined, is unavoidably absent from the District or Quarterly Conference, his license may be renewed, conditioned on examination at as early a period thereafter as practicable.

4. That local preachers who have passed an examination on one or more years of the previously prescribed Course of Study be required to be examined hereafter only on the remaining years of the present Course.

By order and on behalf of the Board of Bishops,

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 1, 1880.

Nebraska.

Bishop Warren in *Zion's Herald* says of this State:

"Nebraska is two hundred by four hundred miles in extent, and contains 48,000,000 acres. On the east flows the Missouri river; irregularly through its whole length flows the Platte, receiving all its tributaries on the north side. The State has a slightly undulating surface, and has so rich a soil that after crops have been removed for thirty years from some places, it shows no sign of needing fertilization, nor will it show such need till the whole one hundred and fifty feet of soil has been turned into wheat or other crops. The soil most nearly resembles that of the Nile valley in Egypt. It is perfectly prodigal in the production of fruit. The State has twice been awarded the highest premium of the U. S. Pomological Society, and thereby been debarred from competing again. One apple has been grown that weighed 29 1 2 ounces, and one man raised in a year 14,000 bushels of peaches.

"Nebraska first began to be talked about in 1853 in connection with Kansas and the virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was admitted into the Union in 1867. All the early inhabitants came into the State in the so called prairie schooners—a covered wagon containing all the family and their earthly effects. Finding land to suit, they first erected a house of sods with places out for a door and window. This makes an excellent house. It can be hung with the tapestry of figured muslin and whitewashed on the outside for a very trifling cost. Even churches are built in that way, and God is as pleased to be worshipped in these lowly caves in the earth as in most gorgeous temples. In dens and caves of the earth have men largely lived whose names make up the roll-call of the heroes of whom this world was not worthy.

"One of our ministers to these scattered people fitted up a bed in his wagon and went over the broad prairie looking for the wandering sheep of the house of Israel. When night overtook him he turned his horse out to feed and laid himself down in the place he had provided. It is not surprising that with such shepherding our church should well nigh equal in membership and ministers all other evangelical churches.

"Looking around the Nebraska Conference one is struck with the number of ministers from the East and that term here signifies all the territory beyond the Missouri. The whole State seems to be a kind of Bethesda, having an open porch at every mile of its wide borders; and the time of healing is not when the waters are rarely moved, but all the time; and not the first one only is cured, but all are benefited. I never saw a better class of young ministers enter Conference than the large classes of this year and last. And they need to be men of culture and power, for they are to minister to culture.

"The West Nebraska mission has a territory 325 miles long by 200 wide. A man came two hundred miles in a buggy to induce us to send a preacher to his county, to a new settlement of a half dozen towns that no man in the work had ever heard of. He carried his man back in the buggy with him. To show the possibility of the growth of such sections, I may mention the fact that I saw a land agent of one railroad company who sold 180,000 acres of land the past year. It was the first time that land was ever covered by any patent of man since it rose from the sea. We appointed men to seventy preaching places. There are but seven churches and about the same number of parsonages on the whole ground. Yet we were allowed but $970 missionary money.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Caney.

MR. EDITOR—I desire a little space in the SOUTHWESTERN to make mention of the work of the Lord in Caney, Wharton county, Texas. Bro. J. C. Mays, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was employed to teach school in this place. Soon after the school was opened he announced that upon the Sabbath he would preach to the people, who came out in large numbers to hear what their teacher had to say. The word preached was a light so the people could see their sins; it was also a hammer breaking the heart of stone. A good number were converted to God. I was invited to go down and baptize the converts, and organize them into a church in harmony with the usage of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On October 18th I mounted my horse as in days of old, rode about twenty miles, preached twice to large and attentive congregations, baptized six, received twenty-three on probation, appointed a class-leader and licensed one exhorter. This was a good day for Caney and a good day for me.

This is a wonderfully rich country. Most of the colored people are Baptists. They are so because they are living within the bounds of the West Texas Conference, and have, for some cause been neglected by our people. Could Wharton county be transferred to the Texas Conference, Bro. Cushman would soon have two or three Methodist preachers there, and Methodist churches all over the county. What we need, Mr. Editor, is a little more "push."

B. F. WILLIAMS.

Texas Notes.

[From the Clarendon News.]

The M. E. Society at Macomb, Grayson Co., expects to build a church about 30x50 feet in size next year. This is in connection with the Whitesboro circuit and will offer a grand and fruitful field of work next conference year. Rev. H. W. Hawkins is the present pastor.

A company of colored emigrants from Southern Texas and members of the M. E. Church, have organized themselves into a church at Denison and will need a preacher. They have purchased an old circus tent and now hold services under it and on property already bought for a church. Bro. Decker, pastor of the First M. E. Church is preaching to them every Sabbath afternoon and acting as advisor and shepherd. Their first quarterly meeting was held on the last Sabbath in October by Elder Carhart.

Grayson county is filling up with thrifty people largely from the North and East. Cotton, corn and wheat are the principal crops. The Varley brothers of Ohio and Newman of W. Va., are among our solid men. The work consists of two appointments and thirty-four in membership, loyal and true. We will need half a dozen men of intelligent devotion to our work in the ministry next year.

Our church at Sherman is closed for the present. Next Sabbath (Oct. 24) is quarterly meeting and soon we will have matters again on the march. We have a good church and parsonage, about the best in the conference, centrally located in a city of 8000 people, affording scope for the finest talent and room for an ample harvest.

We shall miss the presence of Dr. Brush after nearly eight years of service in this State. We have no truer or better man than he, but this rotation in service is exactly as it should be. This missionary work is taxing upon soul, body and resources and after about four years of pouring out and sacrifice, there should always be a change. Let others fresh and vigorous, take the field, and let our brethren of the various boards, notably those of the Missionary and Church Extension, double the resources and the power on the Southern and Southwestern border. Its folly to contend for such victories as must here be won with slender or inadequate resources. We will soon have a self-supporting work and the best in the land. We want neither starveling, beardless boys nor imbeciles, but men.

Examinations on the New Course of Study.

In answer to many letters of inquiry on the subject, the Bishops have instructed the Secretary to give notice, through the Church papers, that all examinations in the Course of Study for preachers occurring after the first day of June, 1881 shall be upon the new Course of Study published in the Discipline of 1880; and all examinations occurring before the first day of June 1881, *may* be upon the Course of Study published in the Discipline of 1876.

By order and on behalf of the Bishops,

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 1, 1880.

The Elections.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Latest returns in California show that five Democratic electors have been elected by near 200 majority, and one Republican elector in place of Judge Terry, who was scratched. The electorial college now stands: For Garfield 214; for Hancock, 155. Majority for Garfield, 59. Gen. Garfield has also a majority of the total popular vote cast of between 70,000 and 80,000.

CONGRESS.

The following is the complete list of members of the next Congress:

	Rep.	Dem.	Greenbackers.
Alabama	—	8	—
Arkansas	1	3	—
California	2	2	—
Colorado	1	—	—
Connecticut	3	1	—
Delaware	—	1	—
Florida	—	2	—
Georgia	—	9	—
Illinois	13	6	—
Indiana	8	5	—
Iowa	9	—	—
Kansas	3	—	—
Louisiana	1	5	—
Kentucky	1	9	—
Maine	3	—	2
Maryland	1	5	—
Massachusetts	10	1	—
Michigan	9	—	—
Missouri	1	9	3
Mississippi	—	6	—
Minnesota	3	—	—
Nebraska	1	—	—
Nevada	—	1	—
New Hampshire	3	—	—
New Jersey	4	3	—
New York	21	12	—
North Carolina	1	7	—
Ohio	15	5	—
Oregon	1	—	—
Pennsylvania	19	8	—
Rhode Island	2	—	—
South Carolina	—	4	—
Tennessee	3	7	—
Texas	—	6	—
Vermont	3	—	—
Virginia	2	7	—
West Virginia	—	3	—
Wisconsin	6	2	—
	150	137	5

Two members from Missouri classed as Greenbackers are Republicans, and will probably vote with their party in organizing the House. The straight Republicans have a majority of eight over all.

After the fourth of March next the United States Senate will probably be composed of 37 Republicans, 37 Democrats and 2 Independents (Davis, of Illinois, and Mahone, of Virginia).

Certain personal outrages which are common in the South, are invariably punished by death at the hands of a mob. While the offenses in question are truly deserving of death, constituting a more heinous crime than murder, it is a pity that the same end cannot be secured by the regular process of law. Lynching is a summary punishment which is open to abuse, and often irretrievably wrongs the innocent. The energy required to drag a suspected man from the hands of the officers and slay him, would, if applied to a legal prosecution, almost invariably result in his punishment, if guilty; and the majesty of the civil power would not suffer the degradation, either, which lynch law imposes.—*N. C. Advocate.*

A Novel Cure for Rheumatism.

An Englishman with rheumatic gout found this singular remedy a cure for his ailment. He insulated his bedstead from the floor by placing underneath each post a broken-off bottom of a glass bottle. He says the effect was magical, that he had not been free from rheumatic gout for fifteen years, and that he began to improve improve immediately after the application of the insulator.

It is said that red-clover heads, steeped in water and freely drank, will cure cancer. It certainly can do no harm to try it.

General News Items.

Cotton pickers are scarce in Texas.

Garfield's plurality in Indiana is 6,540.

Several insurgent bands are still at large in Cuba.

The Mississippi Presbyterian Synod met in Meridian on the 8th inst.

Shocks of earthquake were felt in Austria, and many houses near Agram fell.

Hon. J. S. Hinton, colored Republican, has been elected to the Legislature of Indiana.

The Porte has called out 30,000 rediffs and dispatched reinforcements to Salonica and Volo.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, was inaugurated for his second term on the 10th, with great enthusiasm.

There is a scarcity of laborers in Baton Rouge from which there was a large exodus of colored people last spring.

The people of Natchez will vote on a subscription of $225,000 to the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus railroad, Dec. 14.

The town of Keachi, Louisiana, was nearly destroyed by a fire on the 9th. Two persons were killed and several wounded.

California Republicans are well satisfied with the declaration of the vote in favor of Hancock and Democrats, and will demand a recount. There are errors in San Francisco to be corrected.

The seat of Hon. Geo. C. Gibbs, Representative-elect from the first congressional district of Virginia, will be contested by J. T. Boyd, his opponent, who has begun taking affidavits for that purpose.

Gen. Garfield has resigned his member of the present Congress. He will also resign the U. S. Senatorship in time for the Legislature to elect his successor. Secretary Sherman is named in this connection.

In the Philp trial for forgery of the Chinese letter two witnesses testified that they had previously perjured themselves after association with a Democratic presidential elector of Massachusetts and others.

In the French Chambers a reverse vote on the order of Grevy led to the resignation of the ministry. President Grevy refused to accept the resignations and the Chamber voted confidence in the government by 297 yeas to 131 nays.

Thirty-nine warrants were issued for violation of United States election laws have been issued in Charleston, South Carolina. The usual amount of tissue ballots were used to count out Republican candidates, and the most [illegible] frauds were perpetrated.

Four of the citizens of Marion, Florida, who were released from the custody of U. S. deputy marshals, by a band of masked men, have since have voluntarily surrendered themselves to U. S. authorities at Jacksonville. The Union [illegible] paper denounced the outrage.

Judge Wylie, of W[illegible] rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of Samuel D. [illegible], colored, the exodus leader, [illegible] on a requisition from the Governor of North Carolina on the charge of having committed forgery in that State. Judge Wylie holds that the indictment of Perry is defective and that there is not sufficient evidence to prove the alleged forgery. He ordered his discharge.

The educational interests of the colored people of North Carolina has sustained a serious loss by the death of Prof. Robt. [illegible]ris, who died at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 25th ult. Mr. [illegible] was a native of Fayetteville, [illegible] ceived his education in Ohio, [illegible] a number of years he has been engaged in teaching in his native town, and has been Principal of the State Normal School for colored people, located at that place from its foundation.

A Dublin dispatch to the [illegible] says: The expedition of Orangemen to Ballinrobe for the purpose of harvesting the crop of Captain Boycott, who has been boycotted by laborers by the action of the Land League, will probably reach its destination. The escort [illegible] Orangemen going to the [illegible] Mr. Boycott will [illegible] squadrons of Hussars [illegible] squadron of dragoons, [illegible] reported as having [illegible] Clare-Morris; 150 [illegible] two cannon and [illegible]

[illegible]

Whither are We Drifting.

There can be no question of the fact that the ministrations of the pulpit, in these days, are drifting away from that spirituality and dependence upon the Holy Spirit, which is absolutely essential in the conversion of souls and the upbuilding of the kingdom of Jesus Christ. This dependence upon the Holy Spirit is made essential to gospel success not only by the teachings of the apostles, but the Savior himself.

The apostles unquestionably teach us that if the success of the gospel in arresting the work of iniquity, and the efficiency of the ministry in the conversion of souls, had depended upon the learning, the eloquence, and the power of man, it would have long since proven a disastrous failure.

And yet, notwithstanding the explicit and concurrent teaching of Christ and the apostles on this subject, the idea is held with marvelous tenacity, that the success of the gospel ministry is dependent, in a large measure, upon the power of a persuasive and captivating [illegible], and hence the eloquent [illegible] pulpit declaimers are eagerly sought after.

Thus it has come to pass that many good people and churches, repose more confidence in man because of his learning and eloquence, than they do in the work of the Holy Spirit, whose divine office it is to [illegible], convert, and carry on the work of salvation in human [illegible], thus virtually deposing [illegible] spiritual supremacy [illegible] belongs to Him.

In these drifting days, men seem [illegible] of the fact, that [illegible] abdicated his sover[illegible] abandoned his abso[illegible] to call men, "and [illegible] ministers of the [illegible], not of the letter but [illegible]." And hence we are [illegible] that it does not de[illegible] by the mere [illegible] less upon [illegible] rapidly [illegible] and able [illegible] New Testament [illegible], and therefore [illegible] necessary to em[illegible] St. Paul—that [illegible] words of [illegible] it is not the bril[illegible] of the preacher, it is [illegible] hearers [illegible] these are [illegible] God's [illegible] conquest—then we cease our drifting and are led by the spirit of God. Let preachers and people inquire whither are we drifting?

New Orleans Manufactories.

The New Orleans *Democrat* has published a table giving a list of the manufacturing establishments in this city, up to June 30, 1880. Altogether there are over one hundred factories of various kinds and grades, employing nearly eleven thousand hands and turning out yearly over $20,000,000 worth of products. This gives support to about 20,000 people, or one tenth of the population.

As compared with other cities this is a small showing. Cincinnati, with about the same population, manufactures every year $250,000,000 worth of goods. Chicago employs 110,000 persons and produces yearly $200,000,000. Philadelphia, the chief of American manufacturing cities, produces annually $650,000,000. Still considering the disadvantages under which New Orleans has labored—because of the false and foolish opinion that has so long prevailed in the South, that its only work was to raise cotton and sugar—the showing is not so bad.

One encouraging fact is that our factories are on the increase. Since 1870—that is in ten years—their number and capacities have more than doubled. In 1870 the hands employed numbered 5640, and the products were worth $9,980,278.

In 1880 the hands employed numnumbered 10,977, and the products were worth $20,909,047. Here is another substantial fact proving the absurdity of the political hue and cry constantly kept up, about the South being ruined by "Carpet-bag rulers." During the most of these ten years this State was wholly in the hands of the so-called "Carpet-baggers," and since the accession to power of the present authorities who boast that they represent "the people" of Louisiana, it is notorious that complaints among business men have increased. Could the facts be collated we have no doubt that just in proportion as the "Carpet-bag" element has settled in the various parts of the South, and been allowed to invest their money and pursue their business unmolested, have the material interests of those regions improved.

The *Democrat* is doing well to call attention to the various commercial interests of the Crescent City. The present constitution of Louisiana has a clause which favors manufactures of textile fabrics. It is as follows:

ART. 207. There shall also be exempt from taxation and license for a period of ten years from the adoption of this constitution, the capital, machinery and other property employed in the manufacture of textile fabrics, leather, shoes, harness, saddlery, hats, flour, machinery, agricultural implements and furniture and other articles of wood, marble or stone; soap, stationary, ink and paper, boat-building and chocolate; provided not less than five hands are employed in any one factory.

Annual Meeting of the General Mission Committee.

The General Mission Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its annual session in New York, Nov. 3. The duties of this Committee are to "determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions, the number of persons to be employed on said Missions, and the amount necessary for the support of each Mission; and it shall also determine the amount for which each Bishop may draw for the Domestic Missions of the Conferences over which he shall preside." It consists of four parts; first, a representative from each of the twelve Mission Districts, appointed for the term of four years by the General Conference; second, of twelve representatives appointed annually by the Board of Managers from its own members; third, of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society; fourth, of the Bishops. The representatives of the Mission Districts now in office are:

Rev. J. D. Freeman, of Vermont Conference.

Rev. J. N. FitzGerald, Newark Conference.

Rev. W. H. Olin, Wyoming Conference.

Rev. J. M. Carr, East Ohio Conference.

Rev. J. M. Trimble, Ohio Confer[illegible].

[illegible] Edwards, Baltimore [illegible].

[illegible], Southern Illi[illegible].

[illegible], Central Il[illegible].

[illegible], Nebraska [illegible].

[illegible]

Cornell, A. Fowler, C. Scott, J. Falconer, O. H. P. Archer, and T. A. Howe. All Bishops, except Bishops Scott and Merrill, were present, as were also the Missionary Secretaries and Treasurers, and other district representatives.

At the first session Bishop Simpson presided. Dr. Trimble, who has been a member of ten consecutive General Conferences, conducted the opening religious services.

The following touching letter is from Bishop Scott, our senior Bishop and who is now superannuated:

ODESSA, DEL., Oct. 29, 1880.

To the Secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR BRETHREN—I have held the question of attendance at the meeting of the General Missionary Committee open till this late hour to see whether any more encouraging light might shine upon it. But the dimness grows more dense. My general health is still good, but my physical disabilities and my helplessness increase. My sight grows more dull, and my locomotion more difficult and arduous and perilous. It is the clear dictate of wisdom that home is the only suitable place for me. It is a great privation, but I must possess my soul in patience. It is the will of God and therefore best for me. For more than twenty-eight years I have never failed to be present at roll call and answer to my name. But silence must answer for me now. Bishop Haven and Dr. Dashiel fail to answer, and so, one by one, we shall all leave for a better—that is, a heavenly—country. How solemn, yet how inspiring the thought! My buoyancy of spirit remains intact as in my early manhood. Yet I face the West and see the sinking sun. But the horizon is bright and beautiful. "No anxious doubt, no guilty gloom, shall damp whom Jesus' presence cheers." The Lord be with you all!

L. SCOTT.

Dr. J. M. Reid and J. M. Phillips, Esq., were elected secretaries.

The Treasurers, East and West, made their reports as follows:

TREASURERS' ANNUAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS FROM EASTERN CONFERENCES FOR THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Conferences.	From Nov. 1, 1879, to Oct. 31, 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Baltimore..	$22,740.11	$1,715.38	....
California..	3,808.65	1,436.72	....
Cen. N. Y..	11,104 00	2,522.58	....
Cen. Pa....	17,581.87	2,256 40	....
Colnm. R'r.	870.10	......	$705.42
Delaware..	900.00	428.47	....
East Ger...	8,324.88	564.81	....
East Maine.	1,604.85	......	83.55
East Ohio..	12,374.90	......	483.85
Erie......	6,988.82		160.54
Florida....	525.07	285.82	....
Genesee....	8,581.97	......	2,490.07
Georgia....	167.02	89.72	....
Louisiana..	694.85	205.55	....
Maine......	2,306.59	......	286.65
Montana...	......	......	136.00
Nevada....	221.25	......	4.10
Newark....	14,298.80	100 40	....
New Eng..	18,144.75	987.90	....
New Hamp.	3,582.87	......	319,01
New Jersey.	15,535.50	1,150 65	....
New York..	28,048.12	......	174.69
N. Y. East.	27,051.70	2,988.48	....
North Car..	116.01	6.39	....
N'h'n N. Y.	8,883.33	396.91	....
Oregon.....	602.50	......	816.08
Phila.....	38,010.17	8,884.47	....
Pittsburgh..	10,671.85	461.22	....
Providence.	7,515.10	6.24	....
Savannah..	294.58	......	17.02
S'th'n Cen.	88.01	......	21.99
South Car..	2,837.24	412.26	....
South Cal..	444.23	147.38	....
S'th'n Ger..	1,205.40	......	111.30
Texas......	230.10	41.05	....
Troy......	10,119.28	......	79.31
Utah......	......	......	125.75
Vermont...	2,880.57	......	107.14
Virginia...	560.09	......	108.36
Washington.	1,973.51	208.52	....
West Texas.	322.50	......	29.65
Wilmington	10.024.09	819.81	....
Wyoming...	8,406 90	685.41	....
Bulgaria...	40.78	78	....
Cen. China.	131.58	131.53	....
Denmark...	401.74	5.37	....
Foochow...	81.16	......	178.84
Ger. & S'z'd	1,296.50	......	96.19
Japan.....	100.00	......	....
Liberia....	29.75	29.75	....
Mexico....	201.96	1.96	....
New Mexico	25.00	......	75.00
N'th China.	47.31	47.31	....
North India	172 55	......	24.62
Norway....	382.17	......	182.40
S'th Amer..	125.00	125.00	....
South India	368.66	......	....
Sweden....	1,649.28	7 60	....
Dakotah...	86 83	86.33	....
Legacies...	31,426.75	......	5,682.80
Sundries...	21,530 07	......	10,661.66
Total...	$357,575.04	$22,138,12	$22,656 59

DISBURSEMENTS BY THE TREASURER AND ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH FROM NOV. 1, 1879, TO OCT. 31, 1880.

Bulgaria..........	$7,666 01	
Central China......	9,406 56	
Denmark..........	10,809 34	
Foochow..........	16,686 78	
Germany and Switz.	21,512 04	
Interior Africa.....	609 82	
Italy..............	17,909 22	
Japan............	25,458 15	
Liberia...........	5,349 13	
Mexico...........	40,137 45	
North China.......	18,495 71	
North India.......	58,592 82	
Norway...........	13,257 01	
South America.....	9,840 22	
South India.......	354 66	
Sweden...........	24,542 16	
		$279,632 08
Domestic Missions, by the Treasurer....	$136,517 96	
Domestic Missions, by the Ass't Treasurer	118,886 75	
		254,904 71
Incidental Expenses, of which $10,517 02 was for interest...	$25,247 19	
Office Expenses....	16,201 51	
Publication Fund...	360 20	
		41,808 90
		$576,335 69

RECEIPTS FROM WESTERN CONFERENCES FOR THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Conferences.	From Nov. 1, 1879, to Oct. 31, 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama..	$88.80	$48.45	....
Arkansas..	273.73	23.58	....
Austin.....	143.80	......	$155.85
Central Ala	16.80	......	45.85
Cen. Ger...	6,802.58	427.88	....
Cen. Illinois	9,040 99	......	358.07
Cen. Ohio..	10,427.80	......	180.85
Cen. Tenn.	272.80	11.99	....
ChicagoGer.	3,447.35	......	99
Cincinnati..	13,447.64	......	1,295.41
Colorado...	1,868.61	308.71	....
Des Moines.	5,788 09	1,127.60	....
Detroit.....	6,536.91	......	484.80
Holston....	......	......	1,559 09
Illinois.....	14,580.87	1,487 92	....
Indiana....	6,365.05	262.20	....
Iowa......	6,027.25	416.22	....
Kansas....	1,837.39	9.46	....
Kentucky..	2,883.42	975.48	....
Lexington..	280.56	65.98	....
Little Rock	189.50	87.80	....
Michigan..	7,896.58	1,697,51	....
Minnesota..	3,694 75	......	531 80
Mississippi.	837.65	209.65	....
Missouri...	1,613.98	809.50	....
Nebraska..	1,256.94	......	113.15
North Ind..	6,263.90	518 52	....
North Ohio.	8,579 18	264 89	....
[illegible] W. Ger.	2,755.68	......	1,858.28
[illegible] W. Ind.	6,044 33	235.82	....
N. W. Iowa	779.58	......	167.74
[illegible] Nor'gn	1,202.09	1,202.09	....
N. [illegible] Swed.	1,998.82	17.64	....
[illegible]	14,103.76	......	114.46
Rock River	12,161.28	165.39	....
[illegible]	[illegible]78	134.50	....
[illegible]	[illegible].45	58 15	....
[illegible]	[illegible]58.54	121.55	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	785.58	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible].37	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....

Conferences.	From Nov. 1, 1879, to Oct. 31, 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
West Wis..	2,547 92	......	120.82
Wisconsin..	4,174.22	......	976.96
West Neb..	78.75	78.75	....
Legacies...	3,283 52	1,574.02	....
Sundries...	948.34	578.12	....
Total...	$199,796.10	$13,988.98	$7,908.67

Total receipts from Nov. 1, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879..............	$551,859.80
Total receipts from Nov. 1, 1879, to Oct. 31, 1880..............	557,871.14
Increase....................	$5,511.84

RECAPITULATION.

Balance Treasury in debt, Nov. 1, 1879.	$63,037 16	
Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1879, to Oct. 31, 1880........	576,335 69	
		$639,372 85
Receipts from Nov. 1, 1879, to Oct. 31. 1880........		557,871 14
Balance Treasury in debt Nov. 1, 1880..............		$82,001 71

STATE OF TREASURY NOV. 1, 1880.

Treasury in debt in New York........	$101,956 40	
Cash in Treasury in Cincinnati.......	19,954 69	
Net cash indebtedness of Treasury, Nov. 1. 1880....		$82,000 71
Outstanding drafts of the Secretaries...........		30,150 00
Total indebtedness of Treasury Nov. 1. 1880...........		$112,150 71
Total indebtedness of Treasury Nov. 1, 1879...............		63,037 16
Increase of liabilities..........		$49,113 55

J. M. PHILLIPS, Treas.
J. M. WALDEN, Asst. Treas.

This report shows a debt including outstanding drafts of $112,151.71.

After a lengthy discussion of the report the Committee took up the Foreign Missions and proceeded to fix the amounts to be appropriated to them for the next year.

Africa being the oldest was the first Mission discussed. The amount proposed was $4,400 for Liberia and $4,500 for interior work. At the last session of the Liberia Conference that body considered the question of dissolving its relations with the Mother Church and setting up an Independent Church. The preachers voted for it, and the matter was referred to the laity. Ex-President Payne, who was a member of the last General Conference, says the laity will not endorse the movement. In view of the unsettled state of the case the appropriations were made conditionally and the local Board is to decide whether or not they will be used.

South America was discussed and $11,017 appropriated.

China came next and during the discussion the Committee adjourned.

On Thursday, Nov. 4, after some general discussion the consideration of China was resumed, and appropriations made. The Missions of Germany and Switzerland and Denmark were discussed at length and appropriations made. We will publish in tabular form next week the names of all the Missions and the appropriations fixed upon in each case.

Sweden was given $22,200, North India and South India were disposed of. Bulgaria caused much talk, and in view of the openings a good appropriation was agreed upon.

Dr. Fowler thought we ought to establish a mission in Russia, but the Committee thought best to wait awhile.

Italy asked for $19 022 and $10,000 additional for building. $5,000 were given for the latter purpose.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

A matter of importance at Bombay, India, was referred to a special committee.

Japan was provided for. Then followed a lengthy discussion on the causes of apparent decline in the missionary contributions from the general Church. The treasurer, J. M. Phillips, gave the following figures showing the relations of appropriations to contributions for the past eight years.

On Nov. 1, 1872, there was a balance in the treasury of $86,396 85. The General Committee that year appropriated for 1873 $885,025 78. The receipts were $680,836 64, over $200,000 short of the appropriations—at the same time the largest yearly receipts the Society ever had, save one year, which was about $3,000 greater. It is true the payments for 1873 were $725,169 69 only, so the worst effect of such large appropriations were not felt.

Appropriations for 1874 were...	$848,149 90
Receipts " " " ...	675,080 32
Payments " " " ...	708,855 26
Appropriations for 1875 were...	706,858 20
Receipts " " " ...	662,485 89
Payments " " " ...	721,805 34
Appropriations for 1876 were...	679,188 20
Receipts " " " ...	594,188 80
Payments " " " ...	699,904 85

Note as to these facts:

1. The Church never once responded to large appropriations by largely increased giving. Will it now?

2. I give figures as to appropriations, receipts, payments of four years—two years the payments were less, and two years greater than the appropriations. Look at the result, had the payments equaled the appropriations for the four years:

Appropriations, total........	$3,114,162 93
Total payments..............	2,850,734 64
Payments less than appropriations..............	$263,427 39

3. With a credit balance on hand Nov. 1, 1872, of $86,396 85, at the close of these four years the Society was in debt $268,855 56 (Nov. 1, 1876). If the whole appropriations had been used, the above amount, $263,427 39, would have been added to the debt, making it Nov. 1, 1876, $525,782 95—a sum which might have proved disastrous to the Society—and a condition avoided only because there was more prudence in the disbursements than in the appropriations.

The discussion of yesterday resumed. Dr. Olin felt the Church needed a rousing. Dr. Walden argued in favor of a monthly missionary concert. Dr. Baldwin, late of India, said the Disciplinary plan of districting the Church and sending out collectors always succeeded when tried. Rev. T. B. Lemon, of Nebraska thought the representa[illegible] of every Mission District ought to explain matters to the presiding elders in his district. Rev. J. M. Carr thought a mistake had been made in not including all Home Missionary work under the parent society. Secretary Reid submitted figures to show that the Church had done well. Bro. Archer a layman, said the churches were not canvassed enough. Bishop Foster said he felt disgraced and humiliated when he thought of the church giving only thirty cents per member to missions, for Foreign Missions. Dr. Fowler submitted a plan under which an account would be opened with every preacher and thus the missionary spirit easily kept track of. The Church, he said, must have faith. Bro. J. B. Cornell said the Church, if properly aroused would give $1,000,000. Bishop Bowman and Dr. Trimble gave instances where pastors had very largely increased the collections by personal effort.

Under the head of *Domestic Missions*, that is missions in America, Alaska was the first one considered. At the suggestion of the late Bishop Haven last year $1000 were appropriated to open a mission there but nothing had been done. Dr. Wise gave an interesting account of that country. There are about 1,500 whites and 23,000 Esquimaux Indians there. Dr. Buckley opposed making a new mission there; Dr. Reid favored it. The matter was tabled.

Bishop Warren gave a thrilling account of the wants of the work in Dakota and the Black Hills. $3000 were given to each place.

SATURDAY, NOV. 6.

The Committee spent the forenoon in discussions upon the Missions in Indian Territory, Montana and Utah. The afternoon was given to Missions in Utah, Kansas, South Kansas, West Nebraska and Colorado.

MONDAY, NOV. 8.

The day was given to Domestic Missions. The session will probably continue two or three days longer. Next week we will give concluding reports of the meeting and tabulated results.

The New York *Times* of the 10th gives the following additional item:

Tuesday the 9th was devoted principally to the voting of appropriations, and the following sums were ordered to be paid:

Blue Ridge Conference..............	$3,500
Central Tennessee..............	4,000
East Tennessee..............	2,000
Florida..............	3,700
Georgia..............	4,300
Holston..............	3,500
Kentucky..............	5,000
Lexington..............	3,000
Little Rock..............	2,500
Louisiana..............	7,000
Central Alabama..............	2,800
Delaware..............	1,200
Detroit..............	3,500
Michigan..............	3,200
Nevada..............	3,000
Mississippi..............	6,500
North Carolina..............	3,000
Savannah..............	3,500
South Carolina..............	7,000
Tennessee..............	3,000
Texas..............	4,000
West Texas..............	4,000
Virginia..............	5,500
West Virginia..............	3,000
Washington..............	2,500
Oregon..............	2,500
South California..............	3,500
Vermont..............	900
East Maine..............	1,000
West Wisconsin..............	2,500
Wisconsin..............	2,000

The appropriation for Minnesota was increased from $8,000 to $9,000.

The Bible.

There it is, and there it will remain, whether the messenger of doom or the herald of deliverance.

It is in the world and out of it, it will not go, until the object of its mission be accomplished, to the last jot and tittle.

There it is, whether considered as an obnoxious bore, a perpetual spy, or loved as a true friend and a celestial guide to everlasting happiness.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city is anxious to possess a large, well selected library. Donations of books or money will be thankfully received.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Moody and Sankey are in San Francisco, Cal.

—Bishop Foss will remove this month to Minneapolis his future Episcopal residence.

—Bishop Haven, after presiding at the four Texas Conferences, will remove with his family to San Francisco his official residence.

—Rev. Conrad Haney, formerly Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church at Sherman, has been transferred to Illinois and stationed at Eureka.

—We extend our hearty congratulations. Mr. W. E. Barns, assistant editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, was married Oct. 26, to Miss A. L. Gillett, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Commander F. T. Gillett, U. S. Navy.

—Bishop Merrill who is in the far East writes encouragingly of our Bulgarian Missions. There are eight missionaries in the field—four Americans, two Bulgarians, educated in America, and two who have always lived there. There are also four colporteurs and Bible readers who do much good. The outlook for the future is good.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

Don't fail to show the subscription list for 1881, and to solicit names. We rely on our friends to do their whole duty for their church paper, and to give even better results than last year for the SOUTHWESTERN.

M. Brown, Marion: "The elder has held my last quarter for the year. Collection $10; accessions to the church 76, on probation 16, in full membership 60."

Bro. S. Dobey, of Garlandsville, sends us fifteen subscribers for 1881. Last year we had but two at that place. The small towns of Mississippi will stand by the SOUTHWESTERN.

D. D. Goodwin, Vicksburg: "Our church is in better condition at present than for many years. Protracted meeting lasted two weeks, and the result was 15 conversions, 26 on probation, and 4 backsliders reclaimed. Over 50 were added to the church this year, and 10 adults and many children baptized. I organized a small church about 11 miles from the city last April. There are about 18 members, and a neat frame building 15x18. The Sabbath school numbers 150 pupils with $105 in treasury, under Prof. G. W. Stith, an excellent worker, and sister M. McCovins, his assistant. No deaths this year. Dr. C. K Marshall, of the Church South, promises to aid us in our new church building; himself and Dr. Galloway, of same church, exhibits a most fraternal spirit. Col. C. J. Wright, editor of the *Herald* is very kind in giving free publication to church notices."

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana Methodists are learning the value of newspapers as a means of social and religious culture. We want 1000 new subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1881. Let the leaders push the cause of their church paper.

Frank Walker, Fort Jesup: "On the 9th our last quarter was held by Elder Davage; six joined the church. I will soon move into the new parsonage. Times have been very hard with the people, but they have made good crops of cotton and corn this year. They all want the SOUTHWESTERN. The membership is small."

A. E. P. Albert, New Orleans: "Basket meeting was given in Union Chapel last Sunday. Though the weather was very unfavorable, we were blessed with good preaching all day. Among others Revs. Lewis, of Thompson Chapel; A. M. Green, of the A. M. E. Church, and Prof. Chase, of the American Missionary Society, entertained the congregation. $124 was collected to pay the debt of the Church."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Garfield's plurality in Kansas will be about 62,000.

About 3000 inhabitants have left Dulcigno, owing to scarcity of food.

Lucretia Mott, died near Philadelphia, on the 11th, in her eighty-eighth year.

The official vote of Ohio: Garfield 375,048, Hancock 340,871, Weaver 5456, Dow 2616. Garfield's plurality 34,177; majority over all 26,005.

The heavy rain on the 10th caused a landslide in a big cut on the Virginia Midland railroad. The hands had nearly cleared this out when a heavier slide occurred, burying eight men, all colored. Two were killed and six wounded. It is believed a third man was killed.

The Financial Agent's Report.

Giddings, August 5th, two collections, $7.35; Flatonia and Schulenburg, Aug. 18-19, raised $11. The following persons contributed as follows: Rev. T. Wadkins, the pastor, contributed $1.50, Mr. N. Austin $1, Mr. Charley Hawes $1, Mrs. M. Jengles $1, Mrs. Charity Griffin $1.

Peach Creek, Sept. 7th. We presented the claim and collected $17.40. Rev. J. Harrold gave $2 50. The following contributed $1 each: Mr. John Winkfield, N. Winkfield, G. Henry, A. James, W. M. Henry, G. W. Watson, John Sweat, J. Paige.

Halletsville, Aug. 28-29. We presented the claim and collected $18 35. Total collection from January to August, $36.95. The following gave $1 each: Mrs. Aberfill Morrow, Miss Lilly Phillips, Mrs. Mary J. Williams and Mr. M. Arnold.

Oakland and Brown's Chapel, Aug. 21-22. Presented the claim and collected $70.05. Parties contributed as follows: Mr. Sidney Williams $10, Mr. E J. McNeeley $10, Wm. Stephens $5, Mrs. Maria Williams $1.50, Mrs. Angeline Ferril and the following all gave $1 each, Mr. Merrian, Harvey E. Tinsey, H. Hodges, G. Johnson, G. Townsend, Kitty Isaac. J. Coleman gave $2. Total collection, January and August, $81.75.

Boxville, Sept. 2. Presented the claim and collected $10. Mr. Sam Clark, Mar[illegible] Carrold, L. Norman all gave $1 each.

Industry, Sept. 4-5. I visited the place, found the people unnotified, raised six and left. The Rev. Bro. V. B. Banks is preacher in charge.

LaGrange, Sept. 9. People all gone to the cotton patch. Total collection, January and September, $15 20. Louisa Fason gave $2.

Columbus circuit, Sept. 10, [illegible] and 16. Presented the [illegible] claim and collected $13 50.

Columbus, Sept. 11-12, raised $22.45. On Jan. 10-11 we took $11 65. Total, $34 10. Bro. E. Eason gave $5.

Columbus circuit Sept. 13-14. The pastor failed to get the people together, so among the friends of education I raised $13 50. Rev. D. Young gave $1, Mr. F. Buch, a friend and dear lover of our church, gave $5 50; Bro. Geo. Weaver, a faithful member of our church, gave $5; Bro. Luke Stephens $1.50. Total amount collected January and September $14 20.

Eagle Lake, Sept. 17, we took $9 25 and January $6.30. Total, $15.55. Sister A. Thomas, one of our grand sisters here, for her part gave $3. The following gave $1 each: Bro. L. L. Jordan and wife, Mrs. Ann Johnson, and Mrs. Phillis Green.

Alleyton, Sept. 18 19. We found the people well notified. We presented the claim and took $26.75, and in January $3 25. Total, $30. The following contributed $1 each: Bros. Geo. Lowe, G. R. Smith, O. R. Clark, A. Brown, A. Contee, E. Contee.

At Gonzales the 25th and 26th of Sept. we collected $14 70. The following contributed $1 each: Bros. Washington Walker, Thomas Mays, sister Ann Satterwhite, Mr. H. Smith, and Mrs. Williams. The two collections at Gonzales February and September $26 20.

At Leesburg, Sept. 28 29, we lectured, presented the claim and raised $19.40. The following gave $1 each: sister Lucy Smith, Mr. Charley Smith, Bro. T. Smith, Mrs. Leethee Henry, Miss Maggie, sisters Fannie and Sally Harper, and Mr. Scott Harper. Brother Tom Harper, the lever power of that work, gave $2.50.

At Luling I was too sick to be out on Sunday so brethren did the best they could and raised $3.75.

At Lockhart, Sept. 5-6, presented the claim and raised $7.05. Total for the year, $13.80.

At McDade, Sept. 9-10. This is a new work. We organized it August 4th, 1880, in passing through. At this point we had no members. We explained the grounds of our discipline and the workings of our church, then threw open the doors and extended an invitation, and 22 of the best members of the A. M. E. Church and 2 from the Baptists came forward and gave their hearts and hands to the M. E. Church. We presented the claim and raised $39. Parties contributed as follows: Bro. Peter Oliver and Mr. Wm. Chambers gave $10 each; Bro. Nichey Green gave $5, Mr. Jim Bell gave $2.50. Mrs. E. and T. Smith gave $1 each.

Austin circuit, Oct. 12-13. We presented the claim and raised the following: Mr. Jack Morrow headed the list with $10, Bros. Geo. Morrow and Wesley Henderson followed with $5 each. The rest gave $2.50—Bro. A. Campbell, Malett Wilson, E. Norwood, Sam Morrow, and J. Owens. Total collected on the circuit, $30.15.

San Antonio, Oct. 16-17. Raised $9.20. Total for that place for the year, $42 95.

The West Texas Conference school is now in session in Austin. The teachers have secured the Jelette building, a large house put up in an early day for school purposes. Some of the best families of the capitol city were educated in this building. The teachers have labored hard to make this school a success. They really deserve credit for the manner in which they have conducted this school. Scholars are coming in from all parts of the West Texas Conference, yet there is room in this large and commodious building for many more.

J. W. ROBINSON,
Financial Ag't. W. T. Conf. School.
Georgetown, Texas.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Nov. 21, 1880.—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.
SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 44: 30-34; 45: 1-8.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."—Rom. 12:21.
TOPIC.—The Brother Made Known.
(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

At last the fulfilment of Joseph's dreams comes to pass. The famine in Canaan sends the sons of Jacob down to the land where so cruelly they had sent their brother. Only the unpitying ten went down. Jacob would not suffer Benjamin to go "lest peradventure [illegible] befall him." Since the fearful [illegible] that he supposed had happened [illegible] Joseph, the aged patriarch [illegible] nervous about trusting the [illegible] son of his beloved Rachel [illegible] out of his sight. All [illegible] siring to purchase [illegible] the foreigners, [illegible] make application [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Wm. Jones to Miss Lucy [illegible]; Oct 28, Mr. Charles Clarke to Miss Louisia Peterson.

HEADACHE is so common that some member of nearly every family is affected with it. The cause in most cases is a torpid action of the Liver, brought on by debilitating influences and impurities of the stomach. The habitual Sick Headache peculiar to some persons is permanently cured by taking Simmons Liver Regulator; ordinary Headache, which is only a symptom of deranged Stomach and Liver is readily cured by a few doses. And let all who suffer from Headaches remember that they can be prevented by taking a large dose of the Regulator so soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

"I used a bottle of Simmons Liver Regulator when troubled seriously with Headache caused by Constipation. It produced a favorable result without hindering my regular pursuits in business.

"W. W. WITMER, Des Moines, Iowa."

DEATHS.

Sister Becky Nealey departed this life at Scooba, Oct. 6, 1880. She was faithful to the Lord and church until death. She leaves one son only and he has joined the M. E. Church. C. W. I.

Shuqualak, Miss.

On Saturday, Nov. 6, Rev. John Allen prepared to go out on his work some distance from the city, and fell speechless in his door with heart disease and died in a few minutes afterwards. He was an old minister in the A. M. E. Church of high standing. Dr. H. R. Revels assisted in funeral services Sunday.

B. J. DONNELL.

Natchez, Miss.

At Alleyton, Texas, Oct. 29, 1880, Bro. Hickman Lewis, an old resident of [illegible] and a well wisher to the M. E. Church, died. Bro. B. E. [illegible] visited him read a chapter of the Bible, and before he expired he said to the spectators he was ready and willing to go. He leaves many friends and three children to mourn his loss. G. R. SMITH.

Sister Ellen Walker died Nov. 5. She was once a member of First [illegible] church, and for ten years has been a member of the church at [illegible]. She was a great [illegible], and died in full triumph. She leaves three sons and a husband to mourn her loss.

LUCINDA A. THOMAS.

Pass Christian, Miss.

Brother A[illegible] Jones departed this life Oct. 1[illegible]. His last words were [illegible] willing and ready [illegible] afflicted for [illegible] had for several [illegible] to depart [illegible] be with Christ. He [illegible] of the M. E. Church, [illegible] He leaves a [illegible] many friends [illegible] C. HART.

[illegible] local preacher [illegible] years of age, died [illegible] He left a [illegible] He left a [illegible] his loss.

[illegible] died [illegible] years of [illegible] M. E. Church [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] WILSON.

[illegible] aged 2 [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] years.

[illegible] Pastor.

choice engravings, with stories, illustrations, puzzles, etc. It also contains two shadow-pictures by Edward Carswell, entitled "How to Fight the Giant," and "Chain the Beasts." No pains have been spared to make this Almanac and Temperance Hand-Book worthy a place in any family. Price only ten cents single copies, $1 per dozen, $7 per hundred. Send for it. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York City.

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—Some remarkable pictorial work will appear in *Scribner* for December. The first of the "Glimpses of Parisian Art" will contain original sketches by De Neuville, Duez, Merson, Dupain, Delance, Chevilliard, Clairin, Detaille, Sarah Bernhardt, Jacquet, and Berne-Bellecour. The second and third papers of this series will make it a quite complete account of current sketch work in French ateliers. Two full-page portraits by Blum accompany a paper on Sheridan's "Rivals," and give strikingly life-like representations of Mrs. John Drew as Mrs. Malaprop, and Joseph Jefferson as Bob Acres. Mrs. Marry Hallock Foote and others illustrate the subject of "Hunting the Honey-bee." In "Peter the Great," Victor Nehlig has a vigorous drawing of "The Streltsi Going to Execution;" Mr. Brennan, Mr. Lungren, and others have interesting original work, while among the reproductions is a beautiful "Russian Girl in Ancient Russian Dress," engraved by Closson, from a painting by Makovsky. Very timely are the drawings of R. C. Woodville in "Montenegro as We Saw it," of subjects on the way to and in Cetinje, including an equestrian portrait of Prince Nicholas I. A pleasing sketch of "An American Girl" complete the illustrations of the number. Some exceedingly strong and beautiful pictures are soon to appear in Scribner.

J. F. NEWCOMER, of Toledo, Ohio, says:—I have been greatly benefited by wearing an Excelsior Kidney Pad, and would recommend all persons troubled with weak kidneys to try it.—*See Adv.*

A meeting was held in New York to raise subscriptions to enable James Stephens, Fenian leader, to return to Paris and labor for the cause of Ireland.

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Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation—Spring Conferences of 1881.

Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*		*Bishop.*
North India	Bareilly	Jan.	5	Merrill
Florida	Jacksonville	Jan.	5	Warren
S. Carolina	Florence	Jan.	12	Warren
Mississippi	Canton	Jan.	12	Foss
Liberia	Monrovia	Jan.	19	
Mexico Mission	Mexico			
Blue Ridge	Ashley	Jan.	20	Warren
Louisiana	Shreveport	Jan.	26	Foss
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Jan.	27	Warren
Little Rock	Hot Springs	Feb.	3	Foss
Arkansas	Little Rock	Feb.	10	Foss
S. Kansas	Wellington	M'ch	2	Hurst
Baltimore	Martinsburgh	M'ch	9	Simpson
New Jersey	Salem	M'ch	9	Foster
Virginia	Price's Fork	M'ch	10	Andrews
Kansas	Concordia	M'ch	10	Hurst
Wilmington	Lewes	M'ch	16	Bowman
Philadelp'ia	Pottsville	M'ch	16	Harris
Italy Miss'n	Rome	M'ch	16	Merrill
Washington	Wheeling	M'ch	23	Simpson
Lexington	Springfield	M'ch	23	Wiley
Central Pa.	York	M'ch	23	Andrews
Missouri	Cameron	M'ch	23	Hurst
Newark	Jersey City	M'ch	30	Harris
EastGerman	Poughkeepsie	M'ch	31	Foster
St. Louis	Rolla	M'ch	31	Hurst
N'th Indiana	Wabash City	Apl.	6	Simpson
New York	Yonkers	Apl.	6	Bowman
N. Y. East	Brooklyn	Apl.	6	Wiley
Wyoming	Waverly	Apl.	6	Andrews
N. England		Apl.	6	Peck
North N. Y.	Oswego	Apl.	13	Andrews
Providence	Fall River	Apl.	14	Peck
N.Ham'shir'	Claremont	Apl.	20	Bowman
Troy	Glen's Falls	Apl.	20	Wiley
Vermont	Bradford	Apl.	20	Andrews
Maine	Portland	Apl.	27	Peck
East Maine	Belfast	May	25	Harris

Bishop Haven, after attending the four Conferences in Texas during November and December, will remove his family to San Francisco, and devote himself to the duties of his office on the Pacific Coast till the Fall Conferences of 1881.

By order of the Board of Bishops.

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 4, 1880.

NOTICE.

The Jackson District Conference will meet Jan. 7, at Clinton. Dear brethren, we shall go from the District Conference to the Annual Conference, which meets Jan. 12.

D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

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Picture Lesson Paper.—Commencing with the January number will be enlarged to sixteen pages. Monthly, for infant class, per copy......25cts.

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Ditto—Per year......$4.00

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Ditto—Interleaved edition......50cts.

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Low ordinary	7½
Ordinary	8¼
Good ordinary	9¼
Low middling	10
Middling	10¾
Good middling	11¼
Middling fair	12¼
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8
White clarified	8¼
Powdered	10¾
Crushed	11
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	33
Fair	36
Prime	39
Choice	45
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@4
Fair	—@4¾
Prime	—@5¼
Choice	6 @
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	22@23
New York	20@21
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Rio, ordinary	12½
Rio, fair	14¼
Rio, prime	15¼
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	11
English cream	16
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	2 50
Flour, ℔ bbl:	
Superfine	3 50
XX	4 50
XXX	5 00
Choice XXX	5 85
Choice family	6 45
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 50
Kits	95
Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	6 75
Half barrels	3 50
Kits	85
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	5 50
Half barrels	3 00
Kits	75
Codfish, ℔ lb	6
Herring, ℔ box	30
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	18@20
Coal, in bbls	15@17
Linseed, raw	65@70
Linseed, boiled	70@75
Cotton seed	45@50
Lard	58@60
Soap, ℔ lb.:	
Olive	4¼@4¾
Palm	—@8¼
Castile	8½@9
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	59
White	57
Mixed	58
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	45
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 00
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	21 00@22 00
Choice	23 50@24 00
PROVISIONS.	
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	10½
Shoulders	5¼
Sides, clear rib	9¼
Sides, clear	9¼
Hams, sugar-cured	11
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	12 50
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	8
Clear sides	8¼
Shoulders	5¼
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9¼
Choice, in tierces	@9¼
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 99
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	4 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 00
Cabbages, ℔ crate	3 75
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	7 50
BALING STUFFS.	
Bagging, ℔ yard:	
India	12½
Twine, ℔ lb.:	
Baling	17
Ties, ℔ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	2 80
SUNDRIES.	
Poultry, ℔ dozen:	
Grown chickens	4 50
Young chickens	3 50
Ducks	3 00
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	18 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen:	
Western	22@24
Southern	25@27
Pecans, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	12to13
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ℔ bbl	3 75
Wool, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	24@25
Clear lake	26to27
Hides, ℔ lb.:	
Country green	8¾to 9
Dry salted	11¼to12¼
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	5¼
Cotton Seed, ℔ ton:	
In sacks	10 00
Oak Staves, ℔ 1000:	
Kegs	80 00
Barrels	14 00

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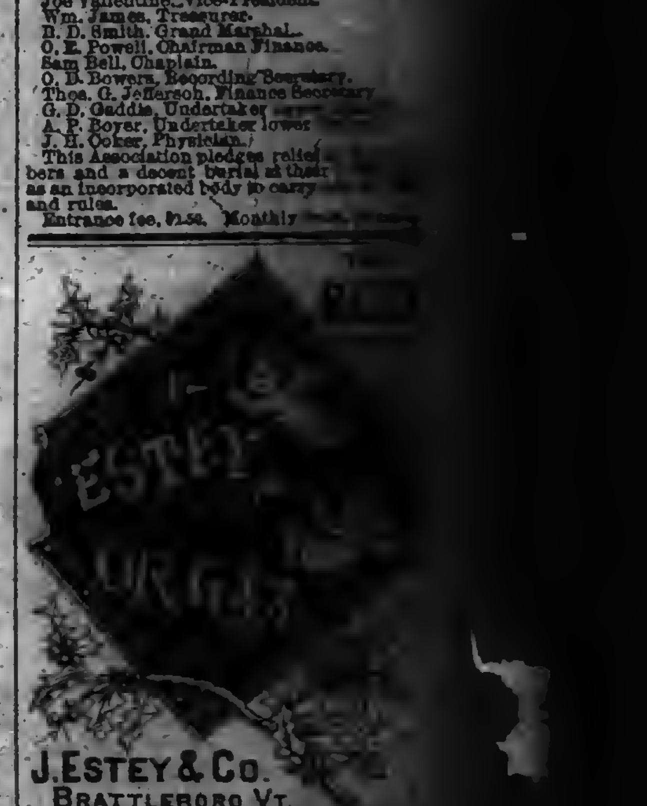

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LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana brethren are wide awake, and will urge the cause of the SOUTHWESTERN. Push the canvass for 1881.

L. Johnson, Indian Village: "A grand festival was held in this place by the members of the Napoleon Chapel, M. E. Church, under the management of Bros. J. H Dowery, and E Lewis, assisted by the following sisters: Charlotte Valtz, Sarah Dowery, Lydia Keelan, Charity Harrison, and others. There was an independent table conducted by Misses Lizzie Cland, and A. Washington, which made the sum of $14.20, and made the church a present of $9. The refreshment table conducted by Bro. Dowery made the sum $18 45; the meat table conducted by sister Valse, made the sum of $11.50; another meat table conducted by Bro. E. Lewis, made $6 15; the gumbo table conducted by sister Mary Ann Fields, made $4.30. The total amount taken in was $46 50. The expenses were $20 20, leaving a balance for the church of $26.30. The Board met on Sunday evening for the purpose of making arrangements with the carpenter, in regard to commencing repairs on the church, and it was decided to meet again on Thursday the 4th. I hope you will all pray for us."

TENNESSEE.

Let us hear from you, brethren. Fill up your lists, and let us send out good tidings to your people each week. Shall we have 1000 subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN from Tennessee this year?

Alex. Burdette, Waynesboro: "We have put up our church here. The Ladies Literary Society gave a festival, and my lecture realized $24.35; Rev. John Seay sent us $5 by Dr. Braden; Capt. P. C. Craig gave $5; Church Extension Society sent us $75; lecture brought $?; Hon. W. C. Whitthorne gave $5—all to Waynesboro church. We had 8 converts, and baptized 4 at ... Creek; at Eagle, converts 5. On this circuit we take 4 SOUTHWESTERNS, 1 Atlanta *Advocate*, and ... *Herald*. Last conference ... held at Hardin Creek. The ... preached on Sunday in Waynesboro church. At Clifton, converts 15; Hardin, 14. This ... converts, joined church 45, ... 35. Bro. Henry Burns ... conference. Benevolent ... taken up."

ALABAMA.

What greeting shall the SOUTHWESTERN ... from Alabama for 1881?

... Jones, Felix Weeden, A. ... Jones, Moses Lowe, Reuben ... Franklin, Huntsville: ... to say through the columns of your paper, that Rev. W. ..., member of Central Alabama Conference, and stationed in ... District and pastor ... Station and Jones' ... in the country is ... years labor with us ... account and credit to ... was with us on ... 3 able sermons ... were handled with ... There were ... both Methodists and ...; all listened with ... and ... eloquent and ... of the servant of ... He left a fine impression ... congregation. The ... would ask for us any ... return him ... another year. He ... in the right place ... for ...

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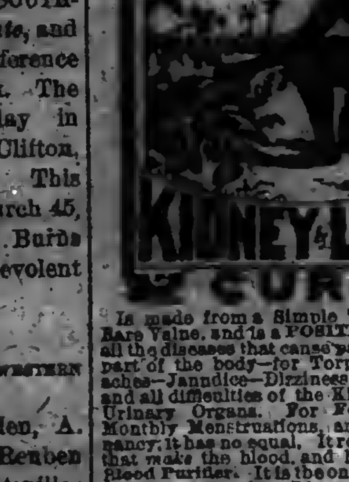

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I desire to hear of Jinnie Robinson. She was lost in Lauderdale county, Tennessee. Her father was James Jones; mother, Nancy; uncle, Menker Linum; cousins, Sarah and Hannah; Minnie Loncher was an aunt; Jack Gordon, Finny Sims, Frank Hunter and Mose Tucker her uncles; Jane Carter her sister. Address Elias Robinson, Centreville, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I left Choctaw, Alabama in 1862. I want to hear from Hager Moseby, a yellow woman, who had a boy named John. They left Alabama to go to Claiborne parrish, Louisiana, with one of Miss Moseby's sons, Mr. Grigsby. Hager's father, George, is dead. Isaac Moseby is still at Butler, Ala. Address me at Meridian, Miss.

JOHN HORN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for a family of people named Alford Yarves, who came from Sumpter county, Alabama. Alford Yarves owned my first wife; her name was Fannie. Fannie had a sister named Maria. She had one son named Charles and a daughter named Julia Ann. I was told she came to Texas and died, but I never have known what became of the children and her sister. Any information of them will be thankfully received. My name at that time was Henry Yarves, and is now Smith. Please address me at Paris, Lamar Co., Texas. HENRY SMITH.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my relatives, whom I left in Virginia about 25 years ago. My mother's name was Matilda; she lived near Withtown, and belonged to a Mr. Percifield. I was sold with a younger sister—Bettie. My name was Mary, and I was nine years old when sold to a trader named Walker, who carried us to North Carolina. Bettie was sold to a man named Reed, and I was sold and carried to New Orleans and from there to Texas, where I now live. Grandfather's name was Dick, grandmother's Millie. I had uncles Timothy and Guy, aunts Malinda, Caroline and Catherine. Caroline had a girl named Sallie. Catherine had Lucy, Jennie and Malvina. I had a brother, Sam, and a sister, Annie, who were left with mother. If they are alive I will be glad to hear from them. Address me at Morales, Jackson Co., Texas. MARY HAYNES.

As a Cure for Piles

Kidney-Wort acts first by overcoming in the mildest manner all tendency to constipation; then, by its great tonic and invigorating properties, it restores to health the weakened and debilitated parts. We have hundreds of certified cures, where all else has failed. Use it and suffer no longer.—*Exchange.*

Old Sayings.

The expression, "God helps those who help themselves," is from Franklin; "Knowledge is power," is from Lord Bacon, and he probably took the idea from Prov. 24: 5, "A man of knowledge increaseth strength." "Make a virtue of necessity," is from Shakespeare; "A rolling stone can gather no moss," is from Thomas Tanner, a writer of the sixteenth century; "Better late than never," and "Look before you leap," are by Tanner; "Men are but children of a larger growth," by Dryden; "Of two evils choose the least," and "The end justifies the means," by Matthew Prior; "Variety is the spice of life," by Cowper; "Man proposes, but God disposes," by Thomas A. Kempis; "Bread is the staff of life," by Dean Swift; "Distance lends enchantment to the view," and "Coming events cast their shadows before," by Campbell; "The almighty dollar," by Washington Irving.

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One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News.*

The winter's frost must rend the burr of the nut before the fruit is seen. So adversity tempers the human heart to discover its real worth.—*H. de Balzac.*

FOOD FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVES that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use. *Tribune.* See other column.

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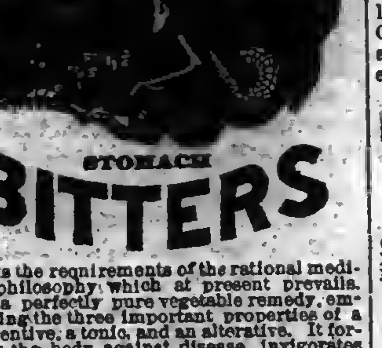

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36 inches	350 lbs.	800 lbs.	120 00
40 inches	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	160 00
44 inches	1000 lbs.	1350 lbs.	200 00
45 inches	1300 lbs.	1800 lbs.	260 00
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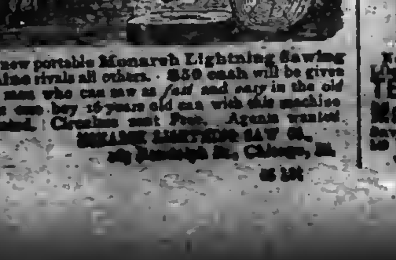

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☞ This book is well adapted to the use of choirs, has all the hymns with the same numbers as the pulpit HYMNAL, and all the tunes.

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Cloth, leather back, superfine paper	$1.75
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A reputable Physician of 30 years' practice.

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Chronic Nasal Catarrh has never been cured by local treatment alone. Catarrh being constitutional requires constitutional treatment to eradicate it from the system.

In connection with Dr. Beall's Nasal Catarrh Specific, a course of treatment is furnished each patient as indicated by the symptoms. Also an Atomizer with cleansing solutions to be locally applied in the form of a spray. Patients at a distance treated by the aid of a carefully prepared diagnostic sheet. *No single box or bottle of medicine is applicable to all cases.*

Dr. Beall has cured hundreds of cases in its worst form, and patients now being treated in all parts of the United States report rapid improvement. Treatment is pleasant and directions easily followed.

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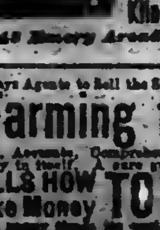

A sure, prompt, and safe Cure for all kinds of Headache. The absorption of medicines into the system is acknowledged by all physicians to be the safest and most effectual way of administering them. This Pad is having a large sale, and thousands attest its superiority over all other remedies for headache. For sale by druggists generally.

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Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposeably scientific people were only a few years ago, as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangements of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the causes of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I ... clearly the cause of my recovery. ... simple vegetable leaf I had used was a ... and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to ... when their life was nearly gone and by ... simple, yet powerful influence had ... strengthened and restored them and ... me from death. Realizing the great ... which a knowledge of this truth would ... to the world I began in a modest way, ... treat those afflicted and in every case ... found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I had experienced. Not only ... but many, who were not conscious of ... physical trouble but who, at my ... tion, began the use of the remedy ... had saved my life, found their health ... improving and their strength con... increasing. So universal, where used, ... this true, that I determined the ... world should share in its results, ... therefore placed the formula for its ... tion in the hands of Mr. H. H. W... Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman w... cured of a severe kidney disease, ... by reason of his personal worth, ... ing and liberality in endowing the ... nomical Observatory and other ... terprises, has become known and ... to the entire country. This great... once began the manufacture of the ... on a most extensive scale, and ... Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, ... pure remedy that saved my life, is ... and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists ... proprietary medicines, and that ... prejudice is too often well founded, but ... value of a pure remedy is no less because ... is a proprietary medicine. A ... prejudice exists toward quack doctors, ... is it right that this prejudice should ... towards all the doctors who are ... and intelligently trying to do their ... Because Warner's Safe Kidney and ... Cure saved my life before it became ... prietary medicine, is it reasonable ... pose that it will not cure others ... still more from sickness now that ... with a government stamp on the ... Such a theory would be childish.

The doctor then paid some ... ments to American science, and ... lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when ... and how to keep the body perfect ... from disease must ever be ... study. That one of the greatest ... of the present day has been ... taining the true seat of ... kidneys and liver, all ... and I can but feel that ... I have been permitted ... I have described to ... the greatest, but ... to those who ... as well as to ... joys they ...

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 15—NO. 48. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 434.

THE SOUTHWESTERN,

PUBLISHED BY

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,

106 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents.

J. C. HARTZELL, D.D., Editor.

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As flows the river, calm and deep,
In silence toward the sea,
So floweth ever, and ceaseth never,
The love of God to me.

He kindly keepeth those He loves
Secure from every fear;
From the eye that weepeth for one that sleepeth,
He gently dries the tear.

What peace He bringeth to my heart,
Deep as the soundless sea;
How sweetly singeth the soul that clingeth,
My loving Lord, to Thee.

How calm at even sinks the sun
Beyond the clouded west;
So tempest driven into the haven,
I reach the longed for rest.

Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Kynett reports as follows:

We come before the Church in connection with this our Fifteenth Anniversary, and report progress in our Church Extension work.

We are all stewards of the manifold grace of God; trustees, holding in trust the Gospel for all mankind. We are, therefore, debtors to all everywhere, but we are specially charged with the care of our own country. American Christians [illegible] America. [illegible] gospel [illegible] with [illegible] civil [illegible] society with [illegible] upon it. To [illegible] for Christ, [illegible] which the world [illegible]. The Church of Christ [illegible] lay its hand upon all this [illegible] a Christian [illegible] of the world [illegible] "We [illegible] Christ which [illegible]." We must [illegible] the institution [illegible] of God [illegible] power [illegible] the successive years [illegible] Work [illegible] by [illegible] Conference [illegible] Loan Fund [illegible] were laid [illegible]. We were [illegible] General [illegible] that up [illegible] col- [illegible] in round [illegible]

a healthy and rapid growth of our work, and yet it must be confessed that we have not kept pace with the rapid development of the country.

The proposition submitted by Chaplain McCabe one year ago, to secure the erection of 400 new churches on the frontier, by a donation of $250 each, has been received with great favor. Several friends have responded with the amount needed to procure the erection of a church, and a few have undertaken to build two or three. Others have indicated their purpose to provide for from one to four during the coming year. Great good has resulted and will result from this movement.

We come to the first of November with a cash balance in the treasury of $57,430.53, against which are drafts outstanding to the amount of $12,164, leaving $45,266 53, but we have granted to 148 different churches, donations to the amount of $24,845, and loans to the amount of $32,300, on condition that the remainder needed to complete the enterprise shall be provided by the people interested. These amounts must be paid when the conditions shall be complied with. Besides these, we have applications on file awaiting action, asking donations of $17,725, and loans of $6,300, which have not been considered, so that to do the work already in hand, we need not less than $35,903.47 more.

We have reason to hope that applications for the relief of distressed churches imperilled by debt will be less in the future than in the past, but for the enlargement of our work, especially in the South and West, the demands are more urgent, and the opportunities more inviting than ever before.

The "middle wall of partition," between bond and free, and between North and South, is broken down forever, and the whole country lies open before us. Are we to go not only to those who need us, but to those who need us most? Then must we go with enlarged generosity to the four millions of emancipated children of Africa, and to the seven millions of liberated whites, who dwell with them, in a common condition of poverty and want, in the Southern States. Are we to improve our golden opportunity, and plow, and sow, and plant, in the spring-time of our national history? Then must we make haste, and use all diligence, and keep abreast with the march of empire, and go with the millions who are covering the plains and penetrating the mountains of the great West, constructing railways, bridging rivers, building cities, and making new homes through all that country from the Rio Grande on the South, to the Red River of the North. We must see to it that in these multitudes of new homes there shall be in every community, a home for the household of faith.

We plead for enlarged liberality in the support of this work:

1st. Because of the enlarged demand and opportunity in the ever-widening field.

2d. Because of the reproductive character of this work. One church aided by us has often proved the germ of other churches. Two years ago we aided a church at Fort Worth, Texas. Within a year it was self supporting. This year three others in adjoining counties—[illegible], Chico, and near Decatur—spring out of it, and scores [illegible] converted. Besides, [illegible] church aided by us gives increase of strength for every department [illegible] church work. William [illegible] said that money put [illegible] building in London, [illegible] larger revenues for [illegible] work than it [illegible] if permanently invested [illegible] the interest applied to [illegible] would be found true [illegible] in this country.

[illegible] Because of the improved con- [illegible]. As God has [illegible] rule of [illegible] of the vast inter- [illegible] this country for a [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Houston District Gleanings.

The Church of the Lord Jesus Christ ought to be the mightiest power in the world—mightier than armies and navies, mightier than money or politics. It is God's appointed agency to transform this earth with all of its hate and bitterness into a type of heaven. Were she true to herself and true to her divine authors she would have a hundred-fold more power over men than she has to-day. The kingdom of the devil would quake and crumble beneath her onward march. No matter if fearful odds were arrayed against her she would show her superiority over every foe. Real practical religion with God in it and behind it, has a thousand-fold more strength than vice in any or all of its forms with Satan in it and behind it. And yet there are times when the conflict seems almost doubtful—doubtful because so many in the Christian army are disloyal. Who can number those who fall out by the way; who but the Great Captain can tell the thousands of stragglers and bummers there are in God's army. Good talkers are abundant but good fighters and workers for God are not numerous. All sorts of excuses are offered to get rid of doing God's work. For this reason the real power of the Church remains undeveloped and is never felt. Brethren, it is time to close up the ranks—to call in every straggler and those who are off on furlough and to cut off all the mere talkers and bummers. "I know thy mask," are the words repeated in each of the memorable messages of the Seven Churches of Asia. Works, works, works, ring out from each of the solemn charges. We need in all our churches, and upon all our appointments, and in all of our pulpits, men who love work, who feel that they must work. I would like to see hanging on all of our church doors, in front of all our pulpits, and upon all of our church walls, this notice, "No idlers nor loungers allowed here." It might almost empty some of our churches, and not a few pulpits; still I should like to see the notice put up. We most earnestly desire that the Great Captain of our salvation should have all the sinners within the bounds of the Houston district for His inheritance and the uttermost part of Texas for His possession.

The Houston District Conference, held at Richmond, Oct. 21 and 25, was an occasion of intellectual and spiritual improvement, and enjoyment to the large number in attendance. Earnest Gospel sermons were preached and a number of instructive papers were read and discussed by the brethren. Sabbath the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. It was a day full of solemn interest. Sermons in the right key were preached by Bros. B. F. Williams, and V. M. Cole. Four were received into full connection into the church and twenty-six on probation. Our church at Richmond is enjoying real prosperity under the efficient labor of their beloved pastor, Bro. Williams. The church has been ceiled, new seated and lighted, and a bell tower erected costing full $200, and all paid for, and now they are making an addition of two rooms and a gallery of their parsonage, and we trust that the ladies will soon have it furnished with chairs, tables, and bedsteads. The conference by a rising vote extended to the people their thanks for their kind and hospitable entertainment.

At Frost's Chapel and Pitsville, things at the beginning of the year were not very encouraging, but they are now looking up. Bro. Culbreath reports three Sunday schools, orderly active and enthusiastic class meetings well attended and deeply spiritual; one hundred and twenty-seven received on probation, one new church and another soon to be completed.

At the Tabernacle in Galveston things are looking well. The Sunday school is increasing. The church is harmonious, the congregations large, and Bro. Cole reports upwards of eighty as received on probation. At St. Paul, Galveston, the order is steady and [illegible] finances are in a [illegible]. The debt upon [illegible] has been paid, and [illegible] reports one hundred [illegible] on probation. [illegible] has been justly con- [illegible] the best and [illegible] within the [illegible] of the Houston district,

but Stafford is not dead; God is putting breath into some of the dead bodies living in this bottom. Sites for two new churches have been secured, and one of them will soon be completed. Bro. Smith reports twenty-six received on probation. Move on and move up, brethren. Get close to God's Trinity. Houston is doing a marvelous work; the new church is nearly completed, all but the finishing touches such as plastering, putting in the pews and painting. Thus far the trustees have spent nearly six thousand dollars, and it will cost about fifteen hundred more to complete the church; but when finished there will be no debts save the one thousand loan from the Church Extension Society. The building is a magnificent edifice, and is a noble monument of the well-directed energies and enterprise of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and congregation. Its dimensions are 44x82, the spire 136 feet in hight, being the highest elevation in the city, excepting the market tower. The building has all the modern church appointments. As to the style of architecture, I do not know whether it is Grecian, Roman, Gothic, Vandal or Yankee; there it stands, symmetrical, chaste, beautiful and pleasing to the eye, and when finished must be comfortable to the occupants, for all of which let us thank God. Bro. Douglass reports thirty-five received on probation.

At Mount Vernon, Houston, improvement is the order of the day. Their church and parsonage are being put in complete repair, and no debts contracted. "Pay as you go," is the motto of the trustees. They have bought a nice bell, put a gallery and new seats into their church, and blinds on the windows, and painted the inside of the church; ceiled and finished the parsonage, and will be ready to give a hearty welcome to any good Methodist preacher who has a clean mouth and a pure heart. Let us cleanse ourselves from all *tobacco*. Bro. Edwards reports forty-four received on probation.

St. James, Houston, is still looking up. Church ceiled and a new organ. Bro. Watrous is doing a good work. He reports thirty received on probation. Bro. Rosco, on Houston, circuit is having a good year, and is doing a good work. He has secured sites for two churches and expects soon to have one completed. He reports thirty-seven received on probation, and two Sunday schools.

At Spring, Bro. A. Harris, has had a happy and prosperous year. He reports one new church, a new parsonage, and three Sunday schools all in a prosperous condition, and twenty-seven on probation.

Bro. Washington Thomas, at lonely centers and along the line of the Houston East and West Texas Railroad, has been doing missionary work. He reports two Sunday schools, one new church and will have another soon, and thirty-three on probation. My letter is already too long. I reserve other gleanings for another day.

L. P. CUSHMAN.

Show the SOUTHWESTERN to your neighbors and ask them to subscribe for it.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Little Rock Conference.

Since the Missionary Committee at New York has appropriated $2,500 to the Little Rock Conference for the ensuing year, it will not be out of place to say a word about the field of work and a word to the workers.

1st. Our conference now covers the entire State. 2d. There are 71 counties in the State with a population of about 800,000, with not less than 300,000 of these of African descent. 3d. It is understood that the only workers of the M. E. Church among these 300,000 are in the Little Rock Conference. Therefore, while we are not restricted to the colored people we should feel for them especially and try to reach them. 4th. At least 11 counties have not a sufficient membership of colored people for us to send a preacher to at the sacrifice of the counties where thousands can be reached. Thus we should turn our attention to those parts of the State where we can reach the largest number. 5th. There are 8 counties where half of the population, at least, is colored, and in 6 of these we have no preacher at all, while in some of the counties where a very large per cent of the population is colored we have but one preacher. "These things ought not so to be."

But the large masses of colored people are in the southeastern part of the State, while most of our ministers are along through the centre and northwestern part. This unoccupied part of the State is swampy and sickly, and some of our preachers seem to have no longing for souls among the chills. But there are others wholly given to God and will go wherever sent. 6th. The Baptists are organized through this unoccupied part of the field and will contend earnestly for every inch of the ground, but as the true light shines in and the foe is banished they yield up the field. 7th. There are 15 counties where a large per cent of the population is colored and we have no preacher, no not one among them. What shall we do? The Church, through her highest authority, says here is help to the amount of $2,500. Go and save these tens of thousands. But where are the men whose hearts are filled with God's love, whose lips have been touched with a coal of living fire, that will say, here am I, send me. We have no ax to grind, but have a plan to urge by the help of God, and are willing to submit it for the acceptance of the brethren, and ask all the preachers both local and traveling, in the State to write to us at Little Rock and give us his approval or objections and suggestions for what he thinks would be better in any or every respect.

1st. Let us say a word about the older work, for it is not uncommon at Conference for brethren to want this or that charge which he thinks would furnish an easy field. Let us throw, with few exceptions, every appointment that has a membership of 100 or more on its own resources and let the pastor make the people pay him or turn them out. But before he expells any one let him see to it that he gives them the gospel with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. This would place the following charges on the self-supporting list: Wesley Chapel, Lonoke, Hot Springs, Center Point, Parcelifty, Louisville, Van Buren, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Batesville, Jacksonport, Newport, Argenta, and Sweet Home; 12 in all. Some of these may not have the one hundred but they have other advantages to make up the lack. Then let us throw the Little Rock circuit, Pocahontas, and Duvall's Bluff into other charges and we will have a saving of $555 from this year's plan for new fields. Let us then cut down the present appropriations at Pine Bluff and Rob Roy so as to give us another hundred, then with the $300 increase for next year we would have $900 with which to strengthen weak points and to send men into new fields.

And we would modestly suggest some of the most urgent and most desirable points for new missions. 1st. Let us have one in the city of Little Rock. There are about 5000 colored people in the city. Our Conference school (Walden Seminary) is there while the Wesley Chapel charge does not reach one tenth of the people. 2d. Magnolia. Let the pastor live here and extend his work east. This would with the present plan of the Little Rock district, omitting the Little Rock circuit, make 14 appointments and with the facilities for public travel the presiding elder could, without over-work, make about his four rounds. 2d. Let us make the following new appointments in the White River district, viz: Forest City circuit, Clarendon, Helena, Linwood, Watson, and Lake Village circuit. Omitting Duvalls Bluff and Paca circuit, there would be, adding Beebee and Searcy, 14 appointments in the district. Why we should make the new charges in this district is for the reason that in this territory and embraced in these new charges, there are more colored people than white and in many places the only preaching the white people have is what they get among the colored.

2d. This plan calls for more men; we shall need 30 in all. It is likely we shall lose some at the Conference. Some may want to locate, others will be unwilling to endure the hardships longer, some will want to go to school, others will have shown themselves too indolent and negligent in their studies to be carried longer by the conference and should and must be stopped, others will have to discontinue on account of ill health, etc., so that we shall need at least 15 new men. Can we get them? Where are they? Who is it that can measure up to the following standard?

1st. Converted—saved from his sins. 2d. Called of God to the ministry; who feels "woe is me if I preach not the gospel." 3d. Loves the M. E. Church better than all others. 4th. Loves the souls of men white or colored so much as to be anxiously willing to go to every one—from house to house and try to lead them to the Savior. 5th. Is willing to take any work in the conference to which the Bishop may appoint him with or without mission money, and gladly accept of it as the will of God to him. 6th. Will study the conference course and do nothing but labor to learn and save souls. 7th. Who will preach it he has a mission circuit, at least, at 20 places, and last, but not least, who loves his brethren.

If we have men in the conference who are unwilling to measure up this Methodist standard we hope and pray that they will at once leave the Conference and not bring disgrace and blame upon their brethren; and if such as can measure up will come let them come, and welcome. But we want no man to offer who has ever been expelled from our church or any other, for drinking, stealing, or for committing adultery, or who is unwilling to work at least as hard in his ministry as farmers do in their cotton.

With such a plan and such a class of Methodist preachers going into such an inviting field; with such an inspiration as the older part of the work would receive as the sons of the fathers and mothers in the Church would go out to do and dare for Jesus we could increase our strength ten fold in 12 months. Yea, we could give the African Methodists something else to do beside denouncing the old Church and collect Dollar money for their colored bosses; we could give our Baptist brethren something else to do besides cry John and Jordan, drinking whisky and committing adultery, and soon teach the bulldozer that his gun and pistol could not conquer the old Church of Methodism.

Brother let us hear what you have to say.

I. G. POLLARD.

Brinkly, Ark., Nov. 10, 1880.

Wanted—4000 more subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

"Learn or Locate."

BY J. W. E. BOWENS, A. B.

Under the above caption, Chaplain McCabe, in the *Methodist Advocate*, observes some pointed utterances. His remarks are intended more especially for our colored ministers. He might with equal force apply them to some of the white ministers. The discrimination should not be upon the color line, for it should be borne in mind that a white man uneducated is just as incapable of performing the functions of the Christian ministry, and is as dangerous in society as a colored man under the same circumstances. We do not wish, however, to contort the words of the Doctor.

There is certainly a demand for a more thoroughly educated and more vigorous ministry. Our increase and firmness in these lands depend largely upon our ministry. When our men are leaders in thought as well as men of Christian piety, then will the increase be proportionate to the means expended and to the population.

We have not a *single colored highly educated minister* in all the Gulf States, in Arkansas and Tennessee, and it may be in some other States. This is a broad assertion; yet true. There is not *one man* in all those mentioned States that are leaders in Christian thought. There are men in these fields who are noted for their piety and experience, and who on account of their fidelity to the Church, to truth, and to their convictions of right have saved many, and who to-day stand honored by the Church. There are young men, some have graduated from a fair course of study, and some have not, who are leaders in their section. They are full of zeal and have great success in their labors, these also are an honor to the Church. These statements do not impair the validity of the former that one regular graduate in Theology, who is able to grasp and wrestle with the great truths that lie hidden, and who are able to deal with the live questions of the Church touching her doctrine, her ministry and her policy, *we have not.*

Our ministry must therefore be elevated. It must stand head and shoulders with the ministry of any other Church; it must command by its educated ability as much as by its Christian zeal and piety. We must have men that are wide awake in the church, and who can attend to the work of the church in an intelligent manner. We must have men that can not only follow implicity in the rear, but that are able to lead the van; men, that do not simply treat the old trodden paths in the utterance of Christian truth, and that content themselves with the simple surface truths of of the Bible; but by their keen penetration and keen insight and educated ability can pierce the veil of obscurity and bring forth things *new* as well as old, and who can by the use of their cultured minds seek and know for themselves that "whatever is; is right." Men who *know* the doctrines of the Church, and who when they present them, will do so with such a confidence as to the correctness of their views that will carry conviction to their hearers. Men who can command the respect from even the most learned in their community. More anon.

The SOUTHWESTERN is a cheap family newspaper.

The Sorrows of Genius.

Homer was a beggar.

Spenser died in want.

Cervantes died of hunger.

Terrence, the dramatist, was a slave.

Dryden lived in poverty and distress.

Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold.

Butler lived a life of penury and died poor.

Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress.

Plautus, the Roman comic poet, turned a mill.

Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, and yet starved with all.

Tasso, the Italian poet, was often distressed for five shillings.

Steele, the humorist, lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs.

Otway, the English dramatist, died prematurely and through hunger.

Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself at eighteen.

Bentivoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had erected himself.

Savage died in prison at Bristol where he was confined for the debt of $40.

The death of Collins was through neglect, first causing mental derangement.

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grip of the law.

Fielding lies in the burying ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot.

Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for $75, at three payments, and finished his life in obscurity.

Important Resolution.

At the recent meeting of the General Committee of Church Extension, the following important resolutions were passed unanimously.

Resolved, That in all cases where preachers travel beyond the limits of their pastoral charges soliciting funds for any special purpose, the Bishops be requested to suggest the appointment of an auditing committee by the conference to which the solicitor belongs to audit his accounts.

Resolved, That the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, be requested to inquire carefully into the authority of all traveling solicitors and when the requisite authority from the Bishop presiding at their Conference cannot be shown, that aid should be refused in all cases.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in all our church papers, and universal attention be called to them.

Bishop Huntington, at Amherst, uttered one epigram about "self-made men" which is worth remembering: "The self-made man is badly made who is not willing to own that another man might have made him better."

"Oh, for a thousand tongues," she sang in the choir. Two hours afterwards one tongue was found sufficient to scandalize four-fifths of the women in three counties.—*Turner's Falls Reporter.*

Mr. Moody's sermons have been translated into Arabic. Protestant missionaries in Syria read extracts from them every Sunday evening to their converts.

Two men, confined in Sabine parish, La., jail for horse stealing were taken out and lynched on the 15th.

General News Items.

Five colored Republicans have been elected to the legislature of Tennessee.

In Nevada the vote was 5114 against and 13 in favor of Chinese immigration.

Joseph E. Brown was elected U. S. Senator from Georgia by 146 to 64 for A. R. Lawton.

Wyoming Territory elected M. E. Post, Democrat, delegate to Congress by 150 majority.

Jones, Independent, is elected to Congress from the fifth Texas district by a small majority.

The Pontohatoula *Gazette*, has taken the name *"The Southland;"* and the same week the *"Merchant, Mechanic and Farmer"* changed to the same name.

Intelligence was recently brought to San Francisco by the United States revenue from an arctic cruise. The vessel stopped at St. Lawrence Island and found, that of the seven hundred natives living there, no less than five hundred were dead of starvation. And the deplorable cause of this terrible condition is attributed to the whisky sold them by traders, from the effects of which they neglected to provide their usual supplies, and so wretchedly perished.

A meeting was held in the coal mining company's office, Stellarton Nova Scotia, and it was resolved to send the following appeal to the mayors and wardens of various towns throughout Canada and the United States: "A terrible calamity has happened in this place. Two disasters in succession have been the means of killing fifty men and boys, and leaving thirty-three widows and 110 orphans. Seven hundred men, representing a population of 2000, are thrown out of employment in the face of a Canadian winter. We appeal to the generous public for immediate help. Contributions may be sent to James Hudst, manager of the Albion, Stellarton, N. S."

A terrible accident took place in a boarding house near Bordell City, Pa., last Thursday night. A number of men were sitting around a fire and one of them, to make it burn better, poured a cup of kerosene on it. The remains of the oil in the cup took fire and the man threw it down into the open pail of kerosene, which at once exploded covering all the men with burning oil and setting the house on fire. The men ran out of doors, with their clothing in flames, and four out of five were burned to death. In the ruins of the burned building were found the charred bodies of four other men, who, at the time of the accident, were asleep in the upper story.

A Birmingham, Ala., special of the 16th says: At 1 o'clock just as the north-bound passenger train on the Alabama and Great Southern railroad was passing Elyton the engine struck a mule and was thrown down an embankment twenty-five feet, the engine being wrecked. James B. McFerron, son of Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerron, agent of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, at Nashville, who was in the baggage-car, thinking to escape, and expecting the baggage car to follow the course of the engine, jumped in the opposite direction, the baggage car falling on him and crushing his body into the earth, killing him instantly. A large number of passengers were on the train, and some were slightly bruised.

One wing of the State Insane Asylum at St. Paul, Minnesota, burned on the night of the 15th. The number of lives lost by burning and freezing is variously estimated at from twenty to fifty. The loss on the building is $800,000. The scene at the burning of the poor inmates in the hospital was heartrending in the extreme. So appalling a sight has rarely been witnessed. The patients in the annex wing were males, and many of them refused to leave the building at all. They ran up and down the hall, screaming and crying, and those who could not be coaxed nor forced out of the building became victims of the flames or were suffocated. Those who escaped fled half-naked in all directions, and could not be overtaken. The night was bitterly cold, and the sufferings of these poor wretches, half clothed, and with bare feet, can hardly be imagined. [illegible] who escaped [illegible]

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, November 25, 1880.

The Southwestern for 1880.

We will send the SOUTHWESTERN to all new subscribers for 1881, free from the time their subscriptions are received up to January 1. This is a liberal offer. We give no premiums. The price of the paper is $2 a year, postage prepaid. This makes the SOUTHWESTERN one of the cheapest religious papers published in America.

Subscribers for 1881 have already commenced coming in. We trust the preachers everywhere will at once begin the canvas for 1881 in earnest.

We propose to make the paper better than ever during the months to come. But our success depends on the co-operation of the pastors and other friends who have in the past done so much in building up our subscription list.

Send on the names and money for 1881.

You cannot spend two dollars better than to take your Church paper.

Fifty ladies voted at the school election at Port Jarvis, N. Y. A ticket composed of ladies was defeated.

An auxiliary to the Home Missionary Society, of the M. E. Church, has been formed in Atlanta, Ga., by Mrs. R. S. Rust.

Our German Methodist paper, the *Christian Apologist*, we are glad to learn, will at the beginning of the year be enlarged and printed from new and larger type.

A man's general character for honesty and fair dealing with his fellowmen can be measured pretty accurately by his reference to the subscription book of a newspaper. Exchange.

"Should Tired People Go to Church?" This heading greets [illegible] a mass of exchanges, started [illegible] by Good Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts. We answer "Yes; go to rest their weary souls."

[illegible] proclamations of [illegible] and Gov. Wiltz [illegible] observed by national [illegible] joy and [illegible] of Almighty [illegible] observed in our [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] growth [illegible] in South [illegible]

[illegible]

Christianity vs. Philosophy.

We are boastfully informed in these days, by a large class of free thinkers, that Christianity has discovered no sublimer truth than philosophy, neither is it the author of more excellent precepts than another religion.

Compare, says the learned skeptic, the precepts of Pythagoras, the doctrines of the Stoics, or the teachings of the ancient schools of ethics, with Christianity, and where is the superiority.

Does the religion of Jesus Christ commend piety, recommend justice, denounce dishonesty and hypocracy? Does it arraign and condemn vicious practices, deceitful affections, with all corrupt desires? so does philosophy arraign, and with all sound ethical doctrines condemn the same.

Even if all this be fully conceded, which is far wide of the mark, and the question be pushed with pertenacity—wherein then does Christianity claim the pre-eminence? We do not hesitate to answer that when the wisest schools of philosophy and ethics have taught men their duty, what they were to do, and what not to do, they had no binding authority upon their followers, and were rejected at will, whenever traversing their corrupt propensities and passions, if they sought to enforce such practices.

But Christianity rising superior to nature, and far superior to worldly philosophy, enforced its precepts with the reward of eternal life and happiness to its faithful votary, or threatened the violator with the dread doom of eternal death and the deprivation of all happiness; on the contrary, however, philosophy or the schools of ethics could do absolutely nothing in the enforcement of its precepts and doctrines, save to make the feeble announcement, that virtue was a sufficient reward to itself, which announcement fell impotent and still born in the hour of its utterance when confronted by the lustful, impetuous and fiery corruptions of the human heart.

Hence it is, that Christianity enforces its doctrines with more effecting arguments than any other religion in the world, and supplemented its arguments with the divine authority of miracles, while the lives of its followers, as well as their death, attest the power and truth of its divine argument and superiority.

Church Extension Anniversary.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Board of Church Extension was held in Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Thursday evening, Nov. 11th, 1880, at half past seven o'clock. Bishop Foster presiding.

After the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Jno. W. Locke, D.D., singing and prayer by Rev. Thos. B. Lemen, the report of the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. A. J. Kynett, D.D. Rev. J. M. Trimble, D.D., then made an address in substance as follows: "I have been permitted to enjoy the anniversaries of this society for several years, and I will venture to say a few things in regard to our work as a church, and especially in the direction of the efforts that we are making to furnish homes or folds for the flock of Christ. During my life time all these benevolent enterprises of the Church of my fellow [illegible] originated. We hear [illegible] that we have too many [illegible] too many benevolent [illegible] on hand. Not at all. [illegible] been thrust upon us by the Great Head of the Church. I [illegible] the friends of the Church [illegible] Society to-night what we [illegible] is comparatively little [illegible] do. I pray God [illegible] the [illegible] of this Church [illegible] and give [illegible] aid in carrying [illegible] work until [illegible] valley of the West [illegible] upon it a house of God."

[illegible] I am not, by [illegible] duties of the last [illegible] fully prepared for this [illegible] but I would be a poor [illegible] Methodist preacher [illegible] such a cause as [illegible] When we remember that in [illegible] churches have been [illegible] in their work [illegible] that within the [illegible] more than two [illegible] work [illegible] that needs to be done." Well now, do you think I am not glad to see such men. This Church wants to reach out its hands a thousand miles away to help those who are not as well provided for as they are here. I want to say one thing. This Church Extension Society is doing a blessed thing for our Church architecture in the country. When I look out of the car window and see the churches scattered along the lines, I say there is church architecture after plan No. 1, and these are after plan No 2, why we come to recognize them instantly. We have something churchly in our style of architecture. God bless the Church Extension Society.

Chaplain McCabe said: A grand old Irishman of the West used to say "I would like to 'spake' a few words before I begin. I will do that to-night. Kansas has voted for the constitutional amendment to suppress the liquor traffic by 20,000 majority (cheers) I am just from there and I found all our preachers and people engaged in that great conflict. We propose to light the beacon fires of the millenium on the plains of Kansas What has this to do with Church Extension? Much every way. Before long you will see a stream of people starting for Kansas, such as this country never saw before. There is only one great West. We will never have another. We must see to it that the seeds of civil and religious liberty are sown thickly and broadcast everywhere on those prairies.

The Chaplain gave many incidents of the power of church extension work upon the frontier and said we are now aiding one church every day let us make it two a day and then we will be satisfied for a while.

Missionary Appropriations and Apportionments for 1881.

	Appropriations for 1881.	Collections for 1880: Total Am't.	Apportionments for 1881
I. Foreign Missions.			
1. Africa:			
(1) Liberia, at the disposal of the Board	$4,500	$29	$115
(2.) Interior work; at the disposal of the Board	4,500	....	....
	$9,000		
2. South America:*	$11,017	....	....
For Central America and South America outside of existing fields, at the disposal of the Board	500	125	....
	$11,517		
3. China:			
(1.) Foochow	$15,291	81	280
(2.) Central China (Kiukiang)	18,068	131	58
(3.) North China, (Peking,) to be administered by the Board	20,000	47	58
(4.) West China, at the disposal of the Board, contingent upon the proposed donation	5,000	....	....
4. Germany and Switzerland	$21,000	1,296	1,840
For principal of Church debts, at the disposal of the Board	3,000	....	....
	$24,000		
5. Scandinavia:			
(1.) Denmark	$9,258	401	575
(2.) Norway	12,495	382	1,150
(3.) Sweden	21,000	1,649	2,013
Sweden: at the disposal of the Board	1,200		
	$43,953		
6. India:			
(1.) North India	$60,015	172	690
(2.) South India	412	363	690
South India: special for Church in Bombay	2,500	....	....
	$62,927		
7. Bulgaria and Turkey	$7,854	40	50
To be administered by the Board	5,000	....	....
	$12,854		
8. Italy	$20,000	....	230
For Church property, at disposal of the Board	5,000	....	....
	$25,000		
9. Mexico	$26,100	201	230
Contingent on the state of the treasury, at the disposal of the Board	1,464	....	....
	$27,564		
10. Japan	$30,000	100	115
Total for Foreign Missions	$299,174		
II. Missions in the United States not in Annual Conference.			
1. Arizona	$7,000	....	173
2. Black Hills	3,000	....	200
3. Dakotah	3,000	....	300
4. Indian: at the disposal of Bishops and Secretaries	500	....	25
5. Montana	5,000	....	268
" for Indian work	1,750	....	....
6. New Mexico	9,000	....	230
" at the disposal of the Board	3,000	....	....
7. Utah	6,200	....	230
8. West Nebraska	2,250	....	200
Total	$40,700		
III. Domestic Missions.			
1. Northern New York Welsh Mission	$150	....	....
2. Scandinavian Missions:			
California (Swedish)	$2,000	....	....
New York East (Swedish)	1,200	....	....
New York East (Norwegian)	1,900	....	....
New England (Swedish)	500	....	....
[illegible] Norwegian [illegible]	5,000	[illegible]	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,006	2,300
[illegible] for schools	500		
[illegible]	[illegible]		
3. German Missions:			
California	$2,100	....	....
Central German	4,500	6,802	6,900
Chicago German	3,500	3,447	3,680
East German	6,000	3,324	3,450
North-west German	5,000	2,755	3,680
Oregon German	1,200	....	....
Southern German	10,000	1,205	1,380
St. Louis German	8,200	4,597	5,175
South'n California German	1,200	....	....
Western German	5,000	1,654	2,300
Total	$41,700		
4. Chinese Missions:			
California	$11,440	....	....
At the disposal of the Board for the support of a Bible reader	120	....	....
New York	1,600	....	....
Oregon	1,000	....	....
Total	$14,160		
5. American Indian:			
California	$500	....	....
Central New York	500	....	....
Columbia River	200	....	....
Detroit	700	....	....
Genesee	300	....	....
Michigan	800	....	....
North'n New York	850	....	....
Wisconsin	200	....	....
Total	$3,550		
6. English-speaking:			
Alabama	$2,500	88	300
Arkansas	8,000	273	580
Austin	7,250	143	345
Baltimore	....	22,740	36,800
Blue Ridge	3,500	....	400
California	3,000	8,803	5,750
Central Alabama	2,800	16	800
Central Illinois	....	9,040	16,100
Central New York	....	11,104	20,700
Central Ohio	....	10,427	16,100
Central Pennsylvania	....	17,581	23,000
Central Tennessee	4,000	272	575
Cincinnati	....	19,457	24,150
Colorado	5,400	1,838	2,800
Columbia River	5,000	870	1,150
Delaware	1,200	900	1,350
Des Moines	....	5,783	9,200
Detroit	3,500	6,536	11,500
East Maine	1,000	1,604	2,875
East Ohio	....	12,374	23,000
East Tennessee	2,000	....	200
Erie	....	6,986	12,650
Florida	8,700	525	700
Genesee	....	8,581	17,250
Georgia	4,800	167	288
" for Bible reader	300	....	....
Holston, ($500 of it for colored work)	....	....	2,300
Illinois	3,500	14,580	23,000
Indiana	....	6,365	12,650
Iowa	....	6,027	9,200
Kansas	5,500	1,837	2,415
" colored work	2,500	....	....
Kentucky	5,000	2,838	3,450
Lexington	3,000	230	345
Little Rock	2,500	189	288
Louisiana	7,000	694	920
Maine	....	2,806	5,750
Michigan	8,200	7,896	11,500
Minnesota	9,000	3,694	6,900
Mississippi	8,500	337	1,000
Missouri	3,250	1,613	2,580
Nebraska	5,000	1,256	1,725
Nevada	3,000	221	460
Newark	....	14,298	23,000
New England	....	13,144	23,000
New Hampshire	....	3,532	7,180
New Jersey	....	15,535	21,275
New York	....	28,048	50,140
New York East	....	27,051	46,575
North Carolina	3,000	116	500
Northern New York	....	8,883	17,250
North Indiana	....	6,268	11,500
North Ohio	....	8,579	12,650
Northwest Ind	....	5,044	9,775
Northwest Iowa	2,200	799	920
Ohio	....	14,108	20,700
Oregon	2,500	602	1,840
Philadelphia	....	38,010	47,150
Pittsburgh	....	10,671	13,400
Providence	....	7,515	18,800
Rock River	....	12,161	19,550
St. Louis	4,250	2,490	4,600
Savannah	3,500	294	575
South Carolina	7,000	2,837	2,875
Southeast Indiana	....	4,728	9,200
Southern California	3,500	444	1,150
Ditto for Mexican work	500	....	....
Southern Illinois	....	5,881	9,200
South Kansas	5,500	1,980	2,415
Tennessee	8,000	405	863
Texas	4,000	230	575
Troy	....	10,119	19,550
Upper Iowa	....	8,356	11,500
Vermont	1,000	2,880	6,225
Virginia	5,500	560	1,150
Washington	2,500	1,973	2,875
West Texas	4,000	322	575
West Virginia	3,000	2,744	5,750
West Wisconsin	2,500	2,547	4,600
Wilmington	....	10,024	14,950
Wisconsin	2,000	4,178	8,050
Wyoming	....	8,406	15,525
Total for American Domestic Missions	$170,850		
IV. Miscellaneous.			
1. Contingent Fund	$25,000		
2. Incid'l expenses	30,000		
3. Office expenses	18,000		
4. For disseminating Missionary information	5,000		
Total	$78,000		
RECAPITULATION.			
I. Foreign Mis'ns	$299,174		
II. Missions in the U. S., etc.	40,700		
III. Domestic Missions:			
Welsh Mis'ns	150		
Scand. Mis'ns	17,600		
German Mis'ns	41,700		
Chin'se Mis'ns	14,160		
Am. Indian	3,550		
Eng.-speaking	170,850		
IV. Miscellaneous	78,000		
Liquidation of debt	112,150		
Grand total	$778,084		

Gnawing A Bone.

We find this item in the *Christian Advocate*, of Marshall, Texas, ostensibly published for colored Methodists by white men:

> The Colored Bishop question is just now receiving a great deal of consideration from the press of the M. E. Church, especially the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Atlanta Advocate. But when any one learns that these two Advocates are read and supported by the colored race, it will readily be apparent why they thus use their columns to pacify an outraged colored membership. If they had shown themselves thus earnest before the General Conference convened, set down on the claims of 200,000 colored members and cleared out for their homes, it would have a better sound in the ear of the people. It is awful to do an injustice to the poor, but it is far more worse to try to justify it.

We plead guilty to the charge of having advocated the views of our constituency on the colored bishop question, but if any one has been "terribly outraged" in the matter the Marshall *Advocate* has only to make it known to be entitled to a patent for original discovery. We suggest to the *Advocate* that it should read up a little on this subject and having learned the whole truth that it launch its ink bolts at us—if we deserve it; otherwise let Christian love cork them up.

More than 3,000 Hindu girls are being educated in Christian schools in India.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—The mother of Bishop Andrews celebrated her eighty-third birthday on Friday, Gunpowder Plot day.

—The address of Bishop E. O. Haven, after Jan. 1, 1881, will be 1041 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

—Hon. Milton G. Urner, a lay delegate to the last M. E. General Conference, was re-elected Member of Congress from the sixth Congressional district of Maryland.

—Gov. Wiltz appointed ex-Chief Justice Manning, of Rapides, to contest the seat of Senator Kellogg. He is not as strong a man as Judge Spofford, and times are not auspicions for the unseating of a Republican Senator at Bourbon behests.

—Judge Hawkins, the Republican Governor elect of Tennessee, is a man of marked ability, and was an unconditional Union man during the entire war, is a member of the Methodist Church, and was in attendance at the General Conference in Cincinnati at the time of his nomination. He made a thorough canvass of the State, speaking in nearly every county, and his election is largely due to his personal efforts.—*Ex.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

Don't fail to show the subscription list for 1881, and to solicit names. We rely on our friends to do their whole duty for their church paper, and to give even better results than last year for the SOUTHWESTERN.

J. M. Nevils, Koscinsko: "We promised our children in Sunday school to ask our editor to publish the names of those who recited the most catechism questions, from 30 upward: Miss Jennie Wilson, 30; Mrs. Jannie George, 35; Miss Millie Doty, 38; Miss Luranie Tools, 52, and Miss Mattie E. Nevils, 75."

C. W. Ivy, Shuqualak: "My work is in a good spiritual condition; but it took hard work to accomplish it, for when I came to this circuit there was not a Bible at any of the preaching points, and none of the leaders had a Disciplins. I had purchased three Bibles and a new Hymnal. Six class leaders at Scooba have bought new Disciplines of 1880. This roused the leaders at St. Peter. No one was taking the SOUTHWESTERN until I came. We are trying to raise our collection for the annual conference, and what is due our elder, $11.80.

TEXAS.

Texas can easily increase her subscription to the SOUTHWESTERN to a clear 2000. Let the work for 1881 begin now, and be kept up for the next three months with vigor.

E. E. Cooper, Alleyton: "Elder Richardson was with us on the 30th, and preached a glorious dedication sermon for our new church. Revs. L. Carper, of Columbus, C. Young, of the circuit; and V. B. Banks, of Industry, all took an active part. The church is growing. We have added 64. When I came I found two taking the ADVOCATE, now there are 22. Sabbath school organized as a missionary society, with 170 scholars. Rev. J. W. Robinson made a stirring appeal for the school at Austin. He said the college walls must go up, and our people say Amen. We gave him $30 this year. Our good people are willing to do all they can."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Gov. Williams, of Indiana, died on the 20th inst.

Opium kills 3,000,000 Chinese every year the missionaries say.

Dennis Kearney has retired from public life, with a glorious eulogy on himself.

The election in Tennessee had a marked effect on State bonds, which have risen from $30 to $45.

Mr. Elliot Stock's penny New Testament has already a circulation of nearly 400,000 copies, and he expects to sell a million in the course of twelve months.

The will of the late Lydia Maria Child gave $2,000 to the Hampton Agricultural College in Virginia, and distributed $9,000 more among some half-dozen charitable institutions.

M. Eugene Revelland, who is now visiting this country, says of the 40,000 municipal bodies in France, 30,000 desire that Catholic churches shall be converted into Protestant churches.

At about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the northern part of Newport, Arkansas, and under the influence of a high wind the flames rapidly spread until two-thirds of the buildings in the town were destroyed. About 200 families were rendered homeless, and the distress is very great. The loss is about $200,000.

A prohibitory law against opium smoking has been put in operation in some provinces of China. The Mandarins of Shanghai have closed the shops of the opium-smokers, and given those who have contracted the bad habit a certain time in which to wean themselves from the pipe. The reform is said to be quite popular.

A Commendable Work.

MR. EDITOR—One morning not many days ago as I was taking my usual walk I chanced to see a cottage which stood all alone. It seemed desolate and apparently it was void of attraction but as I drew near by close observation revealed to me these memorable words, "The Lord will provide" a sensation which is indescribable, immediately passed all over me and I then knew without any further information that the inhabitants whoever they were had implicit confidence in Him who rules and governs the universe.

These words constantly wringing in my ears, caused me to seek the origin of this place. I sought and ascertained that this was the "Home for the aged destitute women"—that it took its origin from a prayer meeting held about the first of January in the year of 1879 conducted by the Rev. Geo. H. Walker and other brethren, who resolved within themselves to plan a place of comfort for the aged and destitute. In said undertaking they were successful and on the fourteenth day of February it became a permanent organization.

With a desire to relieve all who might be entrusted to their care, trusting in their imperishable motto "The Lord will provide" they soon became the recipients of a small though sufficient sum of money to start their institution on an economical basis. They then procured this dwelling of which we have spoken and fitting it up for the receival of the aged and destitute sent forth missionaries who gathered in the sick and administered to their wants and in less time than two months they had relieved the sufferings and attended to the wants of a vast number of invalids. Thus the confidence and trust that they had placed in God for help in this dark and needful hour, was not baffled. Oh! that there was more of this commendable faith in the Church of Christ then would infidelity, profligacy and formalism be done away with and the Christian work move on in union and harmony.

One of the objects of this home has been made known but the greatest is the inducements offered within its walls to aid the inmates to prepare for the bar of justice, regularly they've had their prayer meetings, and as a compensation a number of souls have been liberated from the prisons of sin, some of whom have gone to the portals where all is peace and pure delight.

Through the course of twenty-one or two months, by the attention of this Home many a widows heart has been made to rejoice. The guardians of the Home have borne the infirmities of the weak. They have had pity upon the poor and in accordance with Scripture, have lent unto the Lord. Is not such a work commendable and worthy of praise? Though sickness, disease, and even death has left its impress upon the lintels of their door posts they console themselves and rely upon this promise, "The Lord will Provide." AN OBSERVER.

Letter from Van Buren.

DEAR EDITOR—The work in this part of the country is looking up. We have been carrying on a protracted meeting which resulted in four conversions and five accessions to the church. The spirit of revival is high. The Sabbath school gave a festival and raised about $40.

I have just returned from Fayetteville, where I carried on a week's meeting; there were two conversions. Fayetteville was left without a preacher. After the elder trying all he could to get a man for the work, he then asked me to go as often as I could and see after it. I have been doing all I could. We have not gained much, nor lost anything. The people have no church house; need one badly, but are too poor to build alone. They have suffered from two storms, one in the spring which caused many to suffer, the larger part of whom are yet suffering from its effects, of the storm; and a few days ago some that were not hurt in the spring, were caught in one and lost all they had. These afflictions have left them unable to build, or to do but little in the way of trying to build. These people are to be pitied. I have asked help from the public, but no help comes in the way of assisting them to built a house of worship. I have raised $100 this year. I am trying hard to get some of our young men into our schools, for teachers and preachers. I hope to see the time come when our ranks will be filled with an educated ministry; and the school rooms filled with better teachers. We need some more good, earnest young men filled with the Holy Ghost, in the Little Rock Conference, who are willing to come in and undergo the hardships of a Methodist preacher, for Christ sake. We have no fat places in the conferences but hard earnest work that must be done by the old Church—for no church can do it, and no Church is so well fortified to meet the demand as it is. When speaking of the grand old Church, our hearts glow with gladness when looking over our work in the Little Rock Conference—on every circuit. In every station we see a mark of the old Church. Where people have been too poor to support their ministers, she has said "Here am I, for thou didst call me;" and where they have been too poor to build churches she has come the second time with a like response. There are quite a number of other church organizations. Go through the State of Arkansas; among all the rest and among colored people you cannot find one dozen of houses of worship, that are fit for the purpose outside of the houses that the church has helped to build. This shows the right one is among the poor people. One more grand feature is that the old Church knows no man on account of color; the skin makes no difference with the M. E. Church. Her treasuries are opened to all alike. We boast of our Church for her grand principles. May God bless her with all her grand institutions of learning.

Respectfully,

A. J. PHILLIPS.

Van Buren, Ark.

Letter from Brinkley.

BRINKLEY, Ark., Nov. 15, 1880.

Todd's Chapel in Saulsbury, 6 miles from Brinkley, at the 3d quarterly meeting, Nov. 7, was dedicated to God. This chapel is a monument to the hero and martyr of Arkansas Methodism, Rev. W. M. Todd, whose only crime for which his life was taken, was preaching the gospel to the colored people. The Marshall who had the prosecution in hand has gone to parts unknown. His deputy succeeded him in the marshallship of Brinkley—seemingly as an honor for shooting men; for Bro. Todd was his second and but a few weeks since he shot and killed a colored man on the street for no other crime, so the papers say, than talking and laughing a little above the ordinary tone of voice, and still goes unpunished. A man who came to Bro. Bell's house, where Bro. Todd was lying wounded, and wanted to take the wounded man and his sick brother out and kill them, has since hung himself to a limb. We only wonder that a lot more of those crazy bulldozers who think they can scare and shoot the law of God out of the old Methodist Church, have not committed suicide either by hanging themselves or some other way. But in spite of all the threats, murders, etc., the old flag of Methodism floats in this Southern bay, inviting all men to come and be saved. Bro. Anderson, the pastor, has had to leave the work on account of sickness, having suffered for more than three months intensely with chills, fever, and finally with liver complaint from which we fear he will never recover. He was a good man and a hopeful young preacher—true as too few are—indeed our work can illy spare him, but he has returned to his home in Missouri.

Bro. J. Johnson, late of Alabama, has been appointed to the charge. Bro. McCay, Bell, Kennedy, Henderson and Pinkett, with many others are worthy of mention for their energy and sturdy efforts in the progress of this enterprise. $62 was raised to pay up dues on the church. 1 was converted and 6 joined the church making a society of 30 or more members, and they too of the first class. Many of them would be a blessing and an honor to many white societies in this land. Some 20 or more take the SOUTHWESTERN. Some members of the Baptist Church keep up their subscription to the paper here at this point as well as at other places. Bro. Willingham, the leading deacon of that church here, a promising young man, is one of this class. These are but the dawnings of better days! I. G. POLLARD.

From Clarksville.

CLARKSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 8, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—We the trustees of Clarksville circuit, want to let the friends of our Church know, through the ADVOCATE, what has been done for our cause here this year. At the commencement of the year we had no parsonage for our pastor, but by the help of God we have built one, it is not finished inside; but he is living in it, and is very comfortable. The parsonage has cost us as far as we have gone, $229.50. We have dug a cistern costing us $68, and bought furniture for parsonage $25.25; total for parsonage $324.75. Have bought a stove for church, and made other improvements on the church; total cost $38. We have also bought a stove for a church in the country costing $11.30; total raised for improvement of church property on this work this year, $374.15. Our pastor has received up to the present, $207.40; we have paid the elder $37.50; other preachers taking $53.25; burying the dead, sick and poor, $33.45; making a total on this circuit, $705.85.

JAMES THOMPSON,
P. HAILEY,
J. HENDEY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Nov. 28, 1880.—JACOB AND PHARAOH.

SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 47: 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness.—Prov. 16:31.

TOPIC.—The Brother Helping.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

After making himself known to his brethren, the first thought of Joseph was for his father. He exhorted them to bear witness that it was really himself that spoke unto them. They were to tell their father of all his glory in Egypt, and again were enjoined to make haste to bring him down to see his son. Then he fell upon the neck of his brother Benjamin, and wept there, and afterwards kissed all of his brethren and wept upon them.

The news of the arrival of Joseph's brethren "pleased Pharaoh well, and his servants." Joseph, then, was popular, not only with Pharaoh, but with all those who served the king. Anything that gave peculiar joy to Joseph was a matter of public rejoicing, such was the sympathy that all felt for him. And Pharaoh, apparently acting upon a thought of his own, seconds the request of Joseph to his brethren by commanding him to bid them go up into the land of Canaan and bring back with them, not only their father, but their own families and all their household goods. And he ordered Joseph to furnish them with wagons for the transportation of that which belonged to them, and with provisions for the journey. Joseph added on his own account changes of raiment for all of his brethren, and gave to Benjamin three hundred pieces of silver and five changes of raiment, and sent to his father ten asses laden with the good things of Egypt, and ten more with corn, bread, and meat for his use on the journey down. Last of all, he cautioned his brethren not to fall out by the way.

As was entirely natural, Jacob found it hard to believe the story that his sons brought back. It was only when he saw the wagons that Joseph had sent that his spirit revived. Israel commenced his journey, but proceeded no further than Beer-sheba before he offered sacrifices to the God of his father Isaac in thanksgiving for the mercies of which he just had learned. The journey was made, and the long separated father and son met in Goshen, whither Joseph had gone up to meet his father. The account of meeting is very touching. "Now," said Israel unto Joseph, almost in the same words with which Simeon greeted the long-looked for Son in the temple, "Let me die, since I have seen thy face, because thou art yet alive."

Joseph came, and told Pharaoh. He would take nothing for granted. Though he had been the means of saving the whole country from starvation, yet he would not bestow any possession upon his relatives, nor feed them from the public crib without the express warrant of the king. In this he was a model public officer. He asked the king for nothing but the privilege of allowing his brethren to sojourn in the land of Goshen.

For this purpose he took five of them into the presence of the king as though all their lives they had done him nothing but kindness. To every Egyptian, though not probably to Pharaoh himself, every shepherd was "an abomination." For the sake of his brethren Joseph was willing to brave this feeling of contempt, and to acknowledge his relationship. For such a reception at court must have done very much to have secured for these despised shepherds a standing with the people among whom they had come to make their home. Pharaoh showed his approval of the brothers of Joseph by two orders. The king intimates that all the land of Egypt is before them. "Make them rulers over my cattle."

Pharaoh was a king, but Jacob was a "prince of God." His gray hairs were his crown, and the staff upon which he leaned was his scepter. Jacob blessed Pharaoh. Struck with the venerable appearance and with the indications of his great age, the king very naturally was moved to enquire the number of the years of his life. Jacob replied by terming them the days of the years of his pilgrimage. As but few, Joseph was a man to carry a purpose out clear to the end. He nourished his father and his brethren. He gave to them for all that time what they needed for the support of their families. They daily depended upon his bounty, just as, after being forgiven, we depend upon the daily care of God.

What It Does.

Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, biliousness, headache, and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured. Why should you not try it? Your druggist will tell you that it is one of the most successful medicines known. It is sold in both Dry and Liquid forms, and in either form it is positive and safe. *Dallas, Tex. Herald.*

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride in East Waco, Texas, Oct. 28th, Mr. Zac Turner to Miss Nancy Lawson; Nov. 14, Mr. M. F. Henry to Miss L. A. Feed. Rev. B. F. Smith officiating.

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old fashioned home set-fen that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Neosho News.*

DEATHS.

One of the oldest members of the M. E. Church, at this place departed this life on the night of the 6th inst., in great peace, Rev. Robert Fitzgerald. He was 78 years old and had been a member of the Methodist Church for 50 years. He leaves a wife, children and many friends to mourn the loss. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

J. M. BRUMPERT, Pastor.

Granada, Mississippi.

PERSONAL.

Rev. [illegible] writes Editor J. H. Leath of Cincinnati, while per this note to change address of his paper to proprietor of Hop Bitters (Hamburg Regulator) to the same place. I have taken your bitters myself, and I prescribe them in my family, and I know they are what you claim for them, the value of a lady's life. You may publish this if you wish. I have tried many other bitters before I found your Hop Bitters. It is unlike them in every respect. It is unrivaled for years, and puts in the shade all others. Respectfully, [illegible] M.D., Bethany P. O.

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible] will be found [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Harper's Young People* is the best weekly for children in America. Finely illustrated, and only $1.50 per year.

—The Boston *Musical Herald* for November has an illustrated article on the Harp, home and foreign notes, correspondence and three pieces of music. Price 15c. Terms $1.50 per year.

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[illegible] W. F. Stewart, Baltimore.

[illegible]

frequency of issue, politics or other distinctive features, its year of establishment, circulation, and advertising rates; also the population of each place in which newspapers are published, of the county and State and the political majority of each State and county at the presidential election of 1876. United States populations are very generally from the Census of 1880. Various classifications of interest to publishers and advertisers are made, and conveniently indexed. Messrs. Ayer & Son are advertising agents for this paper, and the firm is both courteous and reliable in its dealings with patrons.

SAINT; A Tale of Old and New England. By Emma Leslie. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, $1.50.

WALTER; A Tale of the Times of Wesley. By Emma Leslie. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, $1.50.

These volumes are by a successful writer, who has woven the facts of history of various periods of church agitation and reforms, into readable tales. Equal to ordinary works of fiction, the instruction they convey add zest to the pleasant hours spent in their perusal. The publishers have dressed them up in handsome style.

I have suffered from a kidney difficulty for the past ten years, accompanied with nervous spasms. Physicians gave me but temporary relief, but after using three and one-half bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, my nervous spasms were *entirely* relieved. My age is 77 years. I recommend this great remedy to all suffering from nervous troubles.

MRS. MARY REESE.

Easton, Pa.

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[illegible]

LEMONS

AS A MEDICINE.

THEIR WONDERFUL EFFECTS ON THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is a pleasant drink. Regulates the Liver, Stomach and Bowels in a natural, healthy way without any of the Sickening, Griping and other disagreeable effects of PILLS. In using Lemon Elixir you do not acquire a habit of constipation that requires its continued use. It positively cures Constipation and Liver Diseases, Indigestion, all Headaches, Chills, Malarial or Bilious Fevers, Foul Stomach, Sallow Complexion, Pimples and Blotches of the Skin, Diseases of the Kidneys, Pain in the Back, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Impure Blood and all other diseases caused by a Torpid or diseased Liver, Malaria, etc.

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To show you its great popularity at home, I refer you to the following Prominent citizens of St. Louis who use Lemon Elixir regularly, personally in their families.

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Judge Alex. Davis, Fourth and Chestnut streets.
Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts.
T. P. Grasty, Law office, 1107 Clarke avenue.
Capt. J. A. K. Stotts, of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.
J. T. Morris, Real Estate office, Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Dr. W. W. Allen, 2717 Wash street.

And thousands of others too numerous to insert their names.

Sold by all druggists. 50 cents 1-2 pt. bottle. Dose, one teaspoonfull.

Prepared by H. MOZLEY, M.D., St. Louis, Mo. 18 6sp 1fr

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Order at once. Address,
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2nd " A $300 Estey & Co. Organ.
3d " A $100 Gold Watch.
4th " A $100 Sewing Machine.

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"The Railroads and the People."

SCRIBNER'S FOR DECEMBER.

Among the many striking illustrations in this number are two full-page pictures, by Blum, of Mrs. John Drew as Mrs. Malaprop, and Joseph Jefferson as Bob Acres, accompanying a paper on Sheridan's "Rivals." In "Glimpses of Parisian Art," there are original sketches by A de Neuville, Dupuis, Detaille, Cheviillard, Sarah Bernhardt, Clairin, and others. The second installment of "Peter the Great as Ruler and Reformer," describing the revolt and punishment of the Streltsi, the first reforms of Peter, etc., is fully illustrated and of great interest. [Part I of this now famous serial can be secured at a very low price. See special offer below.] F. R. Thurber, of New York, finishes a remarkable paper on "The Railroads and the People," containing valuable and surprising information on a question of the utmost importance.

There are further chapters of Sensier's entertaining, "Life of J.-F. Millet;" "A Study of Ancient South," by Francis Gerry Fairfield; a biographical sketch of Alessandro Gavazzi, the Italian patriot and evangelist; a story by H. H. Boyesen; the closed part of Mrs. Schuyler's "Tiger-Lily;" an illustrated paper on "Bookmaking as We Make It;" A Sketch of Alphonse Daudet, by Miss Kate Hillard; further impositions of Osborne (the Indian boy artist, and others), with full editorial departments, poems, etc., etc.

The popular special offers are as follows:—

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CURES DYSPEPSIA IRON TONIC.

Young Folks' Corner.

THE HIRED SQUIRREL.

A [illegible] FABLE.

A lion to the squirrel said:
"Work faithfully for me,
And when your task is done, my friend,
Rewarded you shall be—
With [illegible] of sweet nuts, fresh from
My own nut tree."
"My lion king," the squirrel said, "to this I
do agree."

The squirrel toiled both day and night,
Quite faithful to his hire;
So hungry and so faint, sometimes,
He thought he must expire.
But still he kept his courage up, and tugged
With might and main.
"How nice [illegible]," he thought,
"When I my [illegible] gain."

At last, when he was nearly dead,
And thin and old and gray,
Quoth Leo: "There's no more hard work
You've to do. I'll pay."
A barrelful of nuts he gave—ripe, rich,
And big, but ah!
The squirrel [illegible] down his cheeks;
He'd lost his teeth you know.
—*Exchange.*

Dandy.

Dandy lived on a farm in Rhode Island, and had become quite famous [illegible] dignity. Mr. Bundy, his [illegible], had several friends at his [illegible], and in speaking to them [illegible]: "He seldom [illegible] whatever I set him at. [illegible] almost certain that I [illegible] intelligence in his eyes."

[illegible] were all anxious [illegible] could do. They [illegible] think of something [illegible] Henry, a bright [illegible], "Papa, I [illegible] that I don't be- [illegible] do." Then he [illegible] his father, saying, [illegible] hear me, because [illegible] word I say."

[illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

Don't fail to show the subscription list for 1881, and to solicit names. We rely on our friends to do their whole duty for their church paper, and to give even better results than last year for the SOUTHWESTERN.

J. C. Walden, Brandon: "Our work is moving on with success. We have built one church on this circuit, a frame building 24x36. The church and lot is estimated at $500. This year 50 members have been added to the church. Elder Williams visited us at the appointed time."

TENNESSEE.

Let us hear from you, brethren. Fill up your lists, and let us send out good tidings to your people each week. Shall we have 1000 subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN from Tennessee this year?

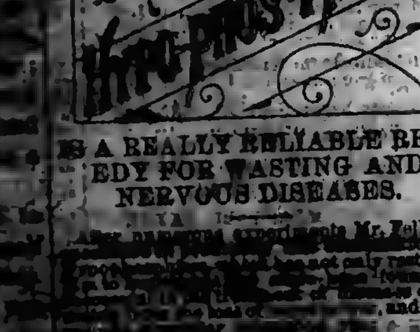
H. W. Moody, Murfreesboro circuit: "I have closed a protracted meeting with 27 converts, 24 adults baptized, 30 added to the church. Building a church at Spencer's. Elder Manson was with us. Collection $17.50. The spiritual condition of the circuit is very good. All the benevolent collections will be brought up promptly."

Complications.

If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints would give nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort, a trial they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered kidneys use it at once. Don't neglect them.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

How time changes! In the good Old Testament days it was considered a miracle for an ass to speak, and now nothing short of a miracle will keep one quiet.

CHRIST. GERBER, Wholesale Hardware, Toledo, Ohio, says:—The Excelsior Kidney Pad has accomplished more for my wife in three weeks than all the medicine she has taken in three years. Refer all skeptics to me.—*See Adv.*



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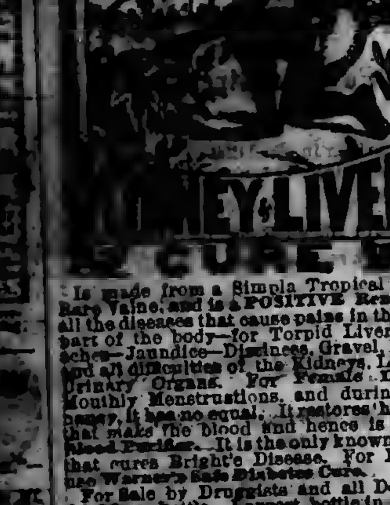


Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1.25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it. H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my brother, John Lee Webb, who left here last June and said he was going to Mississipi Bottom. I have heard nothing from him since. My address is College Hill, Lafayette Co., Miss.
J. G. WEBB.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father's people. My grandfather is Dick Rideout, grandmother Peggy Rideout. They belonged to Sam Shags, of Maryland, 13 miles from Washington City. They had 16 children—Betty, James, Barbary, Tettee, Rachel, Mary, David Henderson, Sophia, Amelia, Christian, Ann. My father is Henderson Rideout. He was sold, ran off, was caught and sold to a negro trader in 1844, who brought him to New Orleans and sold him in Mississippi. I saw aunt Sophia in 1866 at which time she was living in Claiborne Co., Miss. My address is Columbia, Miss.
DAVID RIDEOUT.

FOOD FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVES that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use *Tribune.* See other column.

The laws of Tennessee do not allow a saloon near a school house. Mr. Thos. Hughes says the only annoying circumstance connected with his Tennessee colony thus far was the presence of two Tennesseeans who squatted on a piece of ground, the title to which was so involved that it could not be purchased, and opened a liquor saloon. They could not be driven away until two Indiana ladies started a school next door, when in accordance with the State laws, the saloon keepers were obliged to move.

I have no more doubt of the beneficial effects of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure than I have that the Genesee river empties into Lake Ontario.—*Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., Washington, D. C.*

Subscribe for your Church paper.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED

CHILD'S CATARRH SPECIFIC

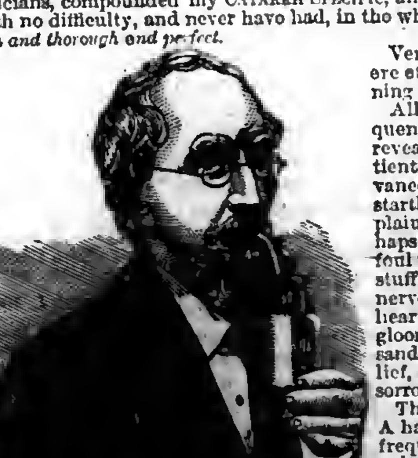
A Disease that is Disgusting! Destructive! Deadly!

Do Not Use Nostrums in Attempting Its Cure.

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO

Catarrh was considered an incurable disease. I had then suffered for eighteen years in a manner only known to those who have had this disease in some of its worst forms. My professional duties made exposure a necessity, and I was first attacked by a slight cold; terrible headaches, which would not be cured, followed, with deafness and ringing in the ears, soreness of the throat, disgusting nasal discharges, weak, inflamed eyes, hawking, raising of vile matter, black, and sometimes bloody mucus, coughing, with great soreness of the lungs. The liver and stomach were polluted with the mass of diseased matter running from the head, until dyspepsia, indigestion and liver complaint made me a wreck, and incapacitated me for my professional duties, and confined me to my bed. Compelled to resign my pastorate, and feeling that my end was near, in desperation I gave up the physicians, compounded my CATARRH SPECIFIC, and wrought upon myself a *wonderful cure.* Now, at the age of sixty-seven, I am wholly restored, can speak for hours with no difficulty, and never have had, in the whole thirteen years, the slightest return of the disease. EVERY PHYSICIAN who has examined my Specific, says it is *certain and thorough and perfect.*

Compelled by the calls of fellow-suffering friends, I have given my Specific to the public. The great success that has followed has given rise to a host of imitators. Thousands now are suffering ailments of various kinds which have their source in various forms of catarrhal malady. Many thousands who should be cautious and not trifle with health, go to the nearest druggist's and buy one of the many "cure-alls" that advertise "catarrh" among all the other ailments the body is heir to. This method of seeking relief is not only useless, but positively dangerous, and many victims, after spending large sums in trying this class of remedies, realize, perhaps when it is too late, that catarrh can not be trifled with, and should be met in the same determined way that it attacks the system.
T. P. CHILDS.



Thousands suffer without knowing the nature of this almost universal complaint. It is an ulceration of the throat. Its indications are hawking, spitting, *weak, inflamed eyes,* frequent soreness of the throat, dryness and heat of the nose, *matter* running from the head down the throat, often ringing or deafness in the ears, loss of smell, memory impaired, *dullness* and *dizziness* of the head, often in the first stages, but more commonly in its advanced stages, attended with pains in chest or left side, and under the shoulder blades. Indigestion usually attends catarrh; a hacking cough and colds are very common. Some have all these symptoms, others only a part.

Very little pain attends catarrh, until the liver and lungs are attacked in consequence of the stream of pollution running from the head into the stomach.

All persons thus affected take cold easily, and have frequently a running at the nostrils. The breath sometimes reveals to all around the corruption within, while the patient has frequently lost all sense of smell. The disease advances covertly, until pain in the chest, lungs or bowels startles him; he hacks and coughs, has dyspepsia, liver complaint, and is urged by his doctor to take this or that; perhaps cod liver oil is prescribed. Perfectly ridiculous! The foul ulcers in the head can not be reached by pouring such stuff into the poor, jaded stomach. The patient becomes nervous; the voice is harsh and unnatural; he feels disheartened; memory loses her power, judgment her seal; gloomy forebodings hang overhead. Hundreds, yes, thousands, in such circumstances feel that to die would be a relief, and many even do cut the thread of life to end their sorrows.

There is one other form of catarrh that we must refer to. A hard substance forms in the head, becomes very painful, frequently breaks, and is blown with great pain and difficulty from the nose. In other cases it will eat through and discharge itself by the side of the nose, making a terrible gangrenous sore. One of my patients was in this condition. She is now getting along finely; the sore healed up, the stench and acrid matter all gone.

For All Afflicted With Catarrh In Any Of Its Developments, CHILD'S CATARRH SPECIFIC Affords A SAFE, SURE AND PERMANENT CURE.

My Treatment.

By my manner of treatment the applications are made to reach the diseased parts in the most thorough manner possible, immediately penetrating every cavity of the head that communicates with the nasal passages, and subjecting every portion of the lining membrane to the cleansing, soothing and healing action of the remedies employed, with the most salutary effects. So effective is our plan, that a single application generally produces decided relief, the cavities are thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated mucus and morbid matter, the offensive smell, if any exists, is removed, and relief from all the other troublesome symptoms is almost immediately obtained. The discharges soon become lessened, the irritation is soothed and allayed, the inflammation subsides, ulcerations are made to heal, the constitution soon rallies and is built up, so that the whole system, relieved from the drain of the poison, is in a manner revitalized and made new, and finally a radical cure is effected.

To All Who Suffer With Catarrh.

60,000 Catarrhal Cases have applied to me for relief. Many thousands have received my Specific, and are cured. We deem it only fair that every one that wishes should have the opportunity to ascertain whether we are able to accomplish all that we claim; and for this purpose we add a few of the many hundreds of unsolicited certificates which have been sent to us by grateful patients—as well as the addresses of some who have been successfully treated, almost any of whom will doubtless respond to any inquiry by letter, if accompanied by a stamp to pay postage. Having been cured themselves, they doubtless will be willing to let the afflicted know where they can find certain relief. We have thousands of these certificates from all classes—physicians, clergymen, lawyers, judges, merchants, bankers and business men.

REFERENCES AND CERTIFICATES.

197 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1879.
REV. T. P. CHILDS:—I have the pleasure of informing you that after a faithful use of your remedy for eight weeks ending March 23, 1879, I am completely rid of a stubborn case of catarrh of three years' standing—breathing tubes clear as a whistle, appetite good and digestion good. Yours, *THOMAS B. HAND.*

DR. CHILDS: *Dear Brother.*—This is to certify that I have used your *Catarrh Specific and Cold Air Inhaling Balm* in my family with most beneficial results. My son, now in Madison University, New York, was so badly afflicted with catarrh, I feared for a time he was incurable; and when I applied to you for medicine my hope was faint. It acted speedily and efficiently, and I believe saved him from an early grave. He is now perfectly cured. My wife, who had become very much reduced by a residence in Farther India as a missionary, has derived great benefit from your *Inhaling Balm.* I can most heartily commend these medicines to the afflicted, believing they are all they profess to be. *THOMAS ALLEN, Dayton, O.*

REV. T. P. CHILDS: *Dear Sir.*—I think you have the true theory and practice for cure of nasal catarrh, and also for the treatment of the respiratory organs. My throat is now so well restored that I can lecture daily without any difficulty, and find no difficulty whatever in preaching. You are at full liberty to use my name for the benefit of others.
Yours very truly, *E. B. FAIRFIELD, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.*

REV. T. P. CHILDS: *Dear Sir.*—About three years ago a severe attack of measles left my daughter with catarrh of the head. A severe cold aggravated the disease. I commenced using your treatment, and she commenced to improve at once. Now my daughter is entirely well—all the horrible disease gone. Your treatment is marvelous in its effects.
JOHN W. RILEY, U. S. Express Ag't, Troy, O.

Ofahoma, Leake Co., Miss., May 23, 1880.
REV. T. P. CHILDS:—Since receiving your Specific I have been *hitting hard.* It takes hard hitting to make such an enemy as catarrh surrender—at least it did in my case. There remain still some symptoms of bronchial irritation, but that is now so slight, and the symptoms appear so seldom, that I scarcely regard them. Whatever may be said of other cures effected either by your remedy or any other, mine is really a marvelous one. I feel as if I had almost taken a new lease on life, so great is the change of my whole being. I am close to sixty-nine years old, and can endure nearly as much labor as I did at forty. I have a good appetite, not ravenous, but a healthy one; good digestion, and enjoy excellent sleep, undisturbed by any of those symptoms of strangulation of which I wrote last fall. *R. E. MELVIN.*

Petrolia, Pa., April 12, 1880.
REV. T. P. CHILDS: *Dear Sir.*—It affords me great pleasure to notify you that I have (as I sincerely believe) entirely recovered from that loathsome disease, catarrh, through your very beneficial treatment. Very respectfully yours, *B. BENEDICT.*

REV. E. S. MARTIN, Port Carbon, Pa.
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W. H. STEVENS, Shawneetown, Pa.
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To The Reader.

Child's Catarrh Treatment is not sold in the drug-stores as a patent medicine, because it must be adapted to the wants and constitutional needs of each patient. A knowledge of this is of importance, and of this we make a special study. We desire communication with the sufferer, that the treatment may be suited to his case. We *especially* seek to treat those who have tried other remedies without getting the expected benefit. We send to any one earnestly seeking the cure of this most vile and distressing disease, on receipt of a three-cent stamp, a full statement of method of home treatment and cost, with scores of testimonials from those who have been cured. Address

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These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect: if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

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Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

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26 inches....	175 lbs.......	325 lbs.........	$45 00
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32 inches....	350 lbs.......	550 lbs.........	80 00
36 inches....	550 lbs.......	800 lbs.........	120 00
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48 inches....	2100 lbs.......	2900 lbs.........	400 00

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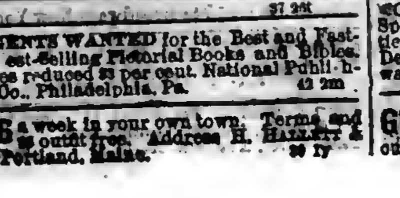

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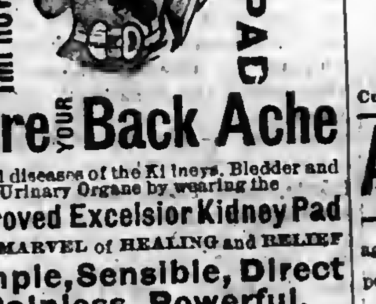

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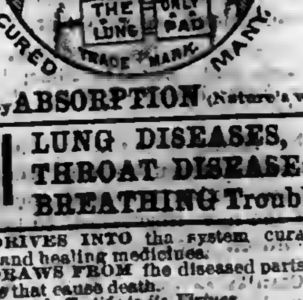

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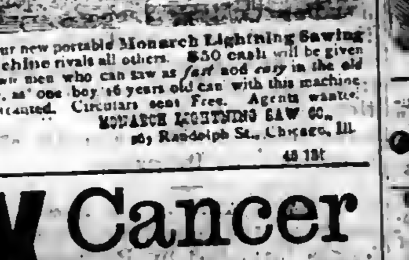

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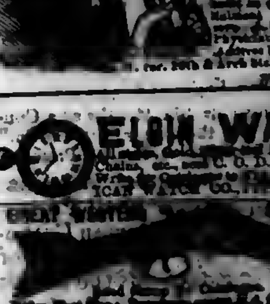

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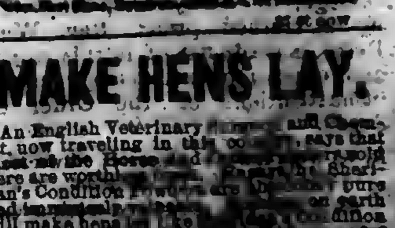

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 15—NO. 49. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 435.

THE SOUTHWESTERN,

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—Bishop Heber.

Editorial Correspondence.

The Tennessee Conference.

The fourteenth session of the Tennessee Conference began at McMinnville, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 18. Bishop Foster presided and Dr. [illegible] and [illegible] D. W. Hays, J. W. Pickett and H. W. Key were the [illegible]. We arrived at the seat of the Conference on Friday and found the business well advanced. It was to us a great pleasure to look in upon and meet with these [illegible] for the first time.

The reports of the presiding elders were all read from manuscripts and indicated careful supervision. We glean some of the principal facts.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.

Rev. Calvin [illegible], Presiding Elder of the Nashville district, gave the following facts: The pastors had nearly all been faithful and zealous. The work in Marshall county which had been almost deserted was now prosperous. Twenty-five conversions. Church buildings [illegible]. The circuit borders on three counties. [illegible] families [illegible] J. W. [illegible] self [illegible] a school. The [illegible] has suffered from [illegible] fever. The [illegible] church [illegible] [illegible]

built. In many places the white people have co-operated with our people and aided them in their work. At Murfreesboro we are building a splendid church, under the direction of Bro. Kay. The Murfreesboro circuit, under Bro. Moody has done well. Bro. Robinson has done good work on the Woodbury work. Joseph Smith, on the Stone River circuit has improved the church property. McMinnville station under Bro. Ward has labored under many difficulties. The society has no church building. The McMinnville circuit, Bro. Brooks pastor, has made some progress. One church is being built. Bro. Phillips at Shelbyville has had a hard year. Bro. Miller did not think he could remain on the Shelbyville circuit, but he did his duty and God greatly blessed him, and gave him 75 converts and 60 joined the church. Sparta circuit, under Bro. Green, is advancing. The people have not much money but pay for preaching in corn, meat and potatoes. On the Caney Fork circuit one acre of ground has been given to the church on which to build, and in Smith county a church has been built and dedicated. On the Alexandria circuit we have three churches and a parsonage. Bro. Provine was sick awhile but is restored. Bro. E. Manson has had a good year on North Lebanon circuit. A splendid log church has been built at one point. The Summitville circuit extends into two counties and has three churches and several other preaching places, and Bro. Burlington has led the people well. On Martha's Creek circuit, Bro. House pastor, there is no church but several preaching places. The claims for ministerial support on the district were $3790, and the amount paid was $2802.90. Of the $300 assessed for benevolent collections $100 were raised.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT.

Rev. W. S. Butler gave a detailed statement of the condition of the West Tennessee district, over which he has just completed a four years term. He reported a general improvement among the churches. The church at Lawrenceburgh is being pushed to completion, and when done will be used also as a school house. Our space will not permit a detailed statement of the work in this district but the report was creditable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Forty-six ministers were stationed and five places were left to be supplied. The Conference includes the work among our colored people in middle and west Tennessee, and near many of the preaching places there were reported numerous points where new churches could be established had we the men. It was specially gratifying to notice the advance made in reaching new communities during the past year.

In no Conference in the Southern [illegible] the blessed influence of [illegible] schools more manifest than in this. The Central Tennessee College at Nashville, under the presidency of Dr. J. Braden, has given fully a score of men to the Conference, and many of them are stepping rapidly to the front and will be leaders among their people. [illegible] of men who were received [illegible] far above the average. Their [illegible] in their various [illegible] been very successful [illegible] examinations had been [illegible]. The class re[illegible] unanimously asked [illegible] in the same class [illegible] each could master [illegible] studies. These facts [illegible] of a stimulat[illegible] the [illegible] of the Conference on [illegible] excellence. [illegible] is beginning to [illegible] the great practical [illegible] which confront [illegible]. On the temperance [illegible] Conference has for [illegible] a noble stand. [illegible] was called, and [illegible] publicly [illegible] any in[illegible] [illegible] show a [illegible]

Bishop Foster preached a scholarly, instructive and inspiring discourse on the personality and work of the Holy Spirit. In the afternoon we spoke on the work of our Church in the Southern States, and at night Dr. Fuller, of Atlanta, preached very acceptably to a crowded house. Several other pulpits of the town were filled by visiting brethren and members of the conference. Dr. Mitchel, of Atlanta, preached in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at 11 a. m., and in the M. E. Church, South, at night. We enjoyed a pleasant service with the Cumberland brethren at night. The anniversary services held Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights were largely attended and full of interest. Mr. A. B. Jones, our gentlemanly and successful manager of the Atlanta Depository was present during the session.

REPORTS.

The reports of the Conference were concise, and yet touched all the interests of church work in the Conference.

Of the West Tennessee Preparatory School at Mason, the report on education said:

> The year has been one of prosperity for this school. Rev. C. E. Alexander, with his excellent wife, have done a splendid work in this school, sustaining the reputation of the school for a correct discipline and thorough instruction.

Of the Central Tennessee College the report gave a cheering account. The enrolment last year was as follows: in College classes, 18; preparatory, 18; academic, 12; normal, 175; theological, 50; medical, 22; law, 2. Total, 335. The Meharry brothers, of Shawneetown, Indiana, were gratefully remembered for their generous donations. Over two hundred and twenty-five students have already been enrolled the present year. A gracious revival visited the College last year. Dr. Braden is doing a grand work, and his conference appreciate and honor him with confidence and cooperation.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

The SOUTHWESTERN is popular in the Tennessee Conference, as is also the *Methodist Advocate*. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

> Resolved, That in the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE we have a paper well suited to our Conference and work;
>
> Resolved, That we re-affirm our former action in making it our official journal.
>
> Resolved, That we regard the Methodist Advocate as a most excellent paper and we are glad of its continued success.
>
> Resolved, That we re-affirm our action of last year and hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to put one of these church papers in each of the families of church and congregation.

BISHOP FOSTER.

The administration of Bishop Foster was in every way acceptable and efficient. His numerous addresses were eminently practical and inspiring. His return to the Conference at any future time would be a source of gratification to all concerned.

STATISTICS.

The statistics show a gratifying increase in everything except membership. In this item there are manifestly imperfect reports. The baptisms of adults foot up 892, which would indicate an increase of at least a thousand members while the statistics show a decrease of 1617. Either the report of membership last year was too large or this year too small. The reports of the pastors gave accounts of many revivals during the year. The reports of the number of churches and their value indicate a decrease in both items, which is evidently incorrect. The number of officers, teachers and scholars in the Sunday-schools has increased. In the matter of benevolent collections the showing is very gratifying. The increase in the contributions to these funds amounts to $564.57; the whole amount raised being $970.42 against $405.85 last year. The whole amount of cash raised by the Conference during the year for benevolent and miscellaneous purposes, for building, paying debts and supporting the ministry, is $17,161.78. Considering all the circumstances, we doubt if any Conference in the Church has done better.

We tabulate the statistics for 1879 and 1880 as follows:

MEMBERSHIP.	1879.	1880.
Probationers	1101	196
Full members	6920	5473
Local preachers	136	106
Total	8157	6540
Deaths	128	105
BAPTISMS.		
[illegible]	341	892
[illegible]	1144	343
	1485	1235
CHURCH PROPERTY.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.	1879.	1880.
Number of schools	108	107
Officers and teachers	603	562
Scholars of all ages	5787	6080
BENEVOLENT COL'NS.		
Conf. Claimants	$25 95	$22 05
Missions	242 45	398 88
W. F. M. Society	1 50	9 46
Church Extension	55 25	92 15
Tract Society	5 25	17 60
Sunday-school Union	7 75	51 80
Freedmen's Aid	55 25	347 25
Education	9 45	22 45
Bible Cause	8 00	19 30
Total	$405 85	$970 42
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Episcopal Fund	$102 55	
Building churches and parsonages	2,810 70	4,148 95
Paid on old debts		2,499 15
Claims for ministerial support	10,332 00	
Raised for ministerial support	4,483 28	8,655 70
Conversions in Sunday-schools	1457	
Expenses in Sunday-schools	402 00	
Miscellane's expenses		72 10
Paid for current exp.		815 00

APPOINTMENTS.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.—C. Pickett, P. E.
Nashville, Clark, D. W. Hays.
Nashville, I. B. Scott, one to be supplied.
Lebanon, Benj. Anderson.
Hartsville, Wm. Bryant.
Mitchellsville, Peter Martin.
Gallatin, W. S. Butler.
Springfield, Paine Gregg.
Gallatin circuit, to be supplied.
Dickson, D. Cook.
Franklin, J. Pickett.
Mill Creek, Thomas Ward.
Spring Hill and Columbia, H. Robinson.
Lewisburg and Lillards, J. W. Pickett.
Dover, S. T. Hickerson.
J. Braden, President, and W. Patterson, professor, in Central Tennessee College.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT.—H. W. Keys, P. E.
Murfreesboro, H. Primm.
Murfreesboro circuit, Green Marsh.
Stone River, Joseph Smith.
Woodbury, Braxton James.
McMinnville, S. P. Bell.
McMinnville circuit, Pompey Brooks, and one to be supplied.
Shelbyville, Anderson Phillips.
Shelbyville circuit, W. C. Miller.
Sparta, Osborn Green.
Cookeville, Handy Rucker.
Caney Fork and Carthage, Charles Seward.
Alexandria, Eli Provine.
North Lebanon, Ephraim Manson.
Summitville, Charles Bullington.
Martin's Creek, George House.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT.—B. B. Manson, P. E.
Memphis, Centenary and Big Creek, Mortin Morrison.
Memphis circuit, Wm. Dwegans.
Mason circuit, L. M. Moore.
Fayette, Green Johnson.
Brownsville, to be supplied.
Henderson, T. Woods.
Mansfield and Manlyville, Henry Dunlap.
Cypress, J. P. Price.
Purdy's Station, Henry Moody.
Gardner, J. B. Bradford.
McKenzie, to be supplied.
Waynesborough, A. Burdette.
Lawrence, F. R. Summerhill.
Linden, Geo. Burns.
Belle circuit, Geo. Babers.
J. D. Hay transferred to the East Tennessee Conference, and stationed at Greenville.

Church papers are the purveyors of religious light. Subscribe for your church paper.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Gleanings from the Houston District.

Riding in the cars years ago in the State of New Hampshire, I saw two clergymen who were having a discussion as to the conscious state of the dead. One affirming that the dead were in a conscious state of being, the other that they knew nothing. After having discussed this question for some half hour, for some cause the one who believed that the dead retained a consciousness of their own personality and identity became disgusted with his opponent and declined further discussion. Behind them there was seated one of the most eminent lawyers of the State. Whereupon the other clergyman turned to him and said "Sir, you have heard our conversation, you have heard this man express his views, did you ever hear the like in all of your life?" "O, yes," said the lawyer, "when I was a small boy I used to hear my father and mother talk much the same. But please tell me what is your special faith; I see in this conversation you have been like a squirrel in a tree, hopping from limb to limb, what do you believe?" "Well," said the clergyman, "I am not sectarian, I am a sort of cosmopolitan; I take in all that is good, I have no special faith." "So I thought," said the lawyer, "but I have more respect for the man who has some special religious faith, though it may be error to me, than I have for him who is so unsectarian and cosmopolitan as to believe in nothing. I need and must have something definite." So Mr. Editor, I have a hundred fold more respect for that Methodist preacher who does something, though he may feel that it is poorly done, and not a thousandth part of what he ought to do, than I have for that man who is so easily satisfied that he is seldom, if ever, with his books; but long and content in his bed, regular at his meals, frequent with his pipe, and over whose work has such a complete victory, that he really does nothing towards building up the Church. Oyster Creek and Chenango, are [illegible] looked upon as among the [illegible] Christian labor; and yet there are men that

women in these bottoms "sick and helpless and ready to die," for whom Christ died. Bro. Kelley has been for nearly two years laboring at these points; he has been among the people "not to be ministered unto, but to minister," and to give his time, his talent, his strength service for their benefit. At Oyster Creek he has succeeded in erecting a comfortable log church, and at Chenango two acres of land have been secured upon which to erect a church and parsonage. Bro. Kelley reports two Sunday schools, and twenty on probation.

At Columbia we have good people who are willing of their ability to do for the up-building of Christ's Church. During the year the trustees have erected a comfortable parsonage and nearly paid for it. Bro. Childs reports forty-four received on probation, and but one Sunday school, one having been abandoned. That is bad, almost as bad as bad can be; it is bad for the children, bad for the Church, and bad for the preacher who consented to it. Wake up, brother, take care of the children.

In the campaign of 1862 Gen. McClellan seemed to be trying to solve the problem of eternal indefiniteness. He was always getting ready to do something. Halleck's directions were to "march, and march at once." McClellan's orders to the corps commanders was to get ready. He spent so much time in getting ready and waiting, that at last he was just a little too late. Bro. Smith, at Chances Prarie, has been getting ready; he reports twenty-six received on probation, and two Sunday schools, where we formally had three.

The importance of a Church in a community cannot be too fully emphasized. Without a church we cannot gather nor hold the people. A good church generally commands a good congregation. The sect which first erects a church in any community has a great advantage, and they who afford the best church accommodations will ordinarily have the best people of the community. The sect that expects to dominate must hold a sound theology and have a rich religious experience and good houses of worship. As a sect we have a sound theology, and generally our people have a rich religious experience and our churches are rising fast through the whole State. At Caney, in Madagorda county, Bro. Abner Thomas has succeeded in erecting a good church and paid for the same.

At Harrisburg, the trustees have placed three new chandeliers in their church and paid for the same. Bro. Dibble reports one Sunday school in a good condition. At Lynchburg, Bro. Norwood, has had a prosperous year; he reports one Sunday school and seventeen received on probation.

At Hockley we have some of the best people on the district; but strange to say for the two last quarters religiously things, to use a mild term, have been at a stand still. Bro. Gillum reports four Sunday schools, and twenty-eight received on probation.

At Oak Hill, for a part of the year, the lines of God's sheepfold have seemed to run along hard by those of the devil, who has been about as a roaring lion. One Darius Gage was sent to this place, but he proved himself to be as the wolf of the evening, he was a wolf in sheep's clothing, stealthily treading in God's spiritual parturage for the destruction of his lambs. He was to the Church a festering carbuncle. Bro. John King, one of the local preachers on the Hockley work succeeded him, and considering the work of his predecessor, he had done well. The trustees will soon have their church completed. Thus it will be seen that God has given the Houston district a commendable measure of prosperity during the conference year so soon to close. And while I am not unmindful of what has been accomplished, I count for every church on the district that united earnest persistent devotion to spiritual work which secures the Divine favor and always ensures revival. I never blush for the dear old Church, nor apologize for her presence. Already by her august preparations and magnificent achievements, she has won the profound respect of the Christian world. We may be ashamed of ourselves and of the little work we have done; but it is no time to be ashamed of the grand old Church.

L. P. COTTMAN.

Subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN

Letter from Kentucky.

BY BISHOP E. O. HAVEN.

Our Kentucky Conference, lately closed, consists of a noble body of men, of nearly one hundred who receive appointments, and who are also aided by several local preachers who help to supply the work. It would be a novelty to our preachers in the more thickly-settled regions of the North, to see the men and the work in a region of immense circuits like this. The most of the preachers ride great distances on horseback, and nearly all on circuits with several preaching places. This Conference is made up of men who were once in the Church, South, and of many others who have joined them since the war. Perhaps as large a portion of them are natives of the State, as in the most of our oldest Conferences. It cannot be denied that our work here is attended by peculiar difficulties. The Kentuckians are justly proud of their State, of its history, and of its prospects. The Methodists too, here, are proud of the history of Methodism in the State. They point to the fact that the first Methodist college that conferred any degrees, was established in Kentucky. If asked why Methodistic education is so low now, their prompt reply is because they are divided, and because of the baleful effects of slavery. Indeed I have never heard more positive circumstantial and direct testimony on the pernicious effects of this institution, than from the ministers and laity of our Kentucky Conference, many of the latter having formerly been owners of slaves. Some who owned them against their will denounce the institution and rejoice in its overthrow. At the same time they seem anxious to have it understood that it had some redeeming features, and that often masters and mistresses endeavored to do their whole Christian duty.

One lady informed me that she personally knew a Christian slave who was usually consulted by his master on business matters, and when his master once found it necessary to sell a negro to pay his debts, advised his master not to sell any other one but himself, and insisted on being sold with a promise of redemption, if the master were able. He was sold, and, to the honor of the master, also redeemed.

The division of Methodism in the State seems to stimulate both parties to greater energy than perhaps they would otherwise exercise. Our Church has undoubtedly gathered in many who would never have joined the Church, South. It is easy to perceive that the influence of our Church is decidedly to elevate the type of religion in the State.

I have enjoyed some opportunities to observe the condition of the colored people. In one place—a village of about 2,000 inhabitants—I found one of our own colored churches. The pastor was well educated, and spends his week days in teaching a school of his own congregation. Nearly one-half of the children of his congregation attend his school, which is a public school, paid by the State, three months, and a private school the rest of the time. In that same village the Roman Catholic Church also keeps a small school, open to all without distinction of color! Think of that, and then observe that Protestants dare not attempt this. In the evening I preached to a large congregation of this people who heard the Word gladly. The views of the white people about them are usually colored by their theoretical notions. The simple fact is that a few of the negroes are abusing their freedom. A few are about as poor as they can be and live. A few are thriving, educating themselves, and steadily growing in civilization. Some of them are doing this with great rapidity.

On my way southward I called at Glasgow, Ky., upon the Louisville Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Here the venerable Bishop Kavanaugh, now in the 55th year of his effective ministry and in his 78th year, presided with dignity and success. Bishop McTyeire was present to assist, if needed. Both of them welcomed me and also Rev. Bro. W. B. Barnett, a fraternal visitor from our Kentucky Conference. I was morally compelled to address them, and preach to them and speak at their missionary anniversary. It was impossible not to be affected by their cordiality and earnest devotion. We, Bro. Barnett and myself and the Southern bishops, talked in public and private with the utmost plainness, each party claiming the right and asserting the intention of doing all we can, in our own way, to bring sinners to Christ and to build up our departments of the Church. I can see no other right position to take. Let us do the work of the hour. Let the future take care of itself.

Before closing this letter I have reached Nashville, Tenn., a beautiful city just about as large as Syracuse, equally beautiful, with clean, macadamized streets, and, in fact, one of the most attractive and promising cities of its size in our whole country. Here is the Central Tennessee College, one of our Freedman's Aid institutions, rapidly assuming the form of a university. It has a main-college building, of brick, four stories high, with rooms occupied by students; a good public building, and is about to dedicate a new Medical College Building, larger than that of the Syracuse Medical College. Its 200 students (exclusive of the Medical Department) are as intelligent, active and as well-behaved as any equal number of students that I ever saw. It has been a pleasure to preach to them and to see in them evidences of commendable progress in liberal courses of study.

The Vanderbilt University in another part of the city, has magnificent buildings and apparatus, and is fast become really a first-class university—but who dares to say that it arouses more thought, educates more mind, or in the sight of God does more good that this Central Tennessee College?

Nashville is fast becoming the great university town of the South. Here are the Vanderbilt University, attended as yet only by young men of the white race; and also the Fisk University under the charge of the Congregationalists; the Nashville Normal and Theological Institute, under the Baptists; and the Central Tennessee College under our own Methodist Episcopal Church. These three last institutions are for students of all colors, or of no color, and of both sexes.—*Northern Advocate.*

Wanted—4000 more subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN.

Official Records of the War.

Colonel Robert N. Scott, who has charge of the work of preparing the official records of the late war, has issued the following circular in regard to the work:

"The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of military operations, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating especially thereto, and will be accompanied by an atlas. In this series the events will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in chronological order), and the Union reports of any event will be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc, not embraced in the 'reports,' will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order. This will be the series most desired by the public, and according to my present estimate it will embrace about eighty octavo volumes, averaging 800 pages each. The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners. This series will probably embrace four octavo volumes. The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities, embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials, and not relating specially to the subject of the first and second series. This will embrace about eight volumes. The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, etc., of the Confederate authorities not embodied in the preceding series, and will embrace about four volumes."

Remember the good old rabbi who was awakened by one of his twelve sons saying: "Behold! my eleven brothers lie sleeping, and I am the only one who wakens to praise and pray." "Son," said the wise father, "you had better be asleep, too, than wake to censure your brothers." No fault can be as bad as the feeling which is quick to see and speak of other people's wrongs.

General News Items.

A teacher's institute for Central Mississippi was held at Winona.

The resources of Cape Colony are sufficient to meet the Basuto rebellion.

James L. Pugh has been elected Senator from Alabama, to fill the vacancy by death of Gov. Houston.

Four colored delegates sat in the Presbyterian synod of Kentucky at last session in Lexington in that State.

Cleveland has a school attendance of 18,000 and 441 teachers. All but thirty-three of these teachers are women.

For the first time in our history a President has been chosen without a single electoral from south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The French Minister of War has ordered a collection of patriotic military stories to be compiled for the use of the primary schools.

James O'Brien, alias Robert Lindsay, indicted for perjury in connection with the Morey Chinese letter, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

The election commissioners of Warren county, Mississippi, have been arrested for their conduct in throwing out ballots cast for Congressman Lynch.

The will of the late Albert C. Raymond give $10,000 to Montville for a public library, and 17,000 for for a library and $13,000 to the First Congregational church, East Hartford, Conn.

In the issue of "whisky" or "no whisky" submitted to the vote of Schley county, Ia., at the last election, the result was as follows: "No whiskey" 528, "whisky" 119. Majority for "no whisky" 409.

Says an exchange of Bro Starnes: Six white candidates ran for the county clerkship in Victoria county, Texas, and made such big gaps in the votes that a negro school teacher, Starnes, slipped through them into the office.

The date of the trials of the indicted Irish Land Leaguers has been fixed for December 17. Among the fourteen men arrested at Cork for participating in the Fenian procession was a soldier. The prisoners have been committed for trial.

The French-American claims commission to consider claims arising out of the late civil war, the Franco-German war, and the war of Mexico under Maximilian, has met in Washington. Ex-Senator Boutwell is counsel and agent for the United States.

Ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut, left $3,000 to Brown University as a prize fund for the encouragement of Greek study; and bequeaths on the death of his wife, his homestead to the Norwich Free Academy, and $60,000 to Yale College for a Professorship of Law.

The Mexican General Terrassas shot down thirty-seven warrior of of Victorio's band, for refusing to betray the whereabouts of their wounded chief. Finally two, one a half breed Mexican Apache, directed the soldiers to a clump of bushes where Victorio was found mortally wounded.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin announces that, in consideration of the fact that only £2000 pounds have been raised of the £10,000 which will be necessary to defend the land leaguers, he has transferred to the fund for that purpose the sum of £106,000 balance of political defense fund, of which he is sole surviving trustee.

The Mississippi River commission have thoroughly inspected the plan adopted by the Bureau of Engineers for the improvement of the upper Mississippi river, and in their preliminary report to be submitted to Congress in December next, they will approve this plan and urge that it be continued. The commission will consider at their next meeting a plan for using the lakes bordering on the upper Mississippi as reservoirs, emptying their waters into the rivers at low water. It is believed that by this means navigation can be kept up throughout the year, excepting, of course, when the river is frozen over. The commission will meet in St. Louis in December, for the purpose of preparing their preliminary report for transmission to Congress. They are sanguine of their being able to furnish a plan for the general improvement of the Mississippi river, which will prove of incalculable value to the commerce of the entire Mississippi and its tributaries.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880.

The Southwestern for 1881.

We will send the SOUTHWESTERN to all new subscribers for 1881, free from the time their subscriptions are received up to January 1. This is a liberal offer. We give no premiums. The price of the paper is $2 a year, postage prepaid. This makes the SOUTHWESTERN one of the cheapest religious papers published in America.

Subscribers for 1881 have already commenced coming in. We trust the preachers everywhere will at once begin the canvas for 1881 in earnest.

We propose to make the paper better than ever during the months to come. But our success depends on the co-operation of the pastors and other friends who have in the past done so much in building up our subscription list.

Send on the names and money for 1881.

The American Missionary for November, makes a general survey of the work of the Association, and mentions the receipt of a donation of 150,000 from Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass. The receipts for the year, aside from Mrs. Stone's donation, have been $187,[illegible] which together with the [illegible] on hand Sept. 30, 1879 [illegible], makes a total of $188,[illegible], and the expenditures, $188,172.12; thus giving a credit balance of $783.73.

It should also be understood, in appreciating the new style of wood-engraving introduced by *Scribner's*, that the motive is genuineness, or the representation of things as they actually appear at such a distance as would reduce them to the dimensions in the print. Some-[illegible] representations are [illegible] for information than [illegible], but their general success is [illegible] to the best judges, [illegible] unprecedented in Europe [illegible].

[illegible] distinguished its [illegible] issue of last year by an [illegible] cover bearing a head [illegible] old saint; but it promises [illegible] Christmas to come out [illegible] more striking holiday [illegible] form of [illegible] driving [illegible] earthward from [illegible] of snow, and [illegible] in his sledge [illegible] of the favorite [illegible]. To this [illegible] Mr. [illegible] illustrations [illegible] of the great [illegible] shows a [illegible] from back [illegible] of a vast [illegible].

[illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible]

Living Without God.

The phraseology of the Scriptures in describing the religious life of the soul must be necessarily obscure, and sound strangely mystical to the irreligious or unconverted man, because it portrays a state of heart and life with which he has no personal experience, and can have no practical sympathy.

And hence the meaning of the phrase, and the singular change made by the Scriptures against this large class of mankind, that they are "living without God in the world," appears to them full of contradictions and destitute of all truth.

Therefore, it becomes absolutely necessary to clearly define, and definitely ascertain, the true meaning of this passage of Scripture. We apprehend that the apostle in making this charge, does not mean that God has cut off and shut out this large class of mankind, either from his fatherly providence and love—or the benefits of the great salvation, because we have daily evidences of his benefactions, friendship, and love;—but he does mean, that man in the depravity and wickedness of his heart and imagination, has cut off, and cast out God from his thoughts and love. He does mean that irreligious men retain no habitual remembrance of his presence, and hence their profanity; no habitual recognition of his authority, and hence their disobedience; nor willing heart and mind to keep his commands, and hence their neglect of all Christian duties.

They forget in their worldly mode of thought and living, to draw the conclusion that it is possible for them to live a life of honesty and innocence so far as the laws of society and human government are concerned, and yet be wilfully criminal in their lives toward the laws and government of God.

As proof of this, just glance up and down the busy lines of humanity that confront you everywhere, and you behold the merchant on the crowded marts of trade, the lawyer in court dealing with the dispensations of justice, the Senators busy with state-craft or declaiming on the forum, the philosopher revelling in the speculations of philosophy, the student fascinated with the charms of literature, the physician with his diagnosis about the bed of the sick, the philanthropist devising measures for the relief of oppressed humanity, the father amid the charms of social life; in fact all classes of men are found, over all this wide field of activities living and acting, wholly forgetful of the fact, that there is a God ruling in high authority, and taking knowledge of all the thoughts and actions of men.

Amid all these varied employments and earthly scenes, God does not enter, he is not recognized, not thought of as the giver of all their faculties, and to whom they are responsible; the spirit of worldliness and ungodliness holds its unbroken influence over all their transactions, and hence they are living without God in the world, and no sure hope of eternal happiness.

[illegible] the name of God and Christ may be heard issuing from their lips in careless speech and in casual conversation, but tinctured with irreverence or dishonored by profanity; while they attach no [illegible] to such pure and holy [illegible]. They are living as wholly [illegible] of God in their pur[illegible] as if he did not by his provi[illegible] preside over the fall of a [illegible] as well as the destinies of [illegible] and nations; living as forget[illegible] of God as if he did not endow [illegible] with the physical powers and [illegible] faculties; and mental [illegible] they carry on their [illegible] and [illegible] which they [illegible] their Creator by [illegible] and wickedness [illegible], the charge is true, [illegible] living without God in the [illegible] and [illegible] hope of eternal [illegible].

Over the Field.

NORTHWARD.

[illegible] in the midst [illegible] I took the cars at [illegible] New Orleans, [illegible] Conference, to be [illegible]. By starting [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] Railroad [illegible] a few days [illegible] to the [illegible] rain and [illegible] the [illegible] year, and can judge of its late great improvements. Through Pullman cars are now run daily to Vicksburg, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. The managers of the road pursue a liberal and intelligent policy towards its patrons, and also study to adjust rates of travel and freight so as to build up commerce along the line. The train was crowded with merchants and their families returning from New Orleans on low rate excursion tickets. What was given on these tickets by the company will return many fold in freights.

All night the rain poured, but toward morning the rattle in the car room was less, but the lowering temperature indicated that we were passing rapidly into colder air. When daylight came we were rushing on through a snow storm. The ground was frozen and covered with a blanket of white, and the air was still filled with the falling snow. Out of summer into winter! How often is this the case; out of the summer of success and peace we plunge into the winter of defeat and sorrow! But that hardened ground and drifting snow need not indicate defeat and sorrow. They are of part God's plan in nature to make the earth the better for man to live on. Every biting frost and every snow drift is a blessing in disguise to purify the air, and enrich the soil.

THE LATE ELECTION.

Nothing has so taken the whole South by surprise since the surrender of Lee, as the defeat of Gen. Hancock. Southern papers had led the masses to believe that his election was sure. Now that he was so overwhelmingly defeated, it is interesting as well as instructive to study the effects upon the people. As a rule the defeat is taken philosophically. The extreme Bourbon element is very quiet. As the editor of the *Southern Standard* said in his paper after the election, "We haven't much to say this week. If anybody feels like talking he can have the floor." "Mum's the word," with the Southern bourbon now, and I think it best for all parties concerned that it should continue to be his watch word for all time to come. Bourbonism in Church and State, in the South has cursed our people of all classes and our industries of every grade long enough, and if the defeat of Hancock has permanently broken the rule of Bourbonism in the South, all good people will rejoice. Business men who are thoughtful, although a majority of them who voted in the South, voted for Hancock, are yet as a rule, I believe, glad of his defeat. The election of Garfield means continued financial prosperity, it means that our currency will continue to be as good as gold. Sensible Southern business men see this, and are now saying so. Col. George Washington, of East Tennessee, says in a Knoxville paper in talking to his Democratic friends: "The credit of the government is sky-high; and don't let's lie about it and say it isn't. Our notes are the equivalent of gold, both at home and abroad. Greenbackism is dead; fiatmoneyism is dead, what a pity the Democracy can't claim the honor of its murder!" Of course Republicans everywhere are happy. I imagined I could pick out the faces of Republicans as they came in the cars or stood on the platforms, when the train stopped. I did not see a colored face that did not wear a broad smile. The Nashville *American* estimates that the Republican vote of Tennessee has increased 25,000 since the election. Sherman's march to the sea showed the Confederacy was hollow and weak. If President Garfield is wise in his policy toward the South, Southern Bourbonism will go to the wall everywhere, and the "Solid South" will be a thing of the past.

SPECIMEN ELECTION TRICKS.

A Southern gentleman who witnessed the election at Granada, Mississippi, told me how the overwhelming Republican vote of the place was overcome. At one precinct no one appeared to swear in the officers who were to conduct the election. At another no ballot box was provided, and at a third the Republicans had no ticket; because by some strange fatality the package in the express office containing them was exchanged, and a box of almanacs sent in their place. All accidental, of course. These "accidents," with the false or imperfect registrations, which always happened to be against the Republicans, did the work.

NASHVILLE.

I changed cars at Milan, and again at McKenzie, and at 5 p. m. the seventeenth, was at Nashville. At the Nicholson House found a [illegible] public house. [illegible] landlady is a niece by marriage of [illegible] Hamline, of Evans[illegible] the par[illegible] death [illegible] of Dr. J. B. [illegible] Publish[illegible] from the [illegible] cars which were off the track and one car falling on him killed him instantly. He was loved and respected by many, and the bereaved family was the recipient of all that human sympathy could suggest. Here I met that worthy representative of the American Bible Society, Rev. Dr. Savage, of Covington, Ky. He reports great destitution among the people of Tennessee in the matter of the Holy Scriptures. One-third of the people of middle and Western Tennessee were found wholly without the Scriptures. In one county almost entirely inhabited by white people, more than one-half the families had no part of the Bible.

Austin Conference.

The following is an abstract of the fourth and last day's proceedings of the Austin Conference, which met at Dallas, Texas, November 18:

Conference opened at 9 o'clock, after the usual conference prayer meeting, Bishop Haven presiding.

H. Webb, treasurer of the conference, made a report of the benevolent moneys, which was adopted.

H. Skewes was granted a superannuated relation.

A. H. Beat, from Southeast Indiana conference; A. W. Decker, of Arkansas conference; M. H. Nicholls, of South Indiana conference, and Wm. Jesse Grant, were given a supernumerary appointment.

The report of the committee on periodicals was adopted.

The report of the committee on church extension was read, and Dr. Moss, special agent of the Church Extension Society, briefly addressed the conference.

W. M. Lemen was continued on trial.

A complimentary resolution concerning the SOUTHWESTERN was adopted.

C. W. Adams was ordained deacon under the missionary rule.

A complimentary resolution was adopted concerning the visit of Bishop Haven.

The second Thursday in December was appointed a fast day for the success of the Central church, in Austin.

L. H. Carhart was appointed a committee to purchase a conference tent.

S. C. Locket read the statistical report, which was adopted.

Resolutions of thanks were offered to Rev. George E. Neis and the people of Dallas for the happy entertainment of the conference.

A collection was taken to purchase a conference trunk.

The conference stewards were allowed discretion in distributing funds in their hands.

The following resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to the Rev. George E. Neis for his faithful efforts to provide homes for the conference and its visitors.

Resolved, That we hereby record our gratitude to those who have so kindly entertained us, praying that they may be richly blessed by Him who promised that not a cup of cold water should be given a disciple without its reward; and that those who have so heartily welcomed us as heralds of the cross may, though late, be welcomed to the home of the angels.

Rev. M. H. Nichols, transferred from South India, was appointed to preach the annual missionary sermon, with A. A. Johnson alternate.

The secretary read up the journal. After remarks by the Bishop, Dr. Moss, of Elmira, New York, led in prayer, and Bishop Haven read the appointments of the ministers for the conference year as follows:

DALLAS DISTRICT—L. H. Carhart, P. E.
- Dallas, A. H. Beat.
- Fort Worth, A. A. Johnson.
- Weatherford, to be supplied.
- Eastland, H. P. Mead and one to be supplied.
- Denton, George E. Nies.
- Decatur, H. W. Zeller.
- Cambridge, C. M. Adams.
- Gainesville, T. A. Henning and W. D. Cowell.
- Whitesboro, G. H. Foland.
- Denison, A. W. Decker.
- Sherman, T. J. Hatfield.
- Lawrence, W. M. Lemen.
- Rice, to be supplied.
- Henrietta, to be supplied.
- Clarendon and Mobeetie, to be supplied.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—M. A. Daugherty, P. E.
- Austin, to be supplied.
- Austin circuit, W. J. Bassett.
- San Antonio, E. H. Sabin.
- Kerrville, S. C. Lockett.
- Mason, W. J. Henry.
- Round Rock, G. S. Clark.
- Houston, M. H. Nichols.
- Jacksonville, H. W. Hawkins.
- Palestine, J. L. Foot.
- Marshall, H. Webb.

G. O. Richardson, professor in West Texas Conference seminary, member of Austin quarterly conference.

J. W. Otterman, professor in Wiley university, member of Marshall quarterly conference.

The next session of the conference will meet at Fort Worth.

Concert of Prayer.

At the late meeting of the General Missionary Committee the following resolution was unanimously adopted, namely:

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to call upon all our pastors and churches to observe their first regular prayer-meeting in December next as a time of special prayer in behalf of the Missionary cause, praying for a great increase of Missionary spirit in the Church, and the outpouring of the Holy Ghost on all our Mission fields at home and abroad; and that this meeting be made the beginning of a series of meetings for the same purpose, to be held monthly, or, where this is found impracticable, at least quarterly.

Being in fullest sympathy with the purposes of this resolution, the Bishops do most affectionately and earnestly beseech all our pastors and people to devote the first prayer-meeting in December to devout and importunate prayer to Almighty God for the outpouring of the Holy Ghost on all our churches and on all the people, and for his special grace upon the Missionary cause, so dear to us all; and, also, upon our Missions and missionaries in all parts of the world.

On behalf of the Bishops,

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Sec'y.

New York, Nov. 20, 1880.

Programme of Concert for Missions for December, 1880.

The Board of Bishops, at the request of the General Missionary Committee, have called upon the Church to observe the first prayer-meeting evening in December as an occasion on which special prayer is to be made to God for the outpouring of his Spirit upon our churches, to awaken them to a better appreciation of their responsibilities concerning the salvation of the world; and, thereafter, it is hoped that this will be continued monthly till the whole Church is penitently with the spirit of Missions. The small amount contributed for this great work compared with its Heaven-appointed demands, with the ability of our people, or with the liberality of our Wesleyan neighbors in Canada and in Great Britain, starts the alarming inquiry, Whether our churches and congregations have taken this work as they ought to their hearts? To be comparatively unmoved while whole nations are out of Christ is a deplorable indication, especially since a single soul in peril should touch most deeply every Christian. The little force sent out to bear the hope of the gospel to these millions ought, every individual of them, to be objects of profoundest interest to their brethren, and irrepressible prayers should arise to God for their welfare and success. It is not right for us to sit with indifference in our cushioned pews, while the brethren on the frontiers and in heathen wilds are toiling amid privations and discouragement. Let it be known over the world that the whole Church at stated times unite in prayer for Missions, and a thrill of confidence and joy will be felt in every Mission.

The secretaries have been directed to prepare monthly such suggestions as may aid in the conduct of these occasions. We accordingly present the following as the first of the series. None of these programmes should be slavishly followed, but regarded as helps, to be supplemented from every quarter:

1. SINGING.—Hymn 770, C. M., "I love thy kingdom, Lord."

2. PRAYER.—(By the pastor, or some one designated.) Topics: Adoration — God's greatness. He created all things (Psa. xc. 2.) He redeemed our world; it belongs to him. Confession—"We are his"—our bodies, souls, endowments, time, talent, all are his. Implore pardon, purification, new inspiration for life and its work. Thanksgiving for the privileges of a Christian land—a fellowship with Christ in toil and sacrifice. Supplication for a new sense of the worth of souls; for a broader view of Christ's kingdom, wide as the world; for a general awakening on the part of the Church to the wants and woes and perils of mankind.

3. Let the pastor or leader explain briefly the object of the concert, and exhort to fervency and freedom.

4. SINGING.—Hymn 928, L. M., "Jesus, thy Church, with longing eyes;" or Hymn 942, 8, 7, 4, "Who but thou, Almighty Spirit."

5. SCRIPTURE READINGS.—Let two persons be previously selected to read, unless the pastor prefer to read himself. First Reader.—"The Great Commission," Mark xvi, 15-20. Second Reader.—Psalm 11.

6. PRAYER for our missionaries and their families; for those in Africa, in the midst of malaria; for those in Mexico and China, liable at all times to persecution; for those in India, with hearty thanksgiving that not one of our people, native or American, was among the lost by the late land-slide; for those in Europe, persecuted and sometimes imprisoned; for those in the South, sharing with the poor and oppressed in their lowliness; for those on the frontier, amid extensive trials and great exposures.

7. SINGING.—Hymn 653, 8, 7, "Take the name of Jesus with you;" or Hymn 660, C. M., "Must Jesus bear the cross alone."

8. REMARKS, not exceeding five minutes by some previously appointed. Subject, "DEMANDS OF THE FIELD." In China we have three Missions—Foochow, Central China, and North China—which are hundreds of miles apart, and are geographically related about as they would be were they located in New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois. In all this field, one third larger than all the United States and Territories, including Alaska, one hundred and four times as large as England, with many cities larger than New York, and with a population more than eight times as large as the population of the United States. In all this vast population of this great empire we have, missionaries, 14; assistant missionaries, 12; missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 11; native preachers, 86; chapelkeepers, 2; day-school teachers, 2; day-schools of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 25; Bible women, 12.

Place this force down by the fact that China could absorb every minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and every male member of the Methodist Episcopal Church over twenty-one years of age, and give to each a congregation larger than that statedly gathered in any Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, and you see the need.

India is larger than all the New England, Middle, and Southern States, with 240,000,000. We have American missionaries, male, 20; female, 20; native preachers, members of Conference, 14; local, 60.

In Bulgaria and Turkey, where we hope to reach millions of Mohammedans and regenerate the Greek Church, we have American missionaries, 4; and Bulgarian preachers, 4.

Japan has a population three fourths as large as the population of the United States, and is opening her schools for American teachers, and is adopting the Bible as a text-book on moral science, and is pleading with us to send her teachers. In this great field we have missionaries, 6; assistant missionaries, 5; native helpers, 40; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, lady missionaries, 5; native assistants, 5. There is very much land yet to possess, but in the name of God we can go up and possess it.

9. SINGING.—Stanzas 3 and 5 of Hymn 938, 7,6, "What though the spicy breezes," or Hymn 932, 7,6, "The morning light is breaking;" or Hymn 381, H. M., "Blow ye the trumpet, blow!"

10. REMARKS.—Needs of the home work. Some 3,000 pastors in this country are supported, either in whole or in part, by the Missionary Society, and without this help they would be driven from their destitute but important fields. They are among the Freedmen, the German, Scandinavian, Chinese, Welsh, and scattered all along the frontier. These people need the gospel, and our national safety requires them to have it. Nearly half of the collections of the year will be used on the home field. Should we send our brethren to the frontier, and then withhold the supplies? God forbid!

11. PRAYER.—For our country; for the Churches within it; for a general awakening; for the preservation of the Sabbath; for the success of our home missionaries, and for their comfort and preservation.

12. SINGING.—Hymn 1090, 6,4, "God bless our native land;" or Hymn 879, S. M., "The harvest dawn is near."

13. MISCELLANEOUS.—Remarks, prayers, singing, and readings. Such topics as the following are suggested:

(a.) Do the heathen need the gospel? God gave his Son because he saw their need. The cross is God's answer to this question. Read Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; John xx, 21. Read Rom. i. 17, as the inspired authoritative statement of the condition of the best race of heathen the world has produced.

(b.) Will the gospel save the heathen? Anglo-Saxons, Sandwich Islanders, Fijis, Ling Ting Ching.

(c.) What does God require of us? We are co-workers with God. He waits for us.

(d.) What has the world a right to expect of Methodism? Consider her doctrines, her experience, her numbers, her wealth, etc.

14. CLOSING.—Hymn 8, L. M., "From all that dwell below the skies," first and last stanzas.

15. Prayer and benediction.

A significant article by the Hon. George S. Boutwell in the *North American Review* for December, entitled "The Future of the Republican Party," defines the position which the Republican party is, in logic and in policy, bound to assume toward the Southern States. Concession, compromise, conciliation, the author says in substance, will no longer be tolerated. No person is to be admitted to a seat in the Senate, unless the record of his election is clear. New laws are to be passed for the supervision and protection of the ballots in the election of members of the House of Representatives and Presidential electors. The civil magistrates must have the means within call (the army) of protecting the ballot and keeping the peace. The United States must insure to the people of each State a truly republican form of government. No grants will be made for internal improvements in any Southern State where the equality of all men before the law is not a living practical fact. The other articles are: "The Discoveries at Olympia," by Prof. Ernst Curtius; "Rational Sunday Observance," by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke; "Southern Statesmen and their Policy," by the Hon. John Jay; "The Ruins of Central America," by Desire Charnay; "The Distribution of Time," by Dr. Leonard Waldo; "The Public-School Failure," by Richard Grant White; "The Validity of the Emancipation Edict," by Aaron A. Ferris. For sale by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Dr. D. P. Kidder has been elected corresponding secretary of the education board.

—Rev. Robert Hodge, a superannuate of Louisiana Conference, we regret to learn, is suffering from a severe illness.

—Dr. O. T. Moss, of Elmira, New York, who accompanied Bishop Haven to Austin Conference, has our thanks for appreciated favors.

—On September 29th the distinguished Methodist layman, Wm. McArthur, M. P., was elected Lord Mayor of London.

—Dr. A. H. Redford, formerly Book Agent of the Southern Methodist Book Concern at Nashville, has been appointed presiding elder of Bowling Green district, Ky.

—From Rev. Jesse P. Price: "I write you a gist of the life of John Boyd, colored, who was elected to the lower house of the Legislature of Tennessee last Tuesday, by nearly 800 majority over the two Democratic candidates. Mr. Boyd was elected one of the magistrates of Tipton county four years ago, and was appointed one of the census takers in our county this year. These positions he has filled with great credit and has gained the confidence of the whole people. Mr. Boyd has a fair education. He is one of the trustees of our preparatory school, and belongs to the Mason M. E. Sabbath-school and teaches a Bible class. Mr. Boyd has sound judgment and sound morals. His age is 28 years. He was born and raised near Mason, Tenn. He married Miss M. O. Dagett last February a year ago."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

Don't fail to show the subscription list for 1881, and to solicit names. We rely on our friends to do their whole duty for their church paper, and to give even better results than last year for the SOUTHWESTERN.

W. H. H. Gallion, Holly Springs: "I am pleased to say to the brethren through our much beloved SOUTHWESTERN that Asbury Chapel is in a good condition. It has the sympathy and support of the faculty of the Shaw University and other teachers of the city. We have made considerable improvement on our church property this year, to the amount of $175. The sisters, through their indefatigable efforts, collected $29.40. We have now a choir under the supervision of Prof. W. L. French of Shaw University, and it promises to do much good, being composed of some of the best material we have among us. Our Sabbath-school, under the supervision of Prof. W. W. Hooper, with an efficient corps of teachers, is, to say the least, a grand success. It has an average of more than 200 pupils. Our brethren should be proud to know that their children are afforded such good opportunities of learning true Methodism and "the way that surpasses all understanding." Last Sunday, the 7th inst., was a grand one with us. We had a large attendance at Sabbath-school and two excellent sermons. The Sabbath-school and congregation was notified at their respective services that a marriage would take place that night at 9 o'clock. The names of the happy ones were not mentioned with the announcement, therefore when the hour arrived the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and there was hardly standing room. The ceremony was preceded by an interesting sermon from one of our "locals," followed by a sincere prayer, offered by Prof. W. L. French, after which Mr. W. H. Gallion called for the parties desiring to be united in holy bonds to come forth. Mr. R. H. Holloway, of this city, and Miss Susan Jones, of New Orleans, rose from amidst the congregation and wended their way through the crowded aisle to the altar, and took upon themselves the solemn obligations of man and wife. After receiving many congratulations from their friends they went to the residence of the groom, where we will leave them. May the God of Isaac and Rebecca bless and prosper them in their future career and crown them at the end of a well spent life."

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana Methodists are learning the value of newspapers as a means of social and religious culture. We want 1000 new subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1881. Let the leaders push the cause of their church paper.

At Mount Zion, New Orleans, Rev. P. King, pastor, their quarterly conference commenced at 7:30 o'clock, Oct. 29, presiding elder present. The stewards made their reports in a business-like manner as follows: Public collections, $165.45; class collections, $46.60; Missionary Society, $32; for coal, $20; total, $264.05. Expenditures during the quarter: To pastor, $110.45; to presiding elder, $6.25; rent, $40; secretary, $10; lights, $19; stove coal, $20; petty expenses, $46.35; benevolence, J. Hayward, $12; total, $264.05. The presiding elder's presence never fails to give new vigor to this struggling people. The brethren here have learned to hang confidently on his always ready advice."

TENNESSEE.

Let us hear from you, brethren. Fill up your lists, and let us send out good tidings to your people each week. Shall we have 1000 subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN from Tennessee this year?

A. M. Woodson, Overall: "We have been carrying on a revival at Lawrence Chapel, with grand success. About 13 converts and 25 additions; 125 communicants at love feast. We have had much trouble this year with other ministers speaking against our preacher in charge, but when Bro. H. M. Media came here the work was in a drooping condition; since he went to work heartily one new church has been built and others repaired. The whole church prays that conference may return him to Murfreesboro circuit."

TEXAS.

Texas can easily increase her subscription to the SOUTHWESTERN to a clear 2000. Let the work for 1881 begin now, and be kept up for the next three months with vigor.

Nelson Hendricks, Paris: "Our noble pastor, Rev. Taylor M. Moore, was sent to labor with us when the church had 48 members. He has aroused it, and by repeated revivals increased the membership to 124, completed the building neatly at a cost of $1,000, and also built a neat parsonage. With his pleasant wife the cause of Christ has been built up. On Oct. 30 a grand fair was given. Prizes were given to the prettiest babies, and it was a joyful time. We netted $173.75, and shall fit up our pastor and send him to conference with his salary paid. It is our desire that conference return him. He has been instrumental in accomplishing so much good."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Foerster declares there is no present necessity for coercive measures in Ireland, and an early session of Parliament is unnecessary.

Dervish Pasha succeeded in entering Dulcigno after an engagement with the Albanians which lasted eight hours. Both sides suffered considerable loss.

Judge Houston decided on the 24th inst. that the newly elected officers of New Orleans were entitled to their places, and said the spirit of the law must govern and not the letter. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken.

Mr. Healey, secretary of Mr. Parnell, who was recently committed for trial on the charge of intimidating Mr. Manning, a tenant farmer, has been elected member of Parliament for Wexfordborough, without opposition, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. A. Redmond.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says: B. S. Parker, Republican elector, nominated in place of Gen. Thos. W. Bennett, who was withdrawn because of his alleged connection with a Federal office, has been defeated through the blunder of omitting his name from the Republican tickets in Perry, Floyd, Bartholomew, Putnam and Wells counties, in which Parker did not get a single vote. This will elect D. W. Chambers, Democratic elector, by about 5000 majority. The state board of supervisors subsequently allowed clerks to correct the error, and the entire electoral vote will be cast for Gen. Garfield.

Our School at Little Rock.

There was a time when it seemed from all outside appearance that we would not only have a school in Arkansas for the benefit of our people and church, but that we would have a school building for the accommodation of the school. But it was too much like a winter's day, when it had been cloudy and cold for weeks and at last the sun is permitted to rise cloudless, and everything bids fair for a beautiful day, but in a few hours the north wind rises and brings the dark clouds which blight all hope of a beautiful day. It was also like a summer cloud, after a long drought, and everything is parched, when all at once the distant thunder is heard, the lightning is seen flashing and the dark and muddy cloud advancing. The hearts of the people are leaping for joy; the vegetables seem to raise their drooping heads, as if anxious to quench their raging thirst; and suddenly the cloud passes over without raining a drop. So it was with the idea of building a house for our school. As soon as there was a change made in our church work there seemed to be a falling off in the interest that was at first manifested. In fact, the idea of building has almost ceased to be an idea at all.

In 1876, at the first district conference held for that year for the Little Rock district, Arkansas conference, I introduced a resolution which was adopted, asking Dr. Rust to start a school in Wesley Chapel, Little Rock. In a few months Rev. W. R. Hammett, who was appointed on the Freedmen's Aid Committee by the General Conference of 1876, came through Little Rock on his way North to meet the General Committee of the Freedman's Aid Society, and stopped to see me about the matter. So I went around and saw the trustees of my church and got them to sign a petition asking the Board of Managers of the Freedman's Aid Society to start a school for our people and church in Wesley Chapel, Little Rock. So at the annual conference, held at Fort Smith in 1877, who did we see there? Why, Dr. Rust, looking up our school matter. In November a school was started, with Miss H. M. Perkins at the head. But prior to this a building for the school was talked of, and efforts were made to raise money for that purpose. Some money was raised and the question of building was kept agitated until 1879, when a change took place in our church work which seemed to paralyze the question of building. So I have not heard much about the building since.

The school has been running each year since its organization, and is doing a good work. But is the school a permanent one without a building? Answer—no, and cannot be. And if the question of building is not resurrected and put into action the school cannot do the good that is needed to justify its continuation. So I am of the opinion that one of two things must be done. A building for the accommodation of the school must be had, or the school will never be anything more than it is, if it continues to be a school at all. Now I think that each member of the Little Rock conference ought to put his brain to work at once and try to devise a plan to submit to the conference for its consideration, in behalf of Walden Seminary. This is our school and it will be what we make it. We can make it as permanent as any school in the South. Now, brethren, our annual conference is not far off. We ought to think over this matter and go up to the annual conference prepared to take hold of this matter with renewed vigor. Look, for instance, at our white brethren of the Arkansas conference. They have erected their school building at Harrison twice since we have been talking about ours, and theirs has been burned down both times and yet they are not discour[illegible]

...They are determined to ... time. Now if these ... these discourage- ... the third time, can ... once? I answer yes. ... Where is the mon- ... from? Answer—this is ... According to the statis- ... last conference we had ... and probationers. ... these give one dollar ... purpose of build- ... school, and ... have? Answer—$1791 ... the members and probationers. ... that the same amount could ... from the outside world. If so, what would we have then? The answer is $3,582; and then, according to Dr. Rust's promise, we would get the same amount from him to go with ours. We would then have $7,164, which amount would put up a very nice building. G. W. SAMS

Pine Bluff, Ark., Nov. 16, 1880.

What the General Conference Did for Women.

Our new Discipline does not go into every house, and it is proper and important that some of its revisions should be made known. By action of last General Conference women are made eligible to the offices of steward, class-leader, and Sunday school superintendent. ... as follows: ... he, his, and him, ... this Discipline with ... to stewards, class-leaders, ... superintendents, ... so construed as to ex- ... from these offices." ... the best of author- ... this action was taken ... and heart- ... to restore all doubts con- ... of the Church." ... consideration of the duties ... will show ... of women to fill ... the Church will, doubt- ... greatly by the change. ... by statements ... papers, ... attention to ... in this ... so ... persons ... the ... understand, ... this office. ... is ... authori- ... decide- ... Chase. ... attention. M. L. G.

... Normal School.

... Nov. 9, 1880. [illegible]

father's call. At his request, he bound himself by an oath, that he would not bury his father's remains in Egypt, but would take them to Canaan. His years of happiness in Egypt, and the high position of his son in that land, both together were unable to wean Jacob's heart from the land of promise. That was *his* land, though actually he owned less territory in it than he did in Egypt, and, to human view, had less of the future there than where he was.

"I die, but God shall be with you." The first portion for Joseph, then, was—God. Israel's death would take away a very dear friend, an affectionate father, a spiritual guide, and a wise counselor, but God more than could make up this loss. He could be more than all these to Joseph. God's work does not depend upon the life of any one individual. A "prince of God" may die, but God will work on through a successor. The son need not fear for the future if his father's God only remains with him. "And bring you again into the land of your fathers." This was a promise for the consolation of Israel in the years that were to follow. Now Joseph was ruling, but in the years to come, his people were to be oppressed and in bondage. This pledge was to fall as a rainbow upon the black cloud of the future. "I have given to thee one portion above thy brethren." This extra portion he gave by faith. Only a prophetic glimpse into the years to come could have enabled Jacob so confidently to have dealt out portions the possession of which was so far in the future. In the distribution of lots of Canaan this extra portion was received by the posterity of Joseph. This double portion represents the double portion of affection that Jacob had for his favorite son. *Our* heavenly Father exhibits no favoritism. All can have a double portion of his spirit who earnestly desire it. ... we close it is to be noted, that the covenant blessing is not passed down to the posterity of Joseph. Partial as was Jacob, he did not speak the words that designated Joseph as the heir of promise. He said to Ephraim and Manasseh that "In thee shall all Israel bless," but did not say that in them all the families of the earth should be blessed. The favorite son was passed over for the less commendable Judah. Of him Jacob said; "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet until Shiloh come, and unto him shall the gathering of the people be." 49; 10. In Luke the genealogy of Christ is traced back to the lion-like Judah, and not to the Christ-like Joseph. The fact that Joseph married a wife who was the daughter of a priest of On, at least, is suggestive. In the blood of Christ there was no taint coming from a descent from a priest who sacrificed to idols.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, ... Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?

The ... Conference has resolved ... re- ... until the stain is removed from the ... This is right. If the Church ... when public ... is dishonored, it is a partner in the iniquity. Public dishonesty ... the effect, and always ... private corruption.— ...

MARRIAGES.

In Carrollton, La., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. S. Dun... Nov. 21, Mr. Isaac Carter to ... Celia Woodfox.

... M. E. Church, Nov. 4th, Mr. ... and Miss Anna McCoy, ... holy wedlock. S. C. ... Nov. 18, 1880.

... M. E. Church at Chatta... Nov. 24, Rev. J. J. Har... Rev. Miles Williams ... O. ..., both ... of Central Tennes...

[illegible]

the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know.

"REV. S. GARDNER, Atapulgus, Ga."

"Having tested personally and in my practice your Simmons Liver Regulator, I have found it just the medicine needed as a family remedy, by persons living in a warm climate, and especially by those inhabiting the more malarial districts of Florida.

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"Gainesville, Fla."

NEW BOOKS.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of each one will be given, after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MEMORIALS OF GILBERT HAVEN. Edited by W. H. Daniels. Boston: B. B. Russell & Co.

LITTLE MOTHER. By Madame E. De Pressense. New York: American Tract Society.

HISTORICAL STUDIES OF CHURCH BUILDING IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Charles Eliot Norton. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES: From the Accession of Queen Victoria to the Berlin Congress. By Justin McCarthy. 2 vols. New York: Harper & Brothers.

KNIGHT TEMPLARISM ILLUSTRATED. Chicago: Ezra A. Cook.

BOOK NOTICES.

CHOIR ANTHEMS. By T. Martin Towne. Chicago: David C. Cook. Price 85 cts.

A collection of new anthems, chants, etc., for use in public worship, by T. Martin Towne. Containing also a selection of choice quartets and choruses, suitable for funeral occasions.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENTS. By Mrs. Mary B. C. Slade. Boston: Henry A. Young & Co.

A selection of pieces suitable for all Sunday-school entertainments, which will be found most serviceable.

THE WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS. By Camille Flammarion. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co., 143 Fourth Avenue. Price 15 cents.

No. 14 of the Humboldt Library, with thirty-two illustrations. The student and general reader on the subject of astronomy will be fascinated by it. In no other form can this book be obtained so cheaply.

WM. H. PULLEN, Fowlerville, Mich., says: I have not rested better for months than I did last night. The "Only Lung Pad" has helped me wonderfully.—*See Adv.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The Scientific Man*, by A. K. Butts, 13 Dey street, N. Y., has been received.

—The *Manufacturer and Industrial Gazette*, of Springfield, Mass., is a monthly periodical.

—"*Our Little Ones*" is a new monthly magazine, edited by W. F. Adams (Oliver Optic) and issued by Russell Publishing Co., 149 Tremont street, Boston. The first number was issued for November.

—The American Baptist Publication Society commence Jan. 1, the issue of *Our Young People*, an illustrated monthly quarto, at 50 cents per year. Rev. A. J. Rowland, D. D., is editor. The initial number is a very fair one.

—The *Contemporary Review* for November, (New York, George Munro), has the Unity of Nature, by the Duke of Argyll; How to Nationalise the Land, the Relation of Christian Belief to the National Life, Old and New Japan, Home Rule in Ireland, etc. Price 20c.

—The December number of *The National Sunday School Teacher* contains a capital Christmas concert exercise by the editor. It has some admirable hints and suggestions on reviewing. Send for a specimen copy to Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Co., 147 and 149 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

—Send $1.25 to Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga., as a yearly subscription to the *Southern Musical Journal*, and you will get in return choice music which is published in the *Journal* during the year, and as a premium $1 worth of any sheet music you may desire.

—The *Fortnightly Review* for November (New York: Geo. Munro), has Political Institutions, by Herbert Spencer; Greece and the Greeks, The Future of Switzerland, Experiments in Peasant Proprietorship, etc. Price 20 cents.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for November (New York: Geo. Munro) has Legislation for Ireland; The Sabbath, by Prof. Tyndall; Bribery and Corruption, The Philosophy of Conservatism, by Mallock, etc. Price 20 cents.

The remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—*Mother's Magazine.*

WILLIAM BLACK, the eminent English novelist, will contribute a serial story to the next volume of the *Youth's Companion*. The same paper has engaged stories by J. T. Trowbridge and Harriet Beecher Stowe, and a series of papers on interesting topics connected with astronomy by Prof. R. A. Proctor.

Eminent Dr. W. F. Steuart, Baltimore,

writes: I take pleasure in recommending Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, as a most excellent Tonic in all cases of Weakness, Consumption, Debility, Chlorosis, &c. I have tested it with universal success. Sold by Druggists.

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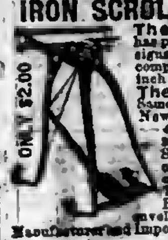

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THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Monday, Nov. 29, 1880.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.	
Cotton, ₽ lb.	
Ordinary	8⅝
Middling	12
Good middling	12¾
Middling fair	13⅜
Sugar, ₽ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8
White clarified	7¾
Powdered	10¾
Crushed	11
Molasses, in bbls., ₽ gallon.	
Common	33
Fair	37
Choice	46
Rice, Louisiana, ₽ lb.:	
Common	—@4⅜
Fair	—@5
Choice	6 @
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ₽ lb.:	
Western	22@23
New York	23@24
Coffee, ₽ lb.:	
Rio, ordinary	11¾
Rio, prime	14¾
Cheese, ₽ lb.:	
Western factory	11
Corn Meal, ₽ bbl.:	
Choice	2 70
Flour, ₽ bbl.:	
Superfine	3 50
XX	4 50
XXX	5 25
Choice family	5 75
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 50
Kits	95
Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	6 75
Half barrels	3 50
Kits	85
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	5 50
Half barrels	3 00
Kits	75
Codfish, ₽ lb	6
Herring, ₽ box	30
Oils, ₽ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	23@24
Coal, in bbls	20@21
Linseed, raw	59@61
Linseed, boiled	61@63
Cotton seed	45@50
Salt, ₽ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ₽ bu.:	
Yellow	65
White	—
Mixed	73
Oats, ₽ bu.:	
Western	48
Bran, ₽ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 10
Hay, ₽ ton:	
Prime	21 00@23 00
Choice	24 00@25 50
PROVISIONS.	
Bacon, ₽ lb.:	
Breakfast	10
Shoulders	5¾
Sides, clear rib	8¾
Sides, clear	9¼
Hams, sugar-cured	10¾
Mess Pork, ₽ bbl.:	
Choice	12 50
Dry Salt Meat, ₽ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	8
Clear sides	8¾
Shoulders	5¾
Lard, ₽ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	10
Choice, in tierces	@9¼
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₽ bbl	2 60
Sweet potatoes, ₽ bbl	1 50
Onions, ₽ bbl	4 50
Apples, ₽ bbl	2 25
Cabbages, ₽ crate	3 50
Sour Krout, ₽ bbl	8 00
BALING STUFFS.	
Bagging, ₽ yard:	
India	10¾
Twine, ₽ lb.:	
Baling	17
Ties, ₽ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	1 75
SUNDRIES.	
Poultry, ₽ dozen:	
Grown chickens	3 50
Young chickens	2 50
Ducks	2 50
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	9 00
Eggs, ₽ dozen:	
Western	24@26
Southern	—@25
Pecans, ₽ lb.:	
Louisiana	8to12
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ₽ bbl	3 75
Wool, ₽ lb.:	
Louisiana	24@25
Clear lake	26to27
Hides, ₽ lb.:	
Country green	8¾to 9
Dry salted	11¼to12¼
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	5¾
Oak Staves, ₽ 1000:	
Kegs	30 00
Barrels	14 00

Publishers' Department

How to Send Money.—Always send money by draft, postal money-order, express, or registered letters. Letters can be registered at any post office.

Our Terms.—The price of the SOUTHWESTERN is $2 a year, payable in advance. $1 pays for the paper for six months.

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Our subscribers for 1880 who desire the premium book, will please remember that we give no premium in 1881, and they now have the last chance, by paying up their subscriptions to obtain a most valuable home ancyclopedia.

Brethren, please do not forget to look after renewals for this ADVOCATE. Get every one, if you possibly can.

Is there a preacher in any of our Conferences who can not, if he will only try, send us at least five subscribers? We do not believe there is.

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Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation—Spring Conferences of 1881.

Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishop.*
North India	Bareilly	Jan. 5	Merrill
Florida	Jacksonville	Jan. 6	Warren
S. Carolina	Florence	Jan. 12	Warren
Mississippi	Canton	Jan. 12	Foss
Liberia	Monrovia	Jan. 19	
Mexico Mission	Mexico		
Blue Ridge	Ashley	Jan. 20	Warren
Louisiana	Shreveport	Jan. 26	Foss
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Jan. 27	Warren
Little Rock	Hot Springs	Feb. 3	Foss
Arkansas	Little Rock	Feb. 10	Foss
S. Kansas	Wellington	M'ch 2	Hurst
Baltimore	Martinsburgh	M'ch 9	Simpson
New Jersey	Salem	M'ch 9	Foster
Virginia	Price's Fork	M'ch 10	Andrews
Kansas	Concordia	M'ch 10	Hurst
Wilmington	Lewes	M'ch 16	Bowman
Philadelphia	Pottsville	M'ch 16	Harris
Italy Miss'n	Rome	M'ch 16	Merrill
Washington	Wheeling	M'ch 23	Simpson
Lexington	Springfield	M'ch 23	Wiley
Central Pa	York	M'ch 23	Andrews
Missouri	Cameron	M'ch 23	Hurst
Newark	Jersey City	M'ch 30	Harris
EastGerman	Poughkeepsie	M'ch 31	Foster
St. Louis	Rolla	M'ch 31	Hurst
N'th Indiana	Wabash City	Apl. 6	Simpson
New York	Yonkers	Apl. 6	Bowman
N. Y. East	Brooklyn	Apl. 6	Wiley
Wyoming	Waverly	Apl. 6	Andrews
N. England		Apl. 6	Peck
North N. Y.	Oswego	Apl. 13	Andrews
Providence	Fall River	Apl. 14	Peck
N. Ham'shir	Claremont	Apl. 20	Bowman
Troy	Glen's Falls	Apl. 20	Wiley
Vermont	Bradford	Apl. 20	Andrews
Maine	Portland	Apl. 27	Peck
East Maine	Belfast	May 26	Harris

Bishop Haven, after attending the four Conferences in Texas during November and December, will remove his family to San Francisco, and devote himself to the duties of his office on the Pacific Coast till the Fall Conferences of 1881.

By order of the Board of Bishops.
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.
New York, Nov. 4, 1880.

Fall Conferences, 1880.

Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishop.*
Alabama	Hunceville	Dec. 2	Foster
Cen. Alabama	Montgomery	Dec. 9	Foster
Texas	Houston	Dec. 8	Haven
West Texas	Austin	Dec. 1	Haven

Nashville District, Tennessee Conference.
FIRST ROUND.

Lewisburg and Lilliards, Nov. 27-28; Spring Hill, Dec. 4-5; Mill Creek, Dec. 11-12; Franklin, Dec. 18-19; Gallatin, Dec. 25-26; Gallatin circuit, 1881, Jan. 1-2; Hartsville, Jan. 8-9; Mitchellville, Jan. 15-16; Springfield, Jan. 22-23; Dickson, Jan. 29-30; Dover, Feb. 5-6, Clark Chapel, Feb. 12-13; Nashville circuit, Feb. 19-20; Lebanon, Feb. 26-27.

C. PICKETT, P. E.

White River District, Little Rock Conference
FOURTH ROUND.

Pine Bluff, Dec. 4; Rob Roy, Dec. 11; Brinkley, Dec. 25; Forest City, Jan. 1; Devall's Bluff, Jan. 4; Batesville, Jan. 8; Jacksonport and Newport, Jan. 15; Pocahontas, Jan. 22; Lonoke, Jan. 25. District conference at Richwoods, on the Lonoke circuit, Jan. 26 at 9 o'clock, a. m. Every local preacher will be expected to be present and have his license with him that their renewal may be writen on them. Also he will be expected to bring a written report of his work, etc. Brethren, raise what you lack of your benevolent monies at once and be on hand. I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Harmonia Benevolent Association.

Meets on the first MONDAY of every month in WESLEY CHAPEL, on Liberty Street, New Orleans.

This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

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Cyrus Kirk, Vice-President.
A. A. Goins, Secretary.
F. Lopez, Treasurer.
John A. Smith, Grand Marshal.
Jos. Moore, Chairman Male Stewards' Board.
George D. Gaddis, Undertaker.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.
Dennis Braize, Chairman Sick Committee.
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Sarah Patterson, Lady President.
Fannie Thompson, Lady Vice President.
Lucinda Pascall, Chairman of Female Stewards' Board.
Matilda Glover, Chairman Sick Committe.
Rev. Robert Hodge, Father. } These are to
Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
Home Committee—Joseph Denpree, chairman; Lemuel Moore; Prince Duncan.
Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
jan17'79-tf.

Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Association.

This Association meets on the fourth Sunday of every month, at 10:30 a. m., at Union Sun Relief Hall, No. 129 Perdido street.

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Joe Vallentine, Vice-President.
Wm. James, Treasurer.
B. D. Smith, Grand Marshal.
C. E. Powell, Chairman Finance.
Sam Bell, Chaplain.
O. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary.
Thos. G. Jefferson, Finance Secretary.
G. D. Gaddis, Undertaker upper district.
A. F. Boyer, Undertaker lower district.
J. H. Coker, Physician.

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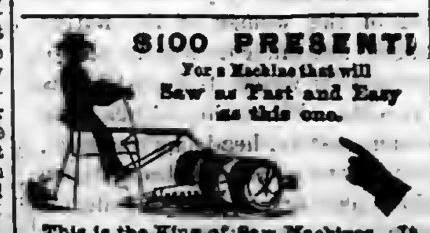

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Rail Road Column.

In connection with the recent visit of Col. Thomas A. Scott and party of railroad men, it is proposed to unite the New Orleans Pacific with the Texas Pacific railway. The matter will be submitted to directors for ratification, and work will be vigorously pushed.

Samuel E. Carey, general passenger agent of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad, died in New Orleans on the 26th. His remains were conveyed to Holly Springs for interment. He was an energetic and courteous official.

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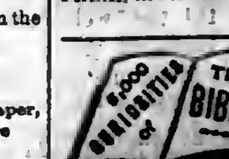

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Young Folks' Corner.

THE MAGIC OF A KISS.

"I have brought your dinner, father,"
The blacksmith's daughter said,
And she took from her arms a kettle
And lifted its shining lid;
"There's not any pie or pudding,
So I will give you this—"
And upon his toil-worn forehead
She left a childish kiss.

The blacksmith tore off his apron,
And dined in happy mood,
Wondering much at the savor
Hid in his humble food,
While all about him were visions
Full of prophetic bliss;
But he never thought of the magic
In his little daughter's kiss.

While she, with her kettle swinging,
Merrily trudged away,
Stopping at sight of a squirrel,
Catching some wild bird's lay,
And I thought how many a shadow
Of life and fate we should miss
If always our frugal dinners
Were seasoned with a kiss.
—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

Lost Time.

"O ! Miss Jennie !" cried a little girl to her Sabbath-school teacher; "I am so sorry, but I have lost a whole morning."

"Lost a whole morning!" repeated Miss Jennie, with a grave look upon her sweet face; "how is that, Clara?"

"Why, mother was so busy, and she left Harry in my room, and really, Miss Jennie, the little fellow was so full of fun that I have done nothing but play with him."

Just then Harry put up his dimpled arms to "love" Clara, as he called it in his babytalk. He pressed his lips upon her cheek, saying, "Me love oo, Sis."

"You have not lost your morning, Clara," said her teacher. "You have helped your mother, and you have bound your little brother closer to you by your kindness. Such a morning may have been well spent, my dear."

A few days after this Mrs. Palmer was attacked with a severe illness. She could not bear the least noise or confusion, and little Harry's noisy play distressed her very much. So Clara took the little fellow to her own room, rocked him to sleep at night, and cared for him almost as well as his mother could, until Mrs. Palmer recovered.

"My dear child," said the physician as he placed his hand upon the little one's head, "if your mother had not had so kind and thoughtful a daughter I fear that she would not have recovered so soon—if at all."

Then little Clara had her reward. Never call that hour lost which is spent in making others happy.—*Presbyterian.*

The Lad and the Man.

As the boy begins, so the man will end. The lad who speaks with affectation and minces foreign phrases when he does not understand them at school, will be a weak character all his life; the boy who cheats his teachers into thinking the lesson at chapel will be the one who will make religion a sham, and Christianity into a ... the boy who wins ... by stealing his ... will figure some ... The lad ... or ...

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

Texas can easily increase her subscription to the SOUTHWESTERN to a clear 2000. Let the work for 1881 begin now, and be kept up for the next three months with vigor.

G. R. Smith, Alleyton: "On Oct. 30 we had a grand time. Rev. E. E. Cooper gave a short lecture to the Sabbath-school in the morning, and Rev. G. W. Richardson preached the dedication sermon. Our church building is about completed, with five glass windows, and whitewashed. We named it after one of the strongest and best men of our Church—Bishop Haven—and called it Haven's Chapel. We are advancing spiritually. The people of Alleyton have assisted us considerably, and we extend to them our hearty thanks. The Missionary Baptists have used great courtesy towards us, and we thank them for their benevolence."

MISSISSIPPI.

Don't fail to show the subscription list for 1881, and to solicit names. We rely on our friends to do their whole duty for their church paper, and to give even better results than last year for the SOUTHWESTERN.

A. E. Saunders, Paulding: "My third quarterly conference was held on the 27th. The elder was present, and introduced the new Discipline. The stewards reported $75.70. The dollar system was adopted. The benevolent collections will be taken up. The collection for elder was $1.35."

Suffering Woman.

There is but a very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the diseases for which Kidney-Wort is a specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache torments, kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package, and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.—*Watchman.*

The Chisolm Martyrs.

A letter to the New York *Tribune* gives the following interesting facts about the graves of the assassinated members of the Chisolm family:

Some of your readers will be interested to learn that headstones have been placed at the graves of the Chisolm martyrs who lie in the picturesque hillside ground at Malone, Pa., given to them by Mr. Sigismond, a sympathetic stranger.

The inscription on Judge Chisolm's stone is:

"William W. Chisolm, born Dec. 6, 1830. Shot in Kemper County, Miss., April 29, 1877. Died May 13, 1877.
'They never fail who die in a great cause.
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which augment all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom,
"To die is gain."'

Upon the daughter's is:

"Cornelia J. Chisolm, born Feb. 11, 1858. Defending her father, she was shot in Kemper County, Miss., April 29, 1877. Died May 13, 1877.
'Perfect love casteth out fear.
Thou shalt be a crown of glory in the hands of the Lord.'"

Upon Johnny's headstone is this inscription:

"John M. Chisolm, born Oct. 5, 1862. Defending his father, he was shot and killed in Kemper County, Miss., April 29, 1877.
'The glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.'"

In inscribing and placing these stones at the graves of her dead, Mrs. Chisolm seems to feel that one of the objects for which her sad life has been endured is accomplished. There has been another and a stronger purpose for which she has lived, the punishment of their murderers. "Not," said she, "that their punishment would heal my poor broken heart, but that others might not suffer as mine has." That object seems far from being accomplished when the Governor of Mississippi gives an office to the man that should have the halter. How long the American people will rest quietly under the laws which leave the Federal Attorney General to say: "We have no legal authority by which we can enter a State and punish the murderers of men who are killed for political reasons;" that is, our Federal Government can not protect citizens in the exercise of Federal duty; how long the American people will rest ... in such conditions ...

... the monument which ... people who sympathize ... the noble patriotism and ... might erect is not ... it is not for... never could marble ... men of worth and ... lived in the hearts of ... The shaft ... heavenward ... the story of the white ... to death by the ...

... Ladies ... and liver ... will cure ... wo- ...

Cure for Catarrh.

The following is a simple and immediate cure for catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The remedy is a new compound, entirely different from all other preparations or medicines used for catarrh or Lung Diseases. It is the discovery of Dr. Hertsborn (an eminent physician), called Dr. Hartshorn's Swamp Weed Compound. You smoke the remedy in a pipe, which converts it into a dense smoke or vapor. This you inhale, emitting the smoke through the nose. After a few trials this will be easy to do. If the nose is stopped up so that it is almost impossible to breathe, one pipeful will make the head as clear as a bell. Sufferers from that horrible disease, Ulcerated Catarrh, will find relief and comfort from the first day's use, and a permanent cure in due course of time. The number of remarkable cures effected by this new remedy is simply wonderful, and where once introduced and known it has a larger sale and takes the lead of all other Catarrh and Lung medicines. It penetrates to the very seat of the disease and breaks it up at its fountain head. It is the best remedy in the world for

Asthma and Bronchitis.

Swallowing the vapor or smoke gives instantaneous relief, enabling the patient to lie down and enjoy refreshing sleep. The principal ingredient in this medicine is one of our common weeds (found growing in wet or swampy ground), and when combined with Cubebs, Extract of Pine Tar, &c., forms the best Catarrh and Lung treatment ever devised. It is a sure antidote for Cough, Sore Throat and Offensive Breath. It will make the foulest breath pure and sweet. All fatal epidemics are absorbed and propagated in the system by *inhalation*. So potent for evil, it is now made most powerful for good. Thus, in accordance with reason and common sense, does this remedy, by inhalation, come in direct contact with disease, and by absorption into the system, cleanses the blood.

To Consumptives.

Quit dosing the stomach with cod-liver oil, sickening syrups, and balsams. Eat more beefsteak and nourishing food. Take some simple medicine to aid digestion and to keep the bowels regular. Smoke the Swamp Weed Compound once or twice daily and exercise in the open air in good weather. Try the above prescription, and you will bless that day you read our advertisement. The medicine is pleasant and perfectly harmless, and there is no use going to high-priced "Catarrh and Lung doctors" while you can procure this remedy. Price by mail, post-paid, $1 per box. Six boxes $5. Prepared only by the BOWYER MEDICAL Co., Petrolia City, Butler Co., Pa. 6m eow

FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

IS A REALLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR WASTING AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

After numerous experiments Mr. Fellows succeeded in producing this combination of Hypophosphites, which has not only restored him to health, but has since been found so successful in the treatment of diseases emanating from the loss of nerve power, and consequent muscular relaxation, viz.:

Aphonia (loss of voice).	Neuralgia.
Anæmia.	Nervous Debility.
Chronic Diarrhœa.	Whooping Cough.
Dyspepsia.	Fever and Ague.
Congestion of the Lungs.	Leucorrhœa.
Palpitation of the Heart.	Melancholy.
Malaria.	Mental Depression, Nervousness.

MALARIA.

Persons living in the Malarious districts may protect themselves from attacks of fever by the use of Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. Its effects in toning up the system enables us to ward off contagious disorders, and successfully combat disease.

The soluble phosphites and the other life sustaining principles composing Fellows' Hypophosphites are so carefully proportioned and so judiciously mingled, that their action upon the nerves, muscles and membranes in imparting vitality, strength and healthy action is generally apparent within twenty-four hours, and the good effects experienced are of a permanent character. 45 6t

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

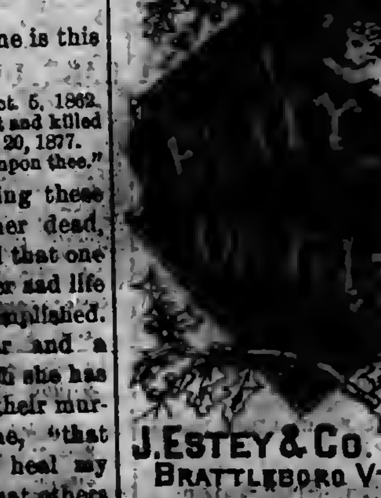
Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

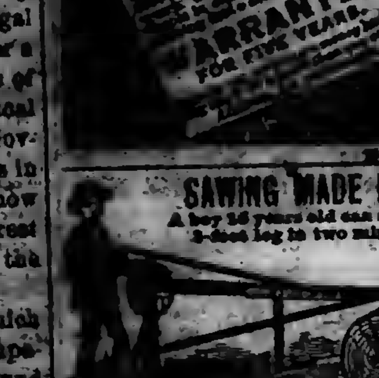
It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.

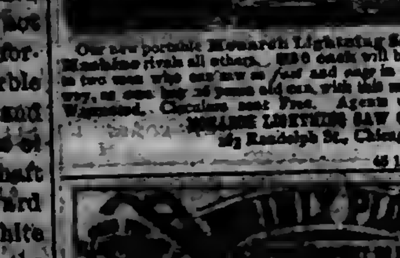
Remember! This TONIC cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing. 38 17 nr


THE BEST
J. ESTEY & Co. BRATTLEBORO VT.



SAWING MADE EAST.
A boy 16 years old can saw off a 2-foot log in two minutes.



Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. $50 cash will be given to two men who can saw as fast and easy in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can, with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted. MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. 45 13t

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A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposedly scientific people were only a few years ago, as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangements of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidney and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependant upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

PAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend towards all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

Beware of Fraud.

To protect the public against imitators and fraud, we specially caution all purchasers of

BENSON'S Capcine Porous Plaster

to see that the word CAPCINE is on the label of each plaster is correctly spelled.

BEWARE of worthless plasters offered under similar sounding names.

Remember the only object the dealer can have is that he makes a somewhat larger profit on the spurious article.

SEABURY & JOHNSON.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

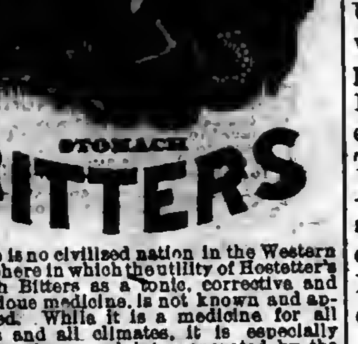
THE CURATIVE CUP.

Crowned with foam is the goblet, but 'tis not champagne,
Source of headaches, and heartaches, and gastric distress;
'Tis the SELTZER APERIENT, a balm for the brain,
And a cure for the evils produced by excess.
It tempers the blood, the clogged system relieves,
Corrects the foul stomach, the liver controls,
New life from the draught every organ achieves,
And a cloud from the mind of the invalid rolls.

Such are the effects of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, the portable representative of the famous SELTZER SPRING, and the most agreeable and efficient of alteratives.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective and anti-bilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1881.

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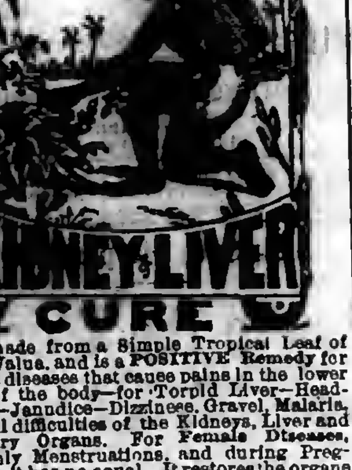

KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1.25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it. H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL REQUISITES!

We desire to call special attention to Terms for Sunday-school Periodicals, and the fact that they are fixed on a cash basis, which renders it imperative that cash should accompany the order. The brethren will please realize the importance of this, and insure promptness on our part and satisfaction on their own, by not neglecting this essential point.

Terms for Sunday-School Periodicals.

All orders payable in Advance.

—YEARLY RATES—

Sunday School Advocate.—Semi-monthly, (for second and fourth Sunday), per single copy	35cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each	25cts.
Class-mate.—Semi-monthly (for first and third Sunday), per single copy	35cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each	25cts.
Picture Lesson Paper.—Commencing with the January number will be enlarged to sixteen pages. Monthly, for infant class, per copy	25cts.
Sunday School Journal.—Monthly, for teachers and parents, single copy	65cts.
Ditto—Six copies or more to one address, each	55cts.
Berean Quarterly.—Quarterly, for teachers and scholars, each per copy	25cts.
Berean Lesson Leaf.—For scholars, per copy, 5½ cents; per hundred	$5.50
Leaf Cluster.—Aid for infant class, in quarterly parts, per quarter	$1.00
Ditto—Per year	$4.00
Berean Question Book	20cts.
Ditto—Interleaved edition	50cts.
The Lesson Compound will not be published for 1879.	
The Seven Years.—Per copy	5cts.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING:

When the above are sent by mail, we pay the postage, and packages lost will be re-sent without cost to the subscribers.

If ordered to be sent by express they are at the subscriber's risk, and lost packages will be duplicated at the usual rates.

Subscriptions may commence at any time, but must expire with the quarters ending March, June, September or December; hence subscriptions to run three, six, nine or twelve months must begin with either January, April, July or October.

No Sunday-school Periodical will be continued beyond the time for which the subscription is paid.

Orders should be sent ten days in advance to prevent delays from re-printing and other unavoidable causes. Address

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ASTHMA GERMAN ASTHMA CURE never fails to instantly relieve the most violent attack and insures comfortable sleep ... CURES ... 44 4t

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for mothers and sisters. Mother's name is Hannah MacDowell. My oldest sister is Ellen, the next is Annie, and the youngest is Mary. My address is 266 Common street, New Orleans, La.

CAROLINE DIXON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father, sisters, brother and aunt. Father's name is Joseph Jones; brothers', John and Anderson Jones; sisters', Leah and Henriette; aunts name is Martha; my name was Jane Jones. I left sister Leah in Richmond, Virginia. I was run by Lucien Price, and sold by Ben Pollard. Please address me at Plantersville, Texas, care Rev. Aaron Taylor.

JANE CRAWFORD.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother and father. Mother's name is Nancy Newman, and Solomon Newman is my father. Mother belonged to Callop Wallace and father to Sanford Davis. I left them in Lexington, Ky., where father was hired to Tom Warfield. I was brought from Lexington by Davey Oldom. My name was Margaret Newman but it is now Margaret Johnson. My address is Montgomery, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my sister, Julia Harper, who belonged to Wyrett Harper of Union Co., Ark. Father's name was Jesse and mother's Eliza Harper. Father belonged to Henry Harper, but just before the war ended Wyrett Harper moved to Texas and brought father, mother, Alfred, James, Louis, Tom, Harriet and Airlene. We go by the name of Shackelford now. Address Jas. E. Shackelford, Huntsville, Texas, care of Henson Naylor.

One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.

Rugby.

An English colony, under the management of the Hon. Mr. Hughes, has bought some forty thousand acres of land on the Cumberland plateau, along the line of the Cincinnati Southern railway. It has already begun a city in Morgan county, some seven miles from the railroad, to be called Rugby. A hotel with thirty-five rooms has been built; a large boarding house with twelve rooms, an office, a commissary department, and five or six other buildings have been erected. Fifty acres have been shrubbed off, and the dead wood cut and piled up. A turnpike road to the railroad has been constructed. A Howe truss bridge across White Oak is nearly completed. A large saw mill, shingle mill, and lath mill have been built on White Oak. From a hundred to a hundred and fifty hands are constantly employed, and a city is rapidly springing up.

Mr. Amos Hill, of England, the gardener, has made this summer a most satisfactory experiment. The ground is almost covered with melons, watermelons and cantaloupes; the cabbage can only by compression of the leaves, be pressed into a flour barrel; the sweet potatoes yield some 250 bushels per acre; the lima bean will yield about the same. The tomatoes, beets and other vegetables are luxuriant.

Mr. Hughes intends that intelligence, moral worth, industry, and the Christian graces shall have a fair field in the colony. Churches and school houses will be erected.—*Exchange.*

FOOD FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVES that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.—*Tribune.* See other column.

CHAS. L. ROSSITER, 195 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio, says:—I would not take one thousand dollars for my Excelsior Kidney Pad, if I could not get another. I have gained in three months thirty pounds.—*See Adv.*

Subscribe for your Church paper.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC. PURIFIES THE BLOOD. CURES DYSPEPSIA.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

The SECRET of GOOD LUCK IN BUSINESS Be it Large or Small, is the Free, Careful and Persistent USE OF PRINTER'S INK.

How to do it at next to no cost, so as to pay, is all explained in the handsome new pamphlet describing the world renowned Model Press. This little book may make or save you hundreds of dollars. The popularity of the Model Press is world-wide. It is in use by Business Men to-day, in every civilized country on the Globe. It is strong, fast, reliable and simple, and so easily managed that any boy of 10 years can do nice work, and hundreds of dollars worth of it every year, and to print is more fascinating than to play. Clergymen and Sunday School Superintendents are using the Model Press with unbounded success in Church and S. S. work. We make 12 styles—hand and foot power, at prices from $3.00 to $175.00. We have just made a Sweeping Reduction in Prices of all our Type, Cuts, Rules, Borders, etc., etc. If you already have a Press you may save some money by getting this Reduced Price List, showing over 2000 styles. J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., 721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 49 50 52 1

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD

Cure YOUR Back Ache

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad

It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF.

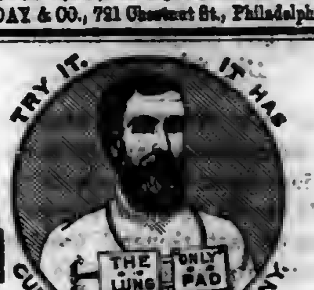
Simple, Sensible, Direct Painless, Powerful.

It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2. Address

This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

The 'Only' Lung Pad Co. Williams Block, DETROIT, Mich.

TRY IT. IT HAS CURED MANY.



Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way)

All LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING Troubles

It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines.

It DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.

Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

YOU CAN BE RELIEVED AND CURED

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and RADICALLY EFFECTUAL Remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $2.00, by

Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Millions a Year," sent free. 44 26t

The 'Only' Lung Pad Co. Williams Block, DETROIT, Mich.

My New Illustrated Price List describing over 100 Gold and Silver Watches sent free for a 3c stamp. It tells how I send watches to all parts of U. S. to be examined before paying any money. Undoubted references given, perhaps in your own town. Address N. H. White, Jeweler, Newark, N. J. 39 6t eow

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!
Why have sleepless nights!

Use KIDNEY WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and One package will make six qts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY-WORT

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

NASAL CATARRH!

All cases promptly and permanently cured by DR. S. W. BEALL, Homeopathic Catarrhal Specialist, A reputable Physician of 30 years' practice.

Not a Douche, Not an Inhaler, Not a Snuff.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh has never been cured by local treatment alone. Catarrh being constitutional requires constitutional treatment to eradicate it from the system.

In connection with Dr. Beall's Nasal Catarrh Specific, a course of treatment is furnished each patient as indicated by the symptoms. Also an Atomizer, with cleansing solutions to be locally applied in the form of a spray. Patients at a distance treated by the aid of a carefully prepared diagnostic sheet. *No single box or bottle of medicine is applicable to all cases.*

Dr. Beall has cured hundreds of cases in its worst form, and patients now being treated in all parts of the United States report rapid improvement. Treatment is pleasant and directions easily followed.

The following is a specimen of the testimonials constantly being received:

To the Public—Statement of A. W. Essey, of the firm of Essey & Harter, Troy, Ohio.

For a number of years I was afflicted with Nasal Catarrh, affecting seriously both my head and throat. The discharges from the nose were streaked with blood, and had a very offensive smell. After a course of treatment from Dr. Beall, I am entirely cured. A. W. ESSEY.

Extract from a Home Endorsement.

"Dr. Beall offers to the public no quack nostrum, and parties can rest assured that humbuggery has no place in the treatment proposed.

H. H. Williams, Judge Court Common Pleas; John W. Dowd, Supt. Troy High School; S. A. Brewster, Presiding Elder, Springfield Dist., Cin. Conference; Jno. L. Meredith, Cash. First National Bank, Troy, O., &c. &c.

Send stamp for diagnostic sheet and pamphlet containing home testimonials. Address S. W. BEALL, M. D., Troy, O. 41 6t cow

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you are simply ailing; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case, Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning, Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

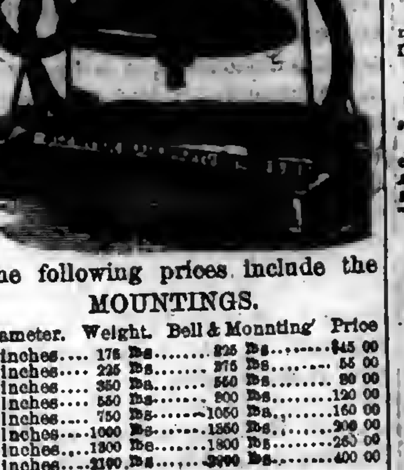
HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. It is perfect. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

BELLS.



The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 00
28 inches	225 lbs	375 lbs	55 00
32 inches	350 lbs	540 lbs	80 00
36 inches	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
40 inches	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
44 inches	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
45 inches	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
48 inches	2100 lbs	3000 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

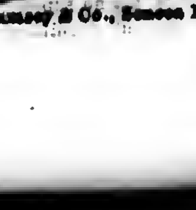
The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, New Orleans, La.

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS.

Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 700 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. 31 26t eow



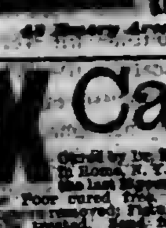
Church & School Bells.

SIZES AND PRICES.

	Diam. of Bell	Weight with frame	Cost of Bell & Hang's
No. 6.	26 in.	250 lbs.	$70
No. 6½.	27 in.	340 lbs.	55
No. 7.	30 in.	490 lbs.	50
No. 8.	34 in.	720 lbs.	75
No. 9.	38 in.	925 lbs.	100

Rumsey & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A. 45 13t

KLINE'S Headache Pad



A sure, prompt, and safe Cure for all kinds of Headache. The absorption of medicines into the system is acknowledged by all physicians to be the safest and most effectual way of administering them. This Pad is having a large sale, and thousands attest its superiority over all other remedies for headache. For sale by druggists generally. Price 50 cts. AGENTS WANTED. Orders should be addressed, Kline Headache Pad Co., 42 Emery Arcade, CINCINNATI, O. 45 4t eow

X Cancer

Cured by Dr. Kingsley, who has treated in Rome, N. Y., nearly 3000 cases within the last 18 years. ... Poor cured free ... Fistula and all diseases successfully treated. Send for Dr. Kingsley's book ... Write for a Circular giving full particulars. Address W. J. P. KINGSLEY, M.D., Rome, N. Y.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 15—NO. 50. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 436.

THE SOUTHWESTERN, published by the Methodist Book Concern, [illegible] New Orleans, Louisiana. PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents. [illegible], D.D., Editor. [illegible]

[illegible]

work that he will have no disposition to "court a grin" when he ought to "woo a soul." Of all men on earth such an one will feel that he has "no room for mirth or trifling here." The pressure of his responsibilities will make him a man of serious, though not sour, aspect.

The eyes of a true minister, as in Bunyan's picture, will indeed be often turned heavenward. His call, his master, and his help are all there. And the Bible will be in his hand constantly. It will be his daily companion. It contains his Lord's [illegible], the message he is appointed to deliver, the truths which are to give intelligence, inspiration, and effect to his preaching. A preacher who is not thus devoted to Bible study is not fit to enter a pulpit. He has entirely mistaken the nature of his vocation. His place is the cotton, the cornfield, the work bench, or the shop; not the pulpit.

The "law of truth" is on the lips of a true minister, that is, he is sincere. He preaches because he believes. He proves his sincerity by keeping the "world behind his back." He is no self-seeker. He is not in the ministry because he loves the fleece and not the flock. It is not the ease, honor, or profit of his office that inspires him; but the love of a Christ living in his heart and the hope of the crown which he sees by faith "hanging over his head." In that crown he sees more than a compensation for his sacrifice of the world, the trials of his ministry, the sufferings which afflict him. He counts all things loss for the privilege of saving souls, winning his Master's smile, and wearing the immortal crown.

For the Southwestern.

That Article, "Learn or Locate."

GEO. W. WELLS.

There is a trite adage, which is true, and one which serves our present purpose, that "a child must crawl before it can walk." This adopted child of the Methodist Church, who now is so tenderly fostered by her various religious societies, has scarcely begun to crawl. It cannot stand alone as yet, nor will it ever have sufficient strength in its legs, until it is free from such extraneous aids.

The work of thoroughly educating the negro in the South has just fairly commenced. There is still an amount of destitution and ignorance in our ranks sufficient to make the heart grow sick.

The youths that were freed, circumstances and the demand of the hour forced them out of our universities and common schools into the work—the ministry, to lay in weakness a foundation, for the coming generations to build firmly upon and they in turn to build [illegible], and cement, so that their children might reap the full harvest of glory. History teaches us that we must repair the short comings of our ancestors; so must we, if we would become permanent in this country as a nation. The future, and the promising young men, and boys of the schools to-day can only fill the hiatus in our past history. The world is a unit in affirming that the emancipated [illegible] in so short a time, has made [illegible] strides in the direction of culture [illegible]

we have is the only great transformer.

We are of opinion that school men, who know little or nothing of the condition of the negro in the South, are incompetent judges, and are liable always to underrate. What would one think of a man attempting to give a true account of the interior inhabitants of Africa, who had never seen the country except on a map, or it may be listened to some vague reports? Your opinion is equally true of men who know nothing definite, nothing beyond hearsay of the negros' condition in the South.

It is only those who have crossed the burning prairies, marshy swamps, preached to the poor in their humble chapels, partook of the hovel hospitality, who *know* their needs; whose desires have grown hot for their conversion and elevation; only those who have observed closely their tendencies, and marked the sign posts in their progress; those who have been in peril of bulldozers, in peril of the shot gun policy, in peril of the lash, and in peril of ostracism, that are proper authority.

The Professor starts out with the intention of mitigating the charge of gross ignorance laid at the door of the unhappy negro. But after the picture has been retouched once or twice with his brush of rhetoric, it is worse than at first. Ideas, however, adopted in enthusiasm are always extreme. We are not disposed to contort Doctor McCabe sentences so as to make them apply especially to the colored ministry. We take them in their general sense. They are applicable to any class of ministers who willfully remain ignorant. That there is certainly a demand for a more thoroughly educated ministry we do not deny. We were of opinion that our schools rapidly melting this urgent demand; if not, then they are not doing the work that they were erected to do.

That two much is asked in these so few years enjoyment of the boon of freedom is patent to all. If men are leaders in Christian piety in their section of country or community, that is as much as can be expected of most men. Few men in the world's history became leaders in Christian thought. If men are right minded in common things—for the real truth of religion lies in what is, common the obligation to lead a moral life. Its primal object is to persuade men to leave off sinning.

Luther spoke, and in over half the western world the Catholic Church collapsed, and a new theory of Christianity had to be constructed out of fragments of the Romish Church. Wesley preached, and the Church of England tottered; the result of his preaching is the Methodist Church. Those men were leaders in Christian thought.

For the Southwestern.

Session of the Georgia Conference.

I hope a word in regard to the doings of this Conference will not be out of order.

This body of ministers met at Martin's Chapel in a country place on the 11th inst. Bishop Foster was in his place in fine health and spirit. Rev. J. B. Ford was the only stranger in attendance. He is always welcome as a visitor to our Conference.

After noting the Sabbath service I ask a place in your columns for two papers of some importance adopted by our Conference, which with slight modification can be used in other States.

The charter is intended to draw out the home resources of the people, and give us a class of Church schools, where public schools are not and even where they are, to secure for us a lighter grade of schools. In short, we must not leave the South as a fertile field for Roman workers.

SABBATH SERVICE.

The services were commenced by an experience meeting or conference love feast. The ministers spoke freely and promptly and the exercises were spiritual and lively, quickening the soul.

Bishop Foster was the last to speak. His incidental statement confirmed the position we have often assumed that the Holy Spirit moves on the young heart clearly and forcibly, at a much earlier age than we usually allow. He was convicted at the age of twelve under acting preacher in a circle of children, thus in one sense he is his own spiritual father, or rather is one of Christ's trophies in early age. Four other children were convicted at that time, and with him were converted at a revival that took place amongst his people shortly afterwards. He received a permit to exhort at the age of thirteen, and was licensed to preach soon after, and at the age of seventeen he became a pastor. This is the most remarkable case in Methodist history so far as we know.

He said, I never was an idler; work was agreeable and became a delight and a habit, and I found study life to the soul. I used to attach much importance to emotional happiness—it is a nice thing to be in this frame of mind, but the work of God is the true joy. I was reared in affluence but long since I gave away all that I had.

The Bishop then preached a powerful sermon from Rom. 8:18, which lead him to discuss the great question of man's spiritual being in a house of clay, and the destined glory of the redeemed.

I was told by some that that was the line of opinions that bordered an error—but as it has not been my privilege to hear the Bishop often, nor have I had the opportunity to see his writings, I am free to say that so far as that sermon is concerned I discovered no error therein. I presume it is the old, old story, a serious difference about definitions, not things; a quarel begotten of faction, over the verbiage, whilst both sides believe in our glorious being, in the hereafter.

I took a few notes of the sermon, but up to this date have not had time to write them so that a printer could use them.

The following is the Constitution of our Conference Educational Association, and the approved charter to be used in the organization.

Your paper circulates in this State. Please give us what aid you can.

The Conference kindly gave me charge of her educational interests, as agent and corresponding secretary of this association.

J. MITCHELL.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 10, 1880.

CONSTITUTION OF THE GEORGIA CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Article I. This Society shall be called the Educational Association of the Georgia Annual Conference, auxiliary to the Board of Education and the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall have for its object, the education of the white people of Georgia, who are attached to our ministry and fields of labor, and shall be composed of the members of this body, as a basis, and all other persons, without distinction of sex, disposed to aid us, who can be admitted by a two-thirds vote of this body.

Article II. The resident Bishop shall be President and the presiding elders the Vice Presidents. The Secretary of the conference shall act as Recording Secretary, and there shall be a Treasurer and a Corresponding Secretary, who with six Directors, shall constitute an executive Committee, to transact the business of the Association.

Article III. This Board shall have power to employ and direct religious school teachers, and place them in such positions as may open to them, and shall have power to negotiate with any Board of school trustees, that may wish to employ its agency, in the work of furnishing able and devoted teachers or ministers, who may wish to teach, and to this end, may call into being, auxiliary committees throughout the State, composed of either or both sexes.

Article IV. An auxiliary committee shall consist of not less than seven persons, officered by a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer—and the Secretary shall open a correspondence with the Corresponding Secretary of this Association and state the wants, resources and other circumstances of the school asking our teachers, in answer to questions asked by us.

Georgia, ——— County.

To the Superior Court of said County:

The petitioners herein stated, mostly residents of said County of ——— in said State, respectfully pray your Honorable Court to grant an order of incorporation to ——— and their successors [illegible]. The object and intention of this Association being the formation of a Joint Stock Association for the purpose of establishing a High School in said county, to be known by the title of ——— with full power to receive, possess and hold personal property and real estate for building and endowing said institution of learning up to the amount of ——— dollars, with the privilege of increasing this sum from time to time, as the wants of the institution may require, up to the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars.

1. The stock issued shall be in shares of ——— dollars each, negotiable and saleable as other personal property, and the majority of the stock shall at all times be held by the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, so as to place and keep said school at all times under the care and patronage of said Church.

2. The holders of stock shall be entitled to one vote for each and every share in the election of officers. Stockholders may vote by proxy, and annual election of officers shall be held on the ——— in each year, after the first election, at which annual meetings the stock may be increased.

3. A two-third majority of the stock can call a meeting of the stockholders. At the annual meeting they shall elect, from their own members, a Board of Trustees, a majority of whom shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to take charge of the grounds, buildings and property interest of the Association, and direct its educational interests. This Board shall consist of not less than nine persons, officered by a President, vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. A majority of the Board thus organized shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Secretary shall keep a set of trustee books, and the Treasurer shall give sufficient bond and security for funds or property entrusted to him.

4. This Board shall act as the Board of Trustees for the institution of learning, erect the buildings and employ the teachers, fix the grade of compensation and length of sessions, aid and direct the teachers when employed; but they shall not contract debts that the income of the school cannot meet. It shall meet at the call of the President, or by appointment. It shall have power to make by-laws.

5. The trustees shall hold office for four years, going out by classes of one-fourth each year, and until their successors are elected, and they and their successors in office shall have power to receive, purchase and hold in [illegible] the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, such shares of stock as may be given to the Conference, or purchased by it; and they shall receive and hold for the Conference such donations as the friends of said church may devote to the use of the school, and turn the donations into shares at the rate of ——— dollars per share; and the President of the Board, or some one elected by the Georgia Conference, shall vote the Conference stock.

6. We further represent that in the future workings of this institution, amendments to this charter may be necessary; we therefore reserve the right of amendment, according to the forms of law, and pray that the aforesaid petitioners, and their successors in office, shall be and remain a body corporate by said name for twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the end of that term, and that this their application may be entered for record on the minutes of ——— Superior Court; it having been published in ——— and after this due record and publication, an order be passed, granting the incorporation as desired.

[Signed] ——— ——— ———

(In behalf of the Trustees.)

GEORGIA CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

ATLANTA DISTRICT—J. A. Thurman, P. E.
Marietta-street, R. J. Cooke.
Atlanta circuit, W. E. Tarpley, S. D. Brown.
Douglassville, R. P. Lumsden.
Carrollton, W. C. Walker, D. D. Eotrekin.
Floyd and Polk, supplied by D. Bryant.
Harralson, supplied by N. Trimble, J. Martin.
Jonesboro and Fayette, B. F. Powell.
Pike, supplied by J. R. Robinson.
Upson, supplied by M. McKinney.
Henry and Rockdale, to be supplied.
Columbus, S. M. Merrill.
E. Q. Fuller, editor of Methodist Advocate, member of Marietta-street quarterly conference.
James Mitchell, agent of the Georgia Conference Educational Association, member of Marietta-street quarterly conference.
S. A. Winsor, transferred to Colorado conference.

DALTON DISTRICT—T. H. Triplett, P. E.
Dalton and Resaca, H. Boyd.
Spring Place and Conasaga, T. G. Chase.
Lafayette, J. H. Dunn.
Jasper, supplied by A. H. Mitchell.
Coosawattee, supplied by C. J. Ballew.
Ellijay, B. M. Ripp, one to be supplied.
Toccoa, S. P. Brokaw.
Tunnel Hill, H. C. Smith.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—R. H. Robb, P. E.
Gainesville mission, A. W. Caldwell.
Duluth and Beaufort, to be supplied.
Rock Spring and Walton, L. D. Ellington.
Simpson, W. H. Sullivan.
Dawsonville, M. H. Monroe.
Blue Ridge mission, to be supplied.
Morganton, D. A. Sullivan.
Hiawassa, supplied by P. P. Carroll.
Cherokee, supplied by W. T. Westbrook.
Mossy Creek and Mt. Zion, supplied by W. H. Sullivan.
F. L. Fowler, financial agent of Ellijay seminary, member of Rock Spring and Walton quarterly conference.

OGEECHEE DISTRICT—A. F. Ellington, P. E.
Mt. Zion and Tatnall, supplied by T. Clayton.
Burnt Fort, H. C. Earl.
Charlton, A. H. Rasemore.

For the Southwestern.

Teacher's District Conference.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 22, 1880.

A much needed organization in our work throughout the South is what we will call for the present, a Methodist Teacher's District Conference, to be composed of persons of both sexes and races, of good moral character and deep religious experience, thoroughly qualified to teach, spelling, reading, writing, grammer, geography, arithmetic, and United States history; or the grade necessary to enter our seminaries. To be missionary teachers or itinerants. The conference to be graded 3d, 2nd and 1st. The candidate to take a pledge on entering, to devote his entire time to teaching and to the mastery of a prescribed course of study, to observe all the rules of the conference, etc. To receive a 3d grade certificate or license, signed by the secretary of the conference and countersigned by the presiding elder of the district, who shall be the president, and who shall have power to appoint the teacher, and to change, try, or suspend before a committee of teachers in the interval of the conference, any, against whom complaints or charges may be preferred, etc. The conference to meet semi-annually for the purpose of making reports, reading essays and discussing, and adopting methods and plans of work, etc. To examine candidates in the course of study annually, and such other business as would be of interest to the cause. These teachers to be appointed to teach in our churches and such other houses as can be secured in which to run a school within the presiding elder's district, and to co-operate with the pastors who shall be honorary members, in Sunday-schools, etc. To use our catechism in their day and night schools, unless it be a public school which they might often get. In short we mean to have a class or conference of itinerant teachers, filling their places as the traveling preachers do theirs. We have often thought their was as much Christian faith and solid piety and moral heroism, in the laity as in the ministry, and such an organization would furnish an opportunity to utilize and bring into active use this power as well as to open a field of usefulness for many who would have to work for the Master but have no organized method through which to apply their talents. There are many young men and young ladies in our churches who do not feel called to preach, yet have a burning desire to work for the Master, but see no sure way to make that work remunerate them sufficiently to justify the sacrifice and cost of preparation. We often ask such to go to the conference school and educate themselves to work for the Savior; but they say what can we do? Well now if we could effect an organization, such as has been outlined, we could answer and tell then how, where, and when, etc. In conclusion, we say, we do not suppose that our plan is the only one, but that it has defects which others can see. In fact we have only made a few suggestions on a subject which to us is second to none but preaching; we therefore solicit correspondence from both preachers and teachers on this subject, also would love to hear through the SOUTHWESTERN, especially from the editor. For no one can doubt for a single moment but, to a very great extent, ignorance is generally the mother of crime all through the South. Dr. C. H. Fowler, says "If you want to scatter rats, let in a streak of light;" so we say if you want to save the South from drinking, bulldozing, adultery, and murder, you must educate. Ignorant people do not see the need of it as do the educated, the preacher is not a school teacher, therefore we must send teachers. Some were "teachers" in the Apostolic church. Have we no laymen ready, like their preaching brethren, to give up all for Christ?

I. G. POLLARD.

Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana.

The following is a special to the New Orleans *Democrat* from Washington, Dec. 1:

"Commissioner Raum received to-day by mail a twenty-five page letter from Special Agent Fred L. Meyer, sent to investigate the Lanier affair in Congressman King's district. Meyer's report sustains Lanier's position on every point of controversy with King. He says Lanier is not a defaulter, but was enjoined by the Nicholls officers from paying over certain moneys to the Packard government, and was afterwards set upon by Democrats and robbed of the money. This, he says, is well known, and is the reason no charge has since been preferred against Lanier. As to the charge that Lanier is a dangerous man, he says that while he has personal troubles, he has never been indicted; that King is now under indictment for acts growing out of a special judicial election in 1877, when one Democrat and over twenty Republicans were killed, the Republican candidate run out of the State, and King himself thereby elected. Meyer further reports that Lanier had to take to the swamps on the night Jones was killed, and that the sheriff of that parish told Lanier he would have been killed, too, if found on the street that night. Upon Meyer's report of the lawless attitude of the people of that district, Raum says Lanier shall go back and have sufficient armed force to enforce the laws. Breech-loading rifles have been sent for distribution among his deputies."

After the above was in type, we learned that Special Agent Myers denied making any report, but the statements of the dispatch are believed to be correct so far as they relate to B. H. Lanier.

Bishop Haven's Last Hours.

(From the Boston Herald.)

To a friend he said: "The first Sunday in the new year I shall spend in glory." So real was this "glory" to the man who was so soon to enter it, that he and his widowed sister, Mrs. Cox, spoke together of the message which he was to take from her to her husband. "Gilbert, you know what I told you to tell Wilbur?" "Yes," was his reply, "I will remember it all, and will deliver your message." As time drew on he remarked that he had in the morning sent for Dr. Garratt, who had promised to come to him at 4 o'clock that afternoon. "You will countermand the order to Dr. Garratt," he said; "I have no need for him. I am going where the inhabitants shall never say, 'I am sick.'" To his friend, Dr. Upham, he said: "Preach a whole Christ, a whole gospel, a whole heaven, a whole hell, a whole Bible." To another he said: "Stand by the old Church." Then, referring to his own experience, he said: "It is so delightful dying—it is so pleasant, so beautiful—the angels are here—God lifts me up in his arms. I cannot see the river of death—there is no river—it is all light—I am floating away from earth up into heaven—I am gliding away unto God." One of his friends inquired of him: "Is it all right?" "Yes," said he; and again, "I have not a cloud over my mind; I believe the gospel all through," with a characteristic emphasis on the "all through." It was now 4 o'clock, and the sun of that winter day was going down; but to him there was no darkness. The last of the throng of visitors at this strange "reception" was Prof. Lindsay, to whom, when taking his leave, the Bishop said: "Good evening, Doctor. When we next meet it will be good morning."

After all his visitors had retired he said: "Now we are alone, and must have a little time with our own family. Here are my two sisters, my two children, Where is my mother?" And when she was brought in, they stood in a circle around his bed in order that he might see them all. But his sight was failing, and looking around the circle he said: "Are we all alone?" And upon being satisfied upon this point, he gave the last of himself away to God, and to those on earth whom he loved the best; taking their hands one by one and saying, "This is my dear, dearest mother; Mamie, my little sunbeam—dear, pretty one; Willie, my noble son;" and then recurred the name which he was ever whispering in the intervals of conversation: "Precious Jesus, blessed Jesus."

There was another name, also—the name of her who had been a constant presence in his soul, though for fourteen years she had also been a presence among the angels of God.

On the night before his election to the Episcopate, being in the company of a few choice friends, he said: "I would willingly start and make a pilgrimage around the earth on foot to spend one hour with my Mary." And when he knew he was about to die he said, as if overwhelmed by the weary labors and journeyings through which and over which he had dragged himself, in spite of sickness and sorrow and pain, for all these long, lonesome years, he said: "After I have seen the Lord, I shall want to rest for the first thousand years with my head in the lap of my Mary."

Our Sunday-Schools.

But Methodism has a yet more distinctive honor in the introduction during 1786 of *gratuitous* Sunday-school teaching, without which the institution could never have had its present wide and Christianizing influence. The expense of hiring teachers for the first four years amounted to twenty thousand dollars, and at the end of that time very many schools had to suspend for want of funds, and even in Gloucester only one continued its work. The large expense of hiring teachers seemed to be an insurmountable obstacle to continuing the institution. "The idea of conducting Sunday-schools by unpaid teachers," says the biographer of Robert Raikes, "is said to have originated in a meeting of zealous Wesleyan office bearers, one of whom, while the others were lamenting their inability to hire teachers, for want of funds, said 'Let us do the work ourselves.'"

The Methodist Sunday-school at Balton, famous also for its fine singing, is the first on record where gratuitous teaching was practiced, and others gradually followed until in a few years "gratis teaching" became universal. The biographer of Robert Raikes adds further to the honor of Methodism, that "the Sunday-school idea, improved by the introduction of unpaid teachers and with greater attention to its religious character, was developed in the United States by Francis Asbury, the patriarch of American Methodism. He planted what may be termed the first American Sunday-school in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1786." In 1790 the General Conference of American Methodism "resolved upon establishing Sunday-schools for poor children, white and black." Even with it the institution was so bounded on one side by childhood, and on the other by rags, including none but the "poor," and none of the poor but the "children."

In the light of these facts we can see clearly that the work of Methodism in the introduction of Sunday-schools was an immense broadening of its field by the introduction of gratuitous teaching, and a deepening of its work by "greater attention to its religious character," Sunday-schools and prayer-meetings being referred to by Wesley as early as 1788.—*National Repository.*

General News Items.

The Covenant, Philadelphia, Pa., published in the interest of the Reformed Episcopal Church, has been consolidated with the *Episcopal Recorder*.

Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., had added to her many other public gifts $25,000 to the Boston Young Men's Christian Association for the erection of a building for its use.

The Warren county commissioners of election have been acquitted. After reviewing the law and testimony Judge Hill, of the United States Court, Jackson, Miss., instructed the jury to acquit.

In Kentucky, an exceedingly limited school fund is provided for the education of colored children, but no provisions whatever are made by law for building or repairing school houses for them.

The election in South Carolina was a disgrace to the country. Wade Hampton and his State are alike the shame of their party. The shot-gun, the red-shirt, and the tissue-ballot reign supreme.—*Ex.*

There is a fresh revolutionary movement among the Nihilists in Russia, evidently of greater magnitude than any which have preceded it. The walls of St. Petersburg have been placarded with warnings that the throne will be vacant before the New Year.

Owing to the failure of the Governor of Geogia to convene the presidential electors on the day prescribed by law, the vote of that State will probably not be cast. The colleges of the other States met on the 1st, and discharged their duties.

The national debt statement issued Dec. 1, shows a decrease of the public debt during the month of November to be $3,609,261.23; cash in the treasury, $210,926,763.98; gold certificates outstanding, $7,400,500; silver certificates, $35,077,280; certificates of deposit outstanding, $8,525,000; refunding certificates, $943,350; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,163,207.37.

Sixty laborers were buried in a snow-slide recently near Chalk Creek, on the Kokomo extension of the Denver and Rio Grande Road. About 11 a. m. they noticed the pine trees trembling, and in an instant a slide came with a loud roar, tearing up the track for a distance of a quarter of a mile and burying sixty men. John Dene was killed, 19 men were badly injured, and 11 others slightly. The slide carried the track over the heads of the men, and most of the wounds were probably caused by the iron striking them.

In his annual report to the President, Secretary Schurz gives a review, of the four years of his administration. The larger part is devoted to Indian affairs. The secretary gives an explanation of the important change which has taken place with regard to the reservation system. Although at first accepting the reservation policy which has so long been followed by the Indian office, more extensive examination and study of the matter gradually convinced him that it was a mistaken policy; that it would be vastly better for the Indians, and more in accordance with justice as well as wise expediency to respect their home attachments; to leave them upon the lands they occupied, provided such lands were capable of yielding them sustenance by agricultural or pastoral pursuits; to begin and follow up the practice of introducing among them habits and occupations of civilized life on the ground they inhabit. In view of the fact, also, that maintenance of a system of large reservations against the pressure of white immigration and settlement would, in the course of time, become impracticable, a different policy has been followed, having for its object the settlement of the Indians upon lands in severalty; the disposal for their benefit, of their lands not required for this purpose, and gradually to prepare the way for their final incorporation in the body politic, as independent and self-relying men, invested with all the rights which the other inhabitants of the country possess. The result already accomplished in pursuance of this policy, and the promising outlook in the same direction, are described in general terms and illustrated by specific accounts of the progress made by individual tribes.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1880.

The Southwestern for 1881.

We will send the SOUTHWESTERN to all new subscribers for 1881, free from the time their subscriptions are received up to January 1. This is a liberal offer. We give no premiums. The price of the paper is $2 a year, postage prepaid. This makes the SOUTHWESTERN one of the cheapest religious papers published in America.

Subscriptions for 1881 have already commenced coming in. We trust the preachers everywhere will at once begin the canvass for 1881 in earnest.

We propose to make the paper better than ever during the months to come. But our success depends on the co-operation of the pastors and other friends who have in the past done so much in building up our subscription list.

Send on the names and money for 1881.

The National Temperance Society [illegible] published a Temperance [illegible] Leaf, prepared expressly for the [illegible] Sunday in the [illegible] December 26, 1880. [illegible] four large octavo [illegible] gives text, outline, [illegible] explanation [illegible] hymns, responsive [illegible] primary lessons [illegible] prepared by committees [illegible] National Temperance Society [illegible] Woman's National [illegible] Union, and [illegible] furnished at fifty cents per [illegible] Specimen sent free. [illegible] Publishing [illegible] New York.

[illegible]

Christianity vs. the World.

Three salient reasons stand out in clear outline as to why the majority of mankind reject Christ and Christianity, and prefer the present world and its condition of things.

The first, is the fact, that the indulgence in, and present enjoyment of sense and appetite, overrides all the arguments of reason and revelation.

The world with its fascinations and enjoyments, however temporary, is present, tangible, and a seeming good, and we pay court to it; Christianity and its promises of eternal happiness, however good and permanent, are invisible and absent, and therefore we ignore it and its divine author.

And just here we conceive hinges the difficulty of exercising faith, because we must give up what we consider a chief good which we have, and enjoy, for an invisible good of which we have no experience, and which comes endorsed by mental sorrow and soul—agony before its real pleasures can be obtained and enjoyed.

In short, the whole drift and tendency of our nature, and the very constitution of things with which we are conversant and influenced, tie us down almost insensibly to the judgment and inclination of sense, and the gratification of appetite.

And here we have the master reason why men though acknowledging the excellency of Christ and the precepts of Christianity, choose to ally themselves with the world on which they have such a tremendous grip. Sense and appetite lords it over the reason, falling the better judgment and subjugating the will; and though reason, supplemented by Christianity, would argue the soul into faith and obedience to Christ, capturing the affections persuades to sin; not because they are more convincing, but because they chime in with our depraved nature, and we judge them the more suitable to our condition, though they may not satisfy the cravings of the immortal spirit within us.

Another reason for prefering the world originates in the lordly rule of some one besetting sin or corrupt affection.

And this will appear the more evident when you approach the proud, sensual, lustful, voluptuous, or covetous man, and actually convince him that he must forever abandon all these polluting propensities of his nature, if he would enjoy a happy conscience here, and eternal happiness hereafter; and although he may confess that all your representations may be true, yet, these lordly passions and covetous desires over-rule all his convictions, sway his better judgment, and plunge him headlong into the filthy mire of his sinful lusts, and the gratification of his corrupt passions.

Another reason originates in the absolute tyranny of the customs and fashions of the world. And all the arguments under this head, may be summed up in one terse and true sentence; it is fashionable to be damned, and to be cast out from God and all goodness.

Over the Field.

AT TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

A pretty full account of the proceedings and reports of the Tennessee Conference has already been given our readers. Dr. Fuller, editor of the *Methodist Advocate*, was present and added much to the interest of the session by his [illegible] and sermons. Rev. Dr. [illegible], of the Georgia Conference, was also present, and did good service. The people of [illegible] entertained the Conference [illegible]

[illegible]

bating the national sin of race prejudice. And how much the Church in all ages and especially in our own time has lost by bowing to the god of expediency rather than by doing right! But God is in the Church, and lack of faith or errors in judgment hinder only for the time being, and the great heart of the Methodist Episcopal Church is right, and her borders enlarge among all peoples. All our Southern Conferences grow yearly. There are grand and heroic men in all of them. Without the whole Church as represented in the General Conference, should unite to free itself entirely in its legislation from the remnants of race prejudice which mar its beauty, our Southern and newest conferences where the battle rages the fiercest, could not stand the shock of the mighty conflict alone. Time and the grace of God will do all things right. Our grand old Church leads all others in its devotion and work among the poor and ignorant of all classes in America, and while not perfect is yet the best.

TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE.

This is a pleasant little city on the Nashville, St. Louis, and Chattanooga Railroad, from which a branch runs to McMinnville, thirty-five miles. It is the seat of our Tullahoma College which, under the superintendence of Professor Carter and his wife, is doing good work. Bro. Maynard, a successful merchant of the place and an earnest Methodist, has given largely of his means in helping to found this school. A square of ground and a plain frame two story building constitute the property. More than a hundred students from among our white membership attend. Several teachers are employed. It is a beginning of great promise. Monday night Bishop Foster preached in our church, and Tuesday morning he with Drs. Fuller, Mitchell, and others attended chapel at the college.

MURFREESBORO.

Tuesday night was spent in Murfreesboro, where a few years ago the Tennessee Conference was organized. The building in which the organization took place had a peculiar interest to us. A little way off a short time before the terrific battle of Stone River had been fought, and the Confederate army driven southward and the stars and stripes gave protection to our men and people. Some who helped to organize the Conference were dressed in blue. The battle field for national existence and that for national purity were one. The battle of ideas was to follow the conflict of arms. Thus it always is. From that little company of men have sprung the Tennessee and Central Tennessee Conferences. It was a pleasure to preach to our people. In spite of cold weather a large number was present. We met in their old building, near by where the stately walls of a two story 50x70 brick church are rising. Bro. Key is the hero of this noble enterprise. His pastorate just ended was signalized by this undertaking, which considering the poverty of our people is a great credit to them. Now he is presiding elder and will aid the new pastor, Bro. Provine, in completing this work. It will be one of the finest churches in the city. All honor to that heroic band of Christians and their brave leaders.

NASHVILLE AGAIN.

Wednesday night the 24th, we preached in Clark Chapel, Nashville, which name tells of the good Bishop who so earnestly and successfully entered upon the work of reorganizing our Church in the South. As the now sainted Haven said when dying, "God approves my work in the South;" so no doubt the sainted Clark looks from his home on high and rejoices in his work done in the South before he was called home. The pastor, Rev. D. W. Hays, is one of our most cultivated men. He is completing his studies under Dr. Braden, and if life and faith continue with him he has a future of great usefulness. God grant that they may continue. Thursday was Thanksgiving Day, and we were drafted into service to preach the Thanksgiving sermon to our people. A large and appreciative audience filled the College Chapel. Dr. Braden offered the prayer of thanksgiving, we discussed the relations of the Church and State, their origin and duties to themselves and each other, and Bro. [illegible] made the concluding prayer. [illegible] presided at the organ and the hearty congregational singing as well as the individual attention of the audience indicated the [illegible] thankfulness of those present.

Our next point of stopping was the Central Tennessee Conference [illegible]

Saint or Devil.

A good, virtuous, religious life is not satisfactorily determined by the outward actions and practices of any man; because virtue is not the offspring of the tongue, the hands, the feet or the visible behavior; but it does consist in the secret workings and intent of the soul itself.

True piety and virtue therefore, find its birth in the heart, for out of the heart are the issues of life. And hence a man may attitudinize and posture as a saint before the church and the world, and yet, in his inward life show up as a devil before God.

Otherwise virtue would appear as the veneering upon the forehead, while the heart may be a sepulchre of rottenness and dead men's bones.

Virtue and vice, therefore, are the offsprings of the soul, and the real theatre of their action is the conscience; while conscience has the oversight and judgment of the most inward thoughts and intent of the soul, so that it either justifies or condemns a man before the world knows him to be pure or a vile offender.

It is God's vicegerent, and spies out the first inclinations of virtues to cherish them, and discerns the first imaginings of sin to arrest and condemn them.

Before the august tribunal of the conscience you will be adjudged saint or devil.

The Compensation.

As the sin of Adam brought upon his race a total bankruptcy in spiritual things, as well as a total disability to discern the things of God, so Christ's death purchased the assistance of the Holy Spirit, to enable men, where they co-operate with the Spirit, to throw off that disability and with a perceiving heart as the gift of God, become again spiritually rich.

The following appropriate action speaks for itself:

Resolved, That the members of South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church present the claims of the Freedmen's Aid Society to our people this year more faithfully than ever before.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are due the Society for the interest manifested toward us, and that we do here renew our pledge to heartily co-operate in the future.

We shall be glad to receive from presiding elders the names of the supplies assigned to duty after conference, and during the year.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. James Morrow, of Philadelphia, is on a visit to this city. He delived the Sunday evening sermon at Ames Church, his former charge.

—Rev. C. E. Mandeville, one of the editors of the *Golden Censer*, of Rockford, Illinois, called last Friday. On Sunday morning he occupied the pulpit of Ames Church.

—Rev. S. P. Bell, late student of Central Tennessee College, has been appointed to McMinnville charge of the Tennessee conference. His promotion was well earned, and it will please his many friends.

—Bishop Haven has transferred Rev. H. R. Miller, of the St. Louis to the Austin conference, and appointed him to the charge at San Antonio. His post office address is therefore changed from Ledalia, Mo., to San Antonio, Texas.

—Thomas Carlyle has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to superintend the preparation of his biography. It will be written jointly by Mr. Froude and Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, a niece of the author. Mr. Carlyle, it is said, will contribute several chapters himself.

—R. I. Cromwell, well known in this State, wrote to the *Christian Recorder* from an Arkansas prison, Sept. 26, in which he said: "I wrote you from Washington, Arkansas, some time ago, telling you my condition and appealing to the fraternity through your valuable paper for help. I have raised $14.65 among my own people. The white people have taken hold and got a lawyer, the best; he must have a fee. I have no way to get it or help get it, only by the charity of my race." We are not informed of the exact nature of his trouble, and desire a Texarkana correspondent to furnish us the particulars—the exact truth of the matter.

—We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that Rev. F. Von Schluembach, the General Secretary of the German Young Men's Christian Association of America, will be in this city until the 21st of this month, and hold lectures, preaching, and Bible reading every day during his stay. All are invited. His first meetings were announced as follows: Third Methodist Episcopal Church, on Love street, Sunday, Dec. 5, at 10 a. m., and at 3 and 7:30 p. m.; Monday, Dec. 6, in the same church, at 7:30 p. m. Services in the Second German Presbyterian Church, corner Claiborne and New St. Bernard streets, Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 3 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m.; Wednesday, Dec. 8, in the same church, at 3 and 7:30 p. m. Rev. Von Schluembach is a most active worker, and good results are expected from his visit.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

Don't fail to show the subscription list for 1881, and to solicit names. We rely on our friends to do their whole duty for their church paper, and to give even better results than last year for the SOUTHWESTERN.

B. Stewart, Canton: "Our church and Sunday-school is in fine condition. People are late in getting out their crops."

J. D. Walden, Brandon: "We have built one new church this year 35x26, costing $1300, a frame building. The lot is worth $400 or $500. There have been 50 accessions to the church this year. Our elder, D. A. Williams, has been with us at all of his appointments."

O. Gillespie, Macon: "The quarterly conference on the Ex Prairie work, was held on the 20-21 inst., Elder J. W. Dunn, presiding. The Lord's supper was administered to about 46. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, love feast was postponed. Sunday-school doing well. Elder's collection $10.20. Pray for us."

H. L. Kennedy, Winona: "Our new church in Valden was dedicated Oct. 31. We had a splendid time. The weather was very cool, but we had a large congregation. Elder J. G. Johnson was at his post in due time. Among the brethren who assisted were Rev. J. M. Nevils, of Kosiusko; H. W. James, of Winona, and J. H. Simpson and J. H. Young, of Valden. Collection $10.60. Our next district conference will convene here, January 8, 1881. We are preparing to receive the brethren when they come."

A. D. Payne, Oxford circuit: "In some of my churches we have no stoves, but I think this deficiency will soon be provided for as I have made a good subscription to that purpose. I have tried to arouse my people to the necessity of taking the SOUTHWESTERN. I have 9 or 10 who take it; others say they would take it, but think they are too poor. When every day is before us to be used as we will, in my opinion we are saying but little for ourselves when we say we can't pay $2 a year for a religious paper, when many could do more before the war while working for their master, by making patches after night. We are poor, but God is our helper, when we help ourselves. The church is doing well, spiritually. In my protracted meetings which ended some time since, 15 were converted, 22 accessions have been made to the church. Pray for us that we may do much work in the Master's vineyard."

FLORIDA.

Rev. S. B. Darnell, Jacksonville: "Cookman Institute is keeping pace with the growing character of our schools in the South. It is real refreshing to see the old faces and hear their recitals of triumph in their first field of intellectual labor. About 130 are enrolled, and more constantly coming. We have materially improved the entire property, and raised about $400 to pay for it."

GEORGIA.

Marietta-street church, Atlanta, caught fire Sunday morning, Nov. 14th, from a defective flue, but the flames were soon extinguished. The loss is estimated at only $150, covered by insurance.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A voter in Sweden is disfranchised who is seen drunk four times.

New York banks will resist payment of taxes assessed against shareholders.

Out of a total of 3689 votes registered in the parish of Tensas only 936 can read and write.

There is a steady flow of new subscribers, from all sections, but what we want is an overflow.

A meeting of over 2000 persons was held in New York City to welcome 24 Socialistic exiles from Germany.

Atlanta, Ga., is to have another religious paper, *The Church Times*, a weekly Protestant Episcopal journal for the Gulf States. Rev. J. H. Ticknor, D.D., editor.

The French, German and Austrian ambassadors have been instructed to urge the Porte to act prudently with regard to the Greek question. The British squadron has sailed from Cattara for Malta, Russian for Naples, and French for Toulon.

Postmaster General Maynard discovered that the scores of liquor-sellers around his department were unlicensed (the law requiring to secure this the consent of adjoining proprietors,) and proceeded with great vigor in the work of closing up these awful gates to moral ruin.

The official returns of the vote of Louisiana for presidential electors have been promulgated. The Democratic electors received 65,080; Dumont Republican electors, 28,294; Beattie electors, 10,340; Greenback electors, 442. The total vote of the State, 104,156. Democratic majority over all, 26,004.

Public instruction has been made substantially free throughout the republic of San Domingo. Congress has passed a law by which the government pays a subvention of twenty dollars monthly to every newspaper published in the republic, and they are required to treat matters of public importance in a manner harmonizing with the necessities and interests of the country.

Our Thanksgiving.

PROF. J. W. E. BOWEN.

"Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

This was the text of a sermon preached in our chapel on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D.D., editor of the SOUTHWESTERN in New Orleans. The Doctor, in a well chosen, pointed and logical discourse, held the audience spell bound for more than one hour while he pictured to us the Church and State.

He spoke of the duties of the State to herself; secondly, of the duties of the Church to herself; thirdly, of the duties of the State to the Church; fourthly, of the duties of the Church to the State. There was a vein of deep thought running all through the sermon, and although the speaker's words were rapid yet his articulation and pronunciation was clear and distinct. The only trouble with the speaker was to hold in check the impetuous rush of his mighty thoughts, which he clothed in appropriate dress. A very striking feature in the discourse was the discarding the use of the word colored.

He never once used that miserable word which carries along with it a horde of unpleasant thoughts, and which serves no other purpose than to remind the hearers of their low estate, and implying an inferiority in manhood as the natural outgrowth of this former debasing position. God bless you, Bro. Hartzell, for looking upon these students—the representatives of a great race—as intelligent men, and speaking to them in such noble strains as you did.

The use of this term is a weakness betrayed us not only by our enemies; but also by our friends. This word seems to be the length, breadth and thickness of their vocabulary. They conceive that these colored people have narrow and inferior minds, wanting in the great element that distinguishes the mind of man from the mind (if I may so use the term) of brute—viz: abstraction; and hence when called upon to address a colored audience their inevitable and pardonable weakness is the first, second, and last thing seen.

I conceive that there is no one people of color, but that all people are of color be that white, black, red, brown or yellow. It will do well for those blinded by their preconceived notions to take a few lessons in this direction. Some of our public speakers screen their own ignorance with the cloak that the colored people are not ready in development to entertain a highly cultured talk. This sort of argument savors of a putrescence that is repulsive to the nostrils of all good men.

The speaker referred in manly terms to the proposed act that the general government should establish schools especially and separately for the emancipated race. The only thing desired is a fair chance, and then to stand or fall upon merits. We speak thus from the striking contrast we find in Dr. Hartzell. The students left the Chapel laden with rich and wholesome thoughts and as we looked through the sermon enumerating so many blessings upon the State and Church, as we recalled and digested our hearts exclaimed:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow"—

Central Tennessee College, Nashville.,

Letter from Alexandria.

DEAR EDITOR—This is not as newsy perhaps as some other parts of the State, but now and then there is an item of interest we would gladly mention. Business seems to be good. Cotton and sugar are constantly finding their way into town, and "good crops" is heard escaping the lips, I fear, of many an ungrateful recipient. It is heard on the street, over the counter—anywhere you chance to be the same tidings greet the ear. The only trouble is finding hands to harvest what Providence has so lavishly given.

Can it be said that the exodus has not done its part in causing the lack of laborers which seems never to have been so great in the South before?

Our church at this place is on the aggressive. We have much for which to praise God, and call upon all to magnify and exalt His name with us.

At a revival, consisting of a series of meetings, lasting eight evenings, eight were happily converted, and are now rejoicing in the love of Jesus.

Yesterday, nothwithstanding the inclemency the weather, in obedience to the President's proclamation we observed thanksgiving. While the chords of gratitude are not as well in tune in our people as we yet hope to see, we had quite an appreciative audience, and closed our services feeling that we had not only passed through the form, but had also enjoyed the spirit of thanksgiving. Oh that we were more grateful! Both to God and our fellow benefactors.

J. F. MARSHALL.

Alexandria, La., Nov. 26th, 1880.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Dec. 12. 1880.—THE LAST DAYS OF JOSEPH.

SCRIPTURE.—Gen. 50: 14-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The memory of the just is blessed."—Prov. 10:7.

TOPIC.—The Brother Comforting.

(*Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.*)

After pronouncing his blessing upon Joseph and his two lads, Jacob caused all of his others sons to be assembled, and, "standing between two worlds," he foretold the character and destiny of the twelve tribes that were to spring from his twelve sons. Nowhere during his whole life does Jacob appear to such advantage as upon his deathbed. There, evidently, he both is a man of God and a prophet. Purified by his trials, chastened by discipline, with the wisdom of age resting upon him as a halo, having fought the good fight, and, at the last, come off as victor, the dying saint and seer commands our deepest reverence. The blessings which then he gave his sons was in the nature of a prophetic benediction.

After charging his sons to bury him in the cave of Machpelah, Jacob "gathered up his feet into his bed, and yielded up the ghost, and was gathered unto his people." "Joseph fell upon his father's face, and wept unto him, and kissed him." Joseph ordered his own court physicians to embalm the body of his father, and secured from Pharaoh the privilege of going up to Canaan to give it a sepulture, the going up of "all the servants of Pharaoh, the elders of his house, and all the elders of the land of Egypt."

This was Joseph's first visit to the land of Canaan since the time he had been rudely torn away from it. He had promised Pharaoh to return. To have remained in Canaan would have been repaying kindness with evil, and confidence with treachery. His duty still lay in Egypt.

Joseph will preadventure hate us. That was what the brethren of Joseph said after Jacob was dead. "Forgive, I pray thee now, the trespass of thy brethren." The lesson which God had taught them, then, had not been thrown away. They had learned to adore God for his over-ruling providences.

Unable, it would seem, to await the return of their messenger, they followed him, and at the conclusion of his address, in Oriental fashion bowed themselves humbly before him, saying, "Behold, we be thy servants." They wanted to be assured of their brother's forgiveness more than they did to escape any punishment that he might inflict. Joseph's reply showed how little of this desire for retribution there was in his nature. "He spake beautifully to their hearts." His grandchildren had a place upon his lap. His affectionate nature was just such an one as would attract children. He did not ask that his bones immediately should be taken up, as were those of his father, but was content to wait for the visitation of God, so confidently did he believe that he would come to his people. And he believed that the exodus would be the work of God—that it would take place in such a way that the people would know that God had visited them. Joseph died being an hundred and ten years old. Being dead yet Joseph for over three centuries preached a powerful sermon to the Israelites. Indeed he still speaks; for his influence is even now felt for good, and will be felt by all who read the marvellous story of his faith, his wisdom and his love.

NEW BOOKS.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of each one will be given, after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE EARL OF MAYFIELD. A Novel. By Thomas P. May. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich, 130 Canal street.

MOTHER TRUTH'S MELODIES. By Mrs. E. P. Miller. Chicago: Fairbanks, Palmer & Co.

AMUSEMENTS IN THE LIGHT OF REASON AND SCRIPTURE. By Rev. H. C. Haydn. New York: American Tract Society. New Orleans: Presbyterian Depository, 94 Camp St. Price, 75 cents.

MINNIE'S TEMPTATION, and Other Stories. By Mary B. Wyllep, New York: American Tract Society. New Orleans: Presbyterian Book Depository. Price 60 cts.

BOOK NOTICES.

GOOD AS GOLD. New York: Biglow & Main. Price 35 cents.

New and attractive songs by the best authors for Sunday-school service.

STERLING GEMS. New York: Biglow & Main. Price 50 cents.

A very choice and useful collection of secular music. We commend this book to all in search of a first-class song book for schools, academies, etc.

THE TONIC SOL FA MUSIC READER. New York: Biglow & Main. Price 30 cents.

Presents a natural method of learning to sing, by which the ability to sing at sight is acquired in less than half the usual time. It contains a good variety of songs for practice, etc. This work has been adopted as a text book in many schools.

The Bible Students' Cyclopædia, or Aids to Biblical Research is an important publication from the press of N. Tibbals & Sons, 37 Park Row, New York. It is written by A. C. Morrow with a valuable introduction by Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*. The scope of the volume is noteworthy, and answers in a lucid and comprehensive manner nearly every perplexing question in the Bible and conveys a vast fund of information not easily acquired elsewhere. Designed chiefly for clergymen and Sunday-school teachers it is equally adapted to the average Christian anywhere. Sold only by subscription. Large 12 mo., [illegible] pages. Price $1.50 cloth, or $2.00 library sheep. Illustrated with valuable maps and engravings. Agents are wanted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The Cincinnati *Grocer* is published at 38 W. Fourth street. Terms $2 per year.

—*The Magi and the Messiah* by Dr. J. H. Vincent, *Christmas Annual* No. 11, and *The Tree of Life*, by Dr. Vincent, are recent publications by Biglow & Main. Price 10 and 5c. respectively.

—*The International Review* for December (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.) has articles on State Support of Denominational Schools in England, English Philosophy and English Philosophers, Alexander Von Humboldt in Politics, Bush Life, The Drink Problem, A Reply to Prof. Bonamy Price, The University of Texas, A United States Bankruptcy Statute, etc. Always an excellent review of modern thought.

—One of the most useful and popular journals coming to our table is the *American Agriculturist*. The number for December 1st is illustrated with a full hundred of original engravings and sketches, that convey practical information directly to the mind more plainly than words can do. Terms, $1.50 per year; 3 copies, $4; 4 copies, $5; single number, 15 cents; one specimen, 6 cents. Orange Judd Company, New York, publishers.

—"The *Popular Science Monthly*" for December opens with Herbert Spencer's second paper on "The Development of Political Institutions." Huxley's address on "Science and Culture," at the opening of the Mason Science College, is given in full. Dr. George M. Beard has a curious paper on the nervous phenomena exhibited by the "Jumpers" or "Jumping Frenchmen" of Maine. An extremely valuable series of illustrated articles, contributed by Charles M. Lungren on "Domestic Motors," is begun. The departments are fresh, varied, and full. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

—The December *Wide Awake* contain fine portraits of two lady artists—Miss Jessie Curtis and Miss L. B. Humphrey. "Kip's Minister," is funny and pathetic. A beautiful illustrated paper "Boston Day Nurseries." "Saarchinkold," a long, six-page funny poem, and three other poems, "Annie Vane" "Miss Lollipop's Housekeeping," and "A Pair of Heroes," are also admirably illustrated. Mr. Benjamin's closing paper in "Our American Artists" series, relates to the "Lady Artists of America." Another paper of more interest to the boys, is about "Joe, the Chimpanzee." The attractions for 1881 are very great. Only $2.00 a year. Ella Farman editor. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers. Boston.

In 1881 *The Living Age* enters upon its thirty-eighth year, and it steadily increases in value. Its frequent issue and well-filled pages render it a satisfactorily fresh compilation of current literature—a literature which grows richer and more abundant every year in the work of the most eminent writers upon all topics of interest. In no other way can so much of the best of this literature be obtained so conveniently and cheaply as through the columns of this standard weekly magazine. Its value to every American reader is therefore obvious. It supplies the place of many magazines, reviews and papers, and alone enables the reader, at a small expenditure of time and money, to keep well abreast with the best thought and literature of the day. Reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals are given; and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1881, the intervening numbers are sent gratis. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

An Ingenious Clock.

A CLOCK has recently been invented which besides doing service as an ordinary time-piece, and alarm clock, *will light the fire* in the morning or at any other time desired. The manufacturer advertise in another column to send free to all who want it a descriptive circular, with testimonials from many who are using this clock.

Feeble Ladies.

[illegible] ... that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; ... upon your ... of your system ... at once, while the ... of periodical pain is ... removed. Will you ...

MARRIAGES.

In New Midway, Miss., at the residence of the bride, Nov. 11, 1880, Mr. Samuel Williams to Miss ... Rev. Anthony ... of the Colored M. E. Church, South, officiating. May the Lord attend them with blessings. J. O. SKINNER.

"My Back Aches so,

and I feel miserable," said a hard working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually costive for years, that ... were disordered ... de... recommended ... and ... was ... tonic ... on the bowels ... —Con...

[illegible]

Bro. ..., a member of ... for several years, ... years, died ... pastor, Rev. M. H. ... during his last ... He was ... years old, ... a mother, wife, two ... and friends to mourn his ... JAMES W. WIDGUSH.

[illegible] ... passed ... Oct. 30, 1880. ... died Oct. 29th, ... at the ... a member ... peace ... C.

[illegible]

... C. P. HEAD.

... Williams de... age of 55 ...

[illegible]

A Word to Our Readers.

When you read of a remedy that will cure all diseases, beware of it; but when you read of a pure vegetable compound which claims to cure only certain parts of a body, and furnishes high proof that it does this, you can safely try it and with the assurance that it will help you. This is just what Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure does. It cures all troubles of the lower portion of the body and none others. It will not help the toothache, ear-ache nor consumption but it will put your body in a vigorous and healthy state where you can enjoy life and appreciate its good things. Try it.

For judicious editing, select and popular contributors, and sprightly, entertaining reading, the *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, has no superior among the youth's publications. It has twice the circulation of any similar publication, and unquestionably merits its success.

MANY LOSE THEIR BEAUTY from the hair falling or fading. Parker's Hair Balsam supplies necessary nourishment, prevents falling and grayness and is an elegant dressing.

L. B. SMITH, of Faribault, Minn., says:—I am still wearing an "Only Lung Pad," and it has helped me; I intend to have another of extra strength soon.—*See Adv.*

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS make from $25 to $50 per week selling goods for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their Catalogue and terms. 37 1y

Opinion of Eminent Dr. H. R. Walton, Annapolis, Md.

Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, is a most excellent preparation. It is par excellence. Superior to Cod Liver Oil or anything ever used in wasted or impaired constitution, and an excellent preventive of malarial diseases. I. L. Lyons, druggist, agent, New Orleans.

LEMONS

AS A MEDICINE.

THEIR WONDERFUL EFFECTS ON THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is a pleasant ... Stomach and ... without any ... using Lemon Elixir ... of constipation that ... It positively ... Diseases, Indigestion ... Malaria or ... Sallow Complexion ... Pain in the Back ... Impure Blood ... caused by a Torpid or ... that the fresh Juice ... properly combined with ... Liver Tonics and Cathartics, produces the most desirable and lasting ... Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys ... Such is Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir and such is its effects, as safe for a child as for a grown person as per directions.

To show you its great popularity at home, I refer you to the following Prominent citizens of St. Louis who use Lemon Elixir regularly ... in their families.

... 120 N. Fourth St. ... Davis, Fourth and Chestnut ...

Rev. John I. Martin, office opposite Four ...

... 1107 Clarke avenue ... of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company.

... Real Estate office, Sixth and ...

... 2717 Wash street.

And thousands of others too numerous to in... ... 50 cents 1-2 pt. bottle ...

... M. D., St. Louis. 18 6m 1tt

Rambles in and Around New Orleans,

BY REV. A. M. GREEN,

—IN—

A Course of Three Lectures,

TO BE DELIVERED AT

St. James Chapel, A. M. E. Church, On Roman street, bet. Customhouse and Bienville streets,

On each succeeding Thursday Evening, beginning with Thursday, December 23, at ... o'clock.

... a Moral and fair ... as well as our most Noted ... and Opportunities and the ... observations on Domestic and Public Life in New Orleans.

The object of the Lectures is to raise ... to paying the debt on the ... Building, now in course of ... the grounds of the Church ... street.

... Choir of the Church will ... a choice selection of music at each ...

... for a Single Lecture ... 25 cts. ... for the Course of Lectures ... 50

[illegible]

... circulation over 100,000 ... year for FIFTY CENTS, ... and Handsome ...

[illegible]

... Augusta, Maine.

A NEW TREATMENT for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

COMPOUND NOT A DRUG OXYGEN

ACTS DIRECTLY upon the great nervous and organic centres, and cures by a natural process of revitalization.

HAS EFFECTED REMARKABLE CURES, which are attracting wide attention.

HAS BEEN USED BY Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, Va., Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, T. S. Arthur, and others, who have been largely benefited, and to whom we refer by permission.

IS STRONGLY ENDORSED: "We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative power from many persons of high character and intelligence."—*Lutheran Observer.* "The cures which have been obtained by this new treatment seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing."—*Arthur's Home Magazine.* "There is no doubt as to the genuineness and positive results of this treatment."—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

THE OXYGEN HOME TREATMENT contains two months' supply, with inhaling apparatus and full directions for use.

SENT FREE! a Treatise on Compound Oxygen, giving the history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures. Write for it. Address

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CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

We offer extraordinary bargains in Pocket Knives and guarantee satisfaction.

Price by mail 50c. each

Two for 90 cts. Send postage stamps if the amount is less than one dollar. If one dollar or more, send bills and make change with postage stamps. Valuable catalogue of agents goods free.

World Manuf'g Co.

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Children learn arrangement of letters into words and words into sentences without a teacher.

A Printing Office for One Dollar!

THE WORLD SOLID RUBBER FAMILY FONT for marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c. Combines the convenience of metal type, with the flexibility, durability and elegance of the rubber stamp. FOR ONE DOLLAR you get everything shown in the cut, with 125 to 150 letters, Ink, Holder, Pad, Tweezers, etc., in a neat box with directions, the price you would pay for a single name. A BIG THING. With the outfit we send by mail for One Dollar, any boy or girl, man or woman, can print 500 cards an hour, visiting or business cards in any residence or store; print to their order and print their cards while there. In ten minutes you can print a pack of cards and deliver them. The whole outfit can be carried in your coat pocket. Price by Mail, $1.00. Valuable catalogue of Agent's goods free.

The best thing for marking Linen ever invented! Ink is indelible.

World Manuf'ng Co. 122 Nassau Street, New York.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF PHONIC SHORT HAND

LATEST AND BEST.

Complete Introduction to the Stenographic Art, as used for Business Correspondence and Verbatim Reporting. Arranged By E. S. BURNZ, Principal of New York School of Phonography. Illustrated by Plates having Printed Keys.

"The Student's Manual to Phonic Short Hand" is based wholly upon a system that has been reduced to every day practice. The signs can be written with extraordinary quickness. A boy of twelve by this method will learn in a week what it would take an adult a year to learn by the old way. Every young man about to start in the world will find this art of immense service to him. To say nothing of its absolute necessity to an editor, a preacher or legal reporter, it is valuable to clerks, lawyers, travelers, and merchants. It is written with special reference to the requirements of those who desire to learn without the aid of a teacher. The book is illustrated with numerous Examples so that any one can in a very short time, report Sermons, Speeches, Trials, etc., with ease, rapidity, and precision. Many persons have from the instructions gained from this book alone, have become excellent Reporters, and are now receiving from $1,500 to $3,000 a year as Expert Stenographers. It is not a difficult study, and you can perfect yourself in a short time, and secure a life occupation, one that always commands high salaries. Price by mail, 50 Cents. ... Catalogue of Agents goods free. WORLD MANUF'G CO., 122 Nassau St., New York.

SONGS 25 Cts. a 100.

1 Baby Mine. 8 The Old Cabin Home. 9 The Little Ones at Home. 13 See That My Grave's Kept Green. 13 Grandfather's Clock. 54 Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane. 58 Marching Through Georgia. 60 Widow in the Cottage by the Sea. 72 The Faded Coat of Blue. 86 Listen to the Mocking Bird. 94 The Gypsy's Warning. 107 Carry Me Back to Old Virginny. 112 The Old Man's Drunk Again. 121 A Flower from Mother's Grave. 125 Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground. 135 I Cannot Sing the Old Songs. 173 Tenting on the Old Camp Ground. 182 Over the Hills to the Poor House. 211 Will you Love Me When I'm Old. 234 Old Arm Chair (as sung by Barry). 241 Old Dent Golden Slippers. 245 Little Brown Jug. 264 Poor Old Ned. 266 I'se Gwine Back to Dixie. 269 Where is My Boy To-Night?

We will send by mail, postpaid, any ten of these songs for 10 cents; or the whole twenty-five songs for 15 cents; or we will send the above twenty-five songs and seventy-five more, new and popular songs, etc., MAKING ONE HUNDRED SONGS IN ALL, FOR 25 CENTS. Send postage stamps. Valuable catalogue of songs, and agents' goods free. Mention this paper. Address, LYNN & CO., 105 John St., New York.

Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation—Spring Conferences of 1881.

Conference.	Place.	Time.	Bishop.
North India	Bareilly	Jan. 6	Merrill
Florida	Jacksonville	Jan. 5	Warren
S. Carolina	Florence	Jan. 12	Warren
Mississippi	Canton	Jan. 12	Foss
Liberia	Monrovia	Jan. 19	
Mexico Mission	Mexico		
Blue Ridge	Ashley	Jan. 20	Warren
Louisiana	Shreveport	Jan. 26	Foss
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Jan. 27	Warren
Little Rock	Hot Springs	Feb. 3	Foss
Arkansas	Little Rock	Feb. 10	Foss
S. Kansas	Wellington	M'ch 3	Hurst
Baltimore	Martinsburgh	M'ch 9	Simpson
New Jersey	Salem	M'ch 9	Foster
Virginia	Price's Fork	M'ch 10	Andrews
Kansas	Concordia	M'ch 10	Hurst
Wilmington	Lewes	M'ch 16	Bowman
Philadelp'a	Pottsville	M'ch 16	Harris
Italy Miss'n	Rome	M'ch 16	Merrill
Washington	Wheeling	M'ch 23	Simpson
Lexington	Springfield	M'ch 23	Wiley
Central Pa	York	M'ch 23	Andrews
Missouri	Cameron	M'ch 23	Hurst
Newark	Jersey City	M'ch 30	Harris
EastGerman	Poughkeepsie	M'ch 31	Foster
St. Louis	Rolla	M'ch 31	Hurst
N'th Indiana	Wabash City	Apl. 6	Simpson
New York	Yonkers	Apl. 6	Bowman
N. Y. East	Brooklyn	Apl. 6	Wiley
Wyoming	Waverly	Apl. 6	Andrews
N. England		Apl. 6	Peck
North N. Y.	Oswego	Apl. 13	Andrews
Providence	Fall River	Apl. 14	Peck
N. Ham'shir	Claremont	Apl. 20	Bowman
Troy	Glen's Falls	Apl. 20	Wiley
Vermont	Bradford	Apl. 20	Andrews
Maine	Portland	Apl. 27	Peck
East Maine	Belfast	May 25	Harris

Bishop Haven, after attending the four Conferences in Texas during November and December, will remove his family to San Francisco, and devote himself to the duties of his office on the Pacific Coast till the Fall Conferences of 1881.

By order of the Board of Bishops,

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 4, 1880.

Little Rock Conference.

The White River District Conference will be opened on the 30th of Dec., 1880, instead of the 26th of Jan., as published.

I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

West Tennessee District, Tennessee Conference.

FIRST ROUND.

Brownsville circuit, Dec. 11-12; Mason circuit, Dec. 18-19; Fayette circuit, Dec. 25-26; Big Creek, Jan. 1-2; Memphis, Centenary Chapel, Jan. 8-9; Memphis circuit, Jan. 15-16; Mannersville, Jan. 22-23; Cypress, Jan. 29-30; Mansfield, Feb. 5-6; Purdy, Feb. 12-13; Henderson, Feb. 19-20; Waynesboro, Feb. 26-27; Lawrenceburg, March 5-6; Linden, March 12-13.

B. B. MANSON, P. E.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL

FOR General Debility, Scrofula, Rheumatism or Consumption, is superior to any in delicacy of taste and smell, medicinal virtues and purity. London, European and New York physicians pronounce it the purest and best. Sold by Druggists.

PUREST BEST.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co. (Wholesale Agents U.S. and Canada) New York. 50 4t eow

GLAD TIDINGS TO ALL.

Gifts of gold or silver do not compare with our celebrated Automatic Fire-lighting Clocks. Send your address on a postal, and we will send our illustrated circular, describing the most wonderful clock in the world. Address Patent Clock Works, Terre Haute, Ind. Mention this paper. 50 4t

NEW AND IMPROVED Styles This Season. MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS. BEST IN THE WORLD; winners of highest distinction at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S FAIR FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. Prices, $51, $57, $66, $84, $108 to $500 and upward. For easy payments, $6.38 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free. Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., 154 Tremont Street, Boston; 46 East 14th Street, New York; 149 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. 50 tf

FOR CHILDREN! THE NURSERY FIFTEENTH YEAR. This Magazine will begin the year 1881 with a *new and elegant Cover and other improvements.* It will continue to surpass all imitators. The January Number will prove this. $1.50 a year in advance. New Subscribers get extra numbers by subscribing now. Nursery Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield st., Boston, Mass. 48 4t

$1,000 GIVEN TO OUR AGENTS, APRIL 1st, 1881.

1st Gift. A $500 Pease & Co. Piano. 2nd " A $300 Estey & Co. Organ. 3d " A $100 Gold Watch. 4th " A $100 Sewing Machine.

These gifts will be made as follows: The Agent ordering the largest amount of goods prior to April 1st, will receive first gift; second in amount receiving second gift, &c. &c. Begin at once and secure one of these gifts. For terms and full particulars, address WELCOME BURNER M'F'G. CO., 116 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 48 3t

RARE OFFER for 60 DAYS.

Until Feb. 1st, we will send to any address a Splendid Imitation Gold Watch and Chain for $3.50. A ... Boys' Shot Gold Mounted ... A complete set of Shakespeare ... Bound, and ... a Union Square Jewelry ... pieces of Beautiful ... (all different) ... for 25 cts. or we ... for $12.00 ... amount ... Order at once. Address, U. S. MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburg, Pa. 48 3t

Arkansas Homes.

To enable this part of our population to know something about this growing State, and who wish to get homes of their own, there are thousands of acres of homestead lands yet to be taken up on the line of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Since 1878 about 6,700 colored emigrants have settled on these lands. Every one is doing well. Good churches and good schools all the time. The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad have also for sale on the line of their road large quantities of the very finest land at a low price, and from 6 to 10 years payment. For further information apply to Colonel Slack, at Little Rock, Ark., at the land office, or at Conway, Ark., to Mr. A. Hemsteger. I have been a colored emigrant passenger agent for the last three or four years and find these two roads always ready to give low rates to those who are going West to get homes.

ALLEN FAULK.

Lonoke, Ark.

THE WONDERFUL

Christmas 'St. Nicholas'

A special Holiday number, designed for boys and girls everywhere, whether regular readers of the magazine or not;—the best, and by reason of its immense edition, 105,000, the cheapest Christmas book published. Price 30 cents.

A brilliant Holiday cover; superb pictures by the best American artists; a capital acting opperetta for children, "THE LAND OF NOD," with words and music; a splendid story by Washington Gladden, "A CHRISTMAS DINNER WITH THE MAN IN THE MOON," the illustrations of which rival Doré's; KING ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS," by Sidney Lanier; one of Frank R. Stockton's inimitable FAIRY STORIES; the "TREASURE BOX OF LITERATURE," etc, etc.; in all thirty-three departments and contributions.

A Grand Holiday Gift-Book of 100 Pages, printed on tinted paper, illustrated with scores of charming pictures, for only 30 cents. Ask for the Christmas (December) ST. NICHOLAS. Four editions of last year's Holiday number were demanded. For sale everywhere after November 30th. Subscription price, $3 per year.

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHARLES SIMON & SONS,

68 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Would call special attention to their extensive stock of dress goods, linen and cotton goods, embroideries, laces, goods for men's and boy's wear, corsets, ladies' ready-made underwear, etc., etc. Samples sent free.

Also to their

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Cloaks, dresses, etc., made to order promptly in superior manner, and in the latest styles at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self-measurement and samples of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

TERMS, CASH.

All orders amounting to $20 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express. Parties having their goods sent C. O. D. must pay for return of money, and if strangers to us, must remit at least one-third of the amount with the order. 9 1y

Profitable, Pleasant and Permanent.

An Extraordinary Offer.

AGENTS, DEALERS AND PEDLERS.

Goods Unsold Returned.

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN.

It Is

An Article that Sells on Its Merits

And Can Be

SOLD IN ALMOST EVERY FAMILY.

We want Agents, Dealers and Pedlers, to take hold at once. It will sell readily during the whole year, but is a Bonanza for Fall and Winter workers. We make an extraordinary offer when we agree to take back all goods unsold of first order, but we make it so, in order to give Agents a chance to test the business without taking any risk of loss. We have live, pushing Agents, making as much as $75 a week, and any one with any energy can make from $25 to $50, as the article will sell by being shown, and requires no talking up—it sells on its Merits. We will send full particulars free, or sample of goods for 40cts. If you are out of work and have little means, you need not fear losing that by buying goods you cannot sell, as $1.00 worth of goods will start you, and you can return them if you fail to sell them. Any one not willing to give our business a trial on these terms, does not want business. Address

WELCOME BURNER M'F'G. CO.

116 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 48 3t

NEW BOOKS Prices reduced 25 per cent. *Elegant Family Bibles,* $2.25. Extra Profits. *Agents wanted.* A. GORTON & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. 47-4t

Agents Wanted. Sells rapidly. Particulars free. C4S50 S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n st. Boston, Mass. 50 1y

$50 REWARD.

Active agents can easily earn $50 per month canvassing for LEISURE HOURS, the cheapest illust'd Magazine published. Send 3 cent stamp for sample copy & circular. MERSHON & CO., 111 Broadway, New York.

WIN IT. 50 2t

Will outsell any other book. Agents Wanted. Send for illustrated circular and terms. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, CINCINNATI, O. 48 6t

ORGANS ... $1,000; 2 to 32 Stops ... $125 up. Paper free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 47 tf

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Monday, Dec. 6, 1880.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ₩	
Ordinary	9¾
Middling	11¾
Good middling	12¼
Middling fair	13¼
Sugar, ₩ lb.	
Yellow clarified	8
White clarified	8¼
Powdered	10¼
Crushed	11
Molasses, in hhls., ₩ gallon.	
Common	36
Fair	39
Choice	46
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:	
Common	—@4¾
Fair	—@5
Choice	6 @

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₩ lb.:	
Western	22@23
New York	23@24
Coffee, ₩ lb.:	
Rio, ordinary	11¾
Rio, prime	14¾
Cheese, ₩ lb.:	
Western factory	11
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	2 70
Flour, ₩ bbl:	
Superfine	3 50
XX	4 62½
XXX	5 00
Choice family	5 90
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 50
Kits	95
Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	6 75
Half barrels	3 50
Kits	85
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	5 50
Half barrels	8 00
Kits	75
Codfish, ₩ lb	6
Herring, ₩ box	30
Oils, ₩ gallon:	
Coal, in cases	23@24
Coal, in hhls	20@21
Linseed, raw	59@61
Linseed, boiled	61@63
Cotton seed	45@50
Salt, ₩ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ₩ bu.:	
Yellow	60
White	—
Mixed	69
Oats, ₩ bu.:	
Western	48
Bran, ₩ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 10
Hay, ₩ ton:	
Prime	— @27 00
Choice	— @29 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₩ lb.:	
Breakfast	9
Shoulders	5¼
Sides, clear rib	8¾
Sides, clear	9¼
Hams, sugar-cured	10½
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.:	
Choice	12 50
Dry Salt Meat, ₩ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	7¾
Clear sides	8
Shoulders	5¼
Lard, ₩ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9¾
Choice, in tierces	@9¼
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ₩ bbl	2 25
Sweet potatoes, ₩ bbl	1 50
Onions, ₩ bbl	5 00
Apples, ₩ bbl	2 25
Cabbages, ₩ crate	3 50
Sour Krout, ₩ bbl	8 00

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging, ₩ yard:	
India	10¼
Twine, ₩ lb.:	
Baling	17
Ties, ₩ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	1 75

SUNDRIES.

Poultry, ₩ dozen:	
Grown chickens	3 50
Young chickens	2 50
Ducks	2 50
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	9 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen:	
Western	25@30
Southern	27@30
Pecans, ₩ lb.:	
Louisiana	8to12
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ₩ bbl	3 75
Wool, ₩ lb.:	
Louisiana	29@28
Clear lake	29to30
Hides, ₩ lb.:	
Country green	8¼to 9
Dry salted	11¼to12
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
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Per pound	5¼
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Rail-Road Column.

In New York on the 1st Judge Donahue granted an order in the suit of Mr. Goodnow, a stockholder of the Louisville and Nashville Company, to proceed with the transfer of stock as usual, thus practically dissolving the injunction granted by the Chancery Court of Nashville, which the Supreme Court of this State declares to be inoperative. The papers were served upon the company and transfers were made without interference.

At a meeting of the Louisville and Nashville railroad directors on the 1st, Mr. H. Victor Newcomb tendered his resignation. In his letter of withdrawal from the position of president, Mr. Newcomb recommends the extension of the Memphis division into Arkansas, and asks the board to complete the Knoxville branch at once. A series of resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Newcomb for his past services. E. H. Green was elected president, E. J. Alexander first vice-president, and C. C. Baldwin second vice-president. Mr. Newcomb retains his position as a director.

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—*Agnes Carr, in November Wide Awake.*

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MISSISSIPPI.

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F. G. Brempass, Aberdeen: "The sisters of our church gave a fair for the purpose of raising the pastor's salary, which resulted in $22,40, which is mainly due to the efforts of the following named persons: Mrs. Matilda Westbrooks, Mrs. Ellen Holmes, Mrs. Lnolnda Daniel, Mrs. Chess Brown, and Miss Rebecca Henderson. We are preparing to plaster our parsonage."

J. C. Clemons, Benton: "I have just closed a protracted meeting on account of bad weather. My work is prospering, though it was somewhat dull when I came to this place. I have received, baptized, and added to the church, 13 converts, probationers, 39. My entire membership is 240. I have received on salary $106.15, for the presiding elder $26.25.

James Trice, Houston: "My work is in a very good fix. I have had my protracted meeting and closed up with 12 converts, added 15 to the church. I have had a good Sunday-school. My people claim to be poorer here than anywhere else; but I have got a piece of ground in Houston and got the timber for the church on it, but I have not built the church yet. The white people are more anxious to help build than the colored; but I hope that we will put it up shortly. I believe the time will come when the mother Methodist Church will cover the whole land, for her head is up and I expect to keep it up while I stay here.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. C. Dutton, presiding elder, Greenville district. "We have had over 150 conversions in two months at Spartanburg, 47 in less than two weeks at Greenville. Bless the Lord."

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana Methodists are learning the value of newspapers as a means of social and religious culture. We want 1000 new subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1881. Let the leaders push the cause of their church paper.

L. Johnson, Pearl River: "When I came to this part of my charge I found Napoleon church in debt $52 75. The board, brethren and myself, went to work with love, and it is now nearly clear. The windows are being put in, next it will be ceiled, and by the last of December all will be complete. I have a good board, and three excellent local preachers to assist me. Bro. J. H. Dowery is a great worker for God and the Church. He keeps a night school, superintends a Sunday-school of 30 or 40 pupils, and leads a class. We will give a festival Dec. 18. We have a splendid day school taught by Miss Pharigott, a good teacher.

TEXAS.

Texas can easily increase her subscription to the SOUTHWESTERN to a clear 2000. Let the work for 1881 begin now, and be kept up for the next three months with vigor.

A. Williams, Texarkana: "I came to this place Sept. 1st 1880, after the district conference, held in Paris, Aug. 24, and found the church deserted and left in bad condition. We have had some improvement in spiritual and temporal interests of the church. We have the property nicely fenced, and 12 additions. Our fourth quarterly meeting was held by Rev. W. L. Molloy, Oct. 30 31. We had a glorious time; more than 50 persons communed. Sabbath-school averages 35 to 40, and in very good God's condition. I am doing all in my power to build up the cause. Pray for us. We have also a Normal school with primary department taught by E. W. Williams."

Troublesome Children

that are always wetting their beds ought not to be scolded and punished for what they cannot help. They need a medicine having a tonic effect on the kidneys and the urinary organs. Such a medicine is Kidney-Wort. It has specific action. Do not fail to get it for them.—*Exchange.*

Assistant Postmaster General Brady and others have purchased a controlling interest in the *National Republican* of Washington.

One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said 'Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy.'—The Mother.

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ASTHMA [illegible]

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father; his name is Edmond Reese. His owner was Abner Reese. I have brothers, Burrell and Frank and a sister named Lilly. Mother was Elizabeth Fox. They lived in Merriwether county, Ga., and they moved to Mississippi in 1842. I have not seen father since I was a small girl. Address me at Forest Station, Miss.

MARY ANN MOORE.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my father. I left him in Texas in 1853. He belonged to Mr. Randolph Cox, and I to Mr. W. V. Rhodes. Dennet Rhodes brought mother and I to Louisiana. My father's name is Matthew Randolph but they called him Cox; mother was Angeline Randolph, but she is married to Ben Crockett. I formerly lived in Matagorda Co., Texas, near Galveston Bay. Address me at Booneville, La.

NEPTUNE RANDOLPH.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to inquire of my father, Clem. Bennett. He went to Texas with Brisco Bennett about the year 1857. My mother's name was Martha Bennet—belonged to Green Burnett. He had three children by my mother, Roberta Ann, Laura Ann, and Willis who was a baby when he left. Also I want to learn of my aunt Minerva Burnett who also went to Texas with Wm. Burnett about 1855. Her husband's name was Richard Burnett. She had no children. Please address me at Caledonia, Lowndes Co., Miss.

ROBERTA ANN WITHERSPOON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire through the columns of your paper for my relatives. My grandmother's name was Nancy Pratt; she lived in Chester Co., S. C., about the year 1854. Grandfather's name was Thomas Sanders. My uncles names were John and George Pratt. Uncle John and my mother (Delilah Pratt) were sold to William Darby, who carried them to Arkansas. My aunt's name was Charlotte. She was an infant when my mother was sold. Mother was sold again and brought to Mississippi where she is now living. Any information in regard to my relatives will be thankfully received. Address me at College Hill, Lafayette Co., Miss.

W. C. LEWIS.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father, David Nelson, who left Yazoo county with the Union army about the year 1863 or '64. He wrote to his sister, Mary Eale, at or near Satartia, Yazoo Co., Miss. He was at Clarksville, Mo. Since that time we heard that he had removed to the State of Ohio. He left mother, sister Lucy, and myself, Octavia; he left also three of his sisters, Mary, Dorcas, and Nancy. His father's name was Elias; his mother's name was Charlotte. His brother James was killed before he left home. Father and his relatives belonged to Bansiom Stutiven. His wife's name is Silvey; she belonged to David Irving. All of Yazoo Co., Miss. Address me at Vicksburg, Miss., in care of Rev. H. A. Johnson.

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At a special election in the nineteenth Ohio District, Judge E. B. Taylor, elected in October to be Garfield's successor as representative, was elected to fill the vacancy in the present Congress.

W. R. TAPPAN, Contractor and Builder, Toledo, Ohio, says:—An Excelsior Kidney Pad relieved me of pain in the side of fifteen years' standing. Please send me another Pad.—*See Adv.*

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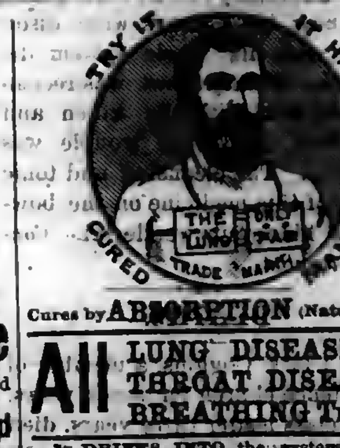

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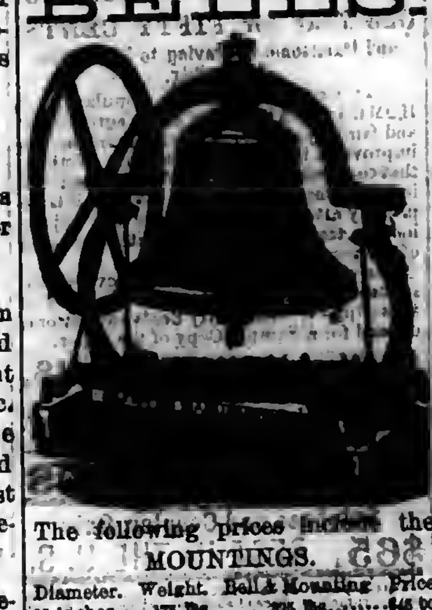

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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In thy cleft, O Rock of Ages,
[illegible]
All my woes and fears shall cease.

[illegible]

O my God, my love, my Savior,
[illegible]

[illegible]

—*Herald of Mercy.*

For the Southwestern.

Remarks from Mr. Taylor Touching His St. Louis Address.

DEAR EDITOR — Having been [illegible] a good deal of late, to circulate [illegible] to be remarks of Bishop H. M. Turner and other [illegible] ministers of the A. M. E. Church in the South, which put in my heart and mouth sentiments [illegible] I had expressed, I [illegible] at the A. M. E. General Conference at St. [illegible]

[illegible]

me credit for considerable influence in your territory. This is to me an agreeable surprise. I had not supposed myself known much beyond the borders of my Conference in a southward course except in Arkansas, where I think I did a good year's services in forming the nucleus of what is now the Little Rock Conference. I am in the Methodist Church of necessity; I was born there. I am in it of choice; there is no other that suits me so well, or as I believe, is so well equipped, efficient and competent to do the great, expensive, and dangerous work which the colored people need, as she. Certainly no Methodist Church has so much as shown a will to do the immense work that she is singly and successfully accomplishing. I believe it is to the interest of the colored race throughout the world that the American colored people remain in our Church until this work is completed, and there remain, because their sphere of usefulness will never be less in her than now, and it is far larger now than we have all the qualifications to fill. I propose to be the last man to leave the Methodist Episcopal Church by consent, and if for my offences she should force me from her, like the gallant Muir, I will be found waiting at her bar for re-admission. I have no need in the region where I am best known to defend myself against too much inclination to favor any of the caste churches. I hate that hateful color line. I have never written, spoken, or voted for anything that would as far as I could judge contribute in the remotest degree to its creation or perpetuation. I would see black and white people one in all respects that goes to effect perfect Christian and social fellowship. This is my ideal objective point. I am in the Methodist Episcopal Church because I find that there in her exists the nearest practical approach to a realization of my ideal, and the brightest prospect for its full attainments in the shortest period of time. The old Church is a pillar of strength to our people in the South. Though now and then a case of intolerance is manifested and of persecution is endured. For every such case accomplished a thousand is averted because of the relation we sustain to the patriotic and influential northern Methodist Church as it is called South of the *La Belle Rivere.* Churches are built, colleges erected and endowed, missionaries sent forth and supported full of faith and courage to labor and elevate the fallen both mentally and morally. Teachers, doctors, and lawyers are created by her magnificent system of benevolence. Her noble women find way to the dismal abode of their fallen, and sometimes more than dead, sisters of our race, and pulling them violently out of the fire, drag them forth into life and virtue. The hungry are fed, the naked clothed, the sick and imprisoned are visited, the fatherless and the widows receive their constant ministration, occupations are opened, and a beneficial and commendable competion is excited among our young people by promotion to enlarged fields of difficulty and usefulness. All this is needful, and indispensable to be done for us and and it is not so efficiently done elsewhere as in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Therefore I believe it to be the proper place for all our people. I advise those already in it to remain and those without to enter.

If our A. M. E. brethren really have misrepresented me as reported I trust they will now feel called upon to correct their erroneous statement, assured that they have not so much as the shadow of a shade of fact upon which to rest, and that this is a species of [illegible] effort employed to decoy our members from the fold of our Church, both the means and the end are far beneath the dignity of our common Master's ministers. If [illegible]

back the dark and sombre clouds of ignorance. Lift on high the Calvary beacon, and with the mantle of the Invincible and triumphant Haven around you march on to fresh and greater conquests.

MARSHALL W. TAYLOR.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1880.

The Church in the South.

To the Editor of the Witness.

DEAR SIR:—I am a pastor of a circuit near this city in the Methodist Episcopal Church, composed of people the color of whose skin varies from a bright yellow to jet black. Among a quarter of a million of such people in this State there are but three other white ministers at work beside myself, and we are ostracised and treated with distrust by the great mass of white people. A white man in this State, unless he will treat and speak of the poor colored people as "nigger," or if he should happen to go into a colored house to pray or visit, or eat a meal when hungry, or spend a night when weary, is considered unworthy the notice of even those who profess to be followers of the meek and lowly Saviour. I cannot see why this is so, when there is not a single member of the Board of Bishops or a minister over fifty years of age in the M. E. Church (South); but has been the pastor of a colored congregation.

The colored people without reference to their condition, whether they are educated or in good circumstances, or even where they are three-fourths white, are debarred from the churches, schools, and society of the white people, unless they come as they had to come in *ante-bellum* days. I am sorry to say that as far as I know there is not a white society in the South but what draws the "color line." How they can do so and profess to be Christians I cannot see, when I consider what we claim for the Christian religion—that it makes us like Christ, no respector of persons, that it makes us humble like the blessed Savior was—it causes me to shudder for the Church here.

Is the Church of Christ a mere human organization where we can stoop to the sinful prejudices of a corrupt public sentiment? Or, is it a Divinely-appointed institution where men and women who have been "born of the Spirit" and made the children of God—who are "heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus,"—meet together to worship their common Father and to help each other on through this sinful world to a home in Heaven?

The churches organized among colored people—and I know whereof I affirm—are not commencing to do the work that should be done, and could be done, for their salvation in this Christian land. Many of their societies, instead of being a blessing, are a curse to them, with pastors over them who teach by precept and example that it is no harm to use tobacco or liquor in moderation, and whose habits of life would not permit them to mingle in decent society at the North, let alone remains in the Christian ministry. I consider this class of men the worst foes the colored people have. Something must be done to counteract their influence. There are thousands of colored people who are praying and longing for a purer, better, more intelligent ministry, and who would gladly join white societies in the South if they were made welcome and treated kindly; but, no; that would not do, as a good Methodist sister told me a short time since. It would not do to mix—no! it would not do at all; and yet they mix in all other departments of life, and for over a hundred years have been mixing until but one-eighth of the colored people in the South are of pure blood.

Will not Mr. Moody, with the great church he is unconsciously founding, or some other New England church, come to our rescue and build up a church in which color will not be a recommendation for membership, but where all will be welcomed for whom Christ died?

The Church needs at least a thousand missionaries (a part of them ladies) to work among these dusky children of America before they will be saved from the ignorance, prejudice and superstitions of two hundred years of human slavery. If such a number of workers could be put into this vineyard, giving each aid to the amount of two or three hundred dollars a year, in less than five years a new and better public sentiment would be created, that would soon redeem the millions of those lost in ignorance and sin in this dark land.

I ask the thousands of readers of the *Witness* to pray for us that God will hasten the day when ignorance, caste prejudice and color line shall be driven out of this sunny Southland, and when righteousness and Scriptural holiness shall prevail in the hearts of all the people. Very respectfully,

L. M. LAYTON.

Little Lock, Ark., August 21, 1880.

[We invite special attention to the above article. It shows the real root of the trouble in the South, namely, the anti-Christian and Creator-defying prejudice, as well as the deadness of religion, which keeps the whites in mental slavery, and the blacks in ignorance and degradation under, in some instances, drunken, licentious and grossly ignorant pastors.—*Ed. N. Y. Witness*]

Synopsis of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The president congratulates Congress on the continued and increasing prosperity of our country. By the favor of divine providence we have been blessed during the past year with health, with abundant harvests, with profitable employment for all our people, and with contentment at home and with peace and friendship with other nations.

The occurrence of the twenty-fourth election of the chief magistrate has afforded another opportunity to the people of the United States to exhibit to the world the significant example of the peaceful and safe transmission of the power and authority of the government from public servants whose terms of office are about to expire to their newly chosen successors. This example cannot fail to impress profoundly the thoughtful people of other countries with the advantages which republican institutions afford.

Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the constitution, still prevails in the several of the late slave-holding States.

It has, perhaps, not been manifested in the recent election to any large extent in acts of violence or intimidation. It has, however, by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with regulations is to places and manner of voting, and with counting, returning, and canvassing the votes cast been successful in defeating the exercise of the right and preservation of all rights — the right of suffrage—which the constitution expressly confers upon our enfranchised citizens.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism, as a factor in our politics, should disappear. They prefer that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposition to refuse prompt and hearty obedience to the equal rights amendments to the constitution, is all that now stands in the way of complete obliteration of sectional lines in our political contests.

As long as either of these amendments is flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the constitution as embodying the legitimate results of the war of the Union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary, will continue to act together to insist that they shall be obeyed. The paramount question still is as to the enjoyment of the right by every American citizen who has requisite qualifications to freely cast his vote and have it honestly counted.

With this question rightly settled, the country will be relieved of the contentions of the past; bygones will indeed be bygones, and politic and party issues, with respect to the economy and efficiency of the administration, of internal improvement, tariff, domestic taxation, education, finance and other important subjects, will then receive their full shares of attention, but resistance to and nullification of the results of the war will unite together in a resolute purpose for their support all who maintain the authority of the government and the preservation of the Union, and who adequately appreciated the value of the victory achieved. The determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country, or to any of their interests.

The inviolability of the amendments rest upon the fundamental principles of our government. They are solely expressive of the will of the people of the United States. The sentiment that constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained does not grow weaker; it will continue to control the government of the country.

Happily the history of the late election shows that in many parts of the country, where opposition to the fifteenth amendment has heretofore prevailed, it is diminishing, and is likely to cease altogether, if firm and well considered action is taken by Congress.

I trust the House of Representatives and the Senate, which have a right to judge of election returns and qualifications of their own members, will see to it that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the fifteenth amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violation shall accrue to any person or party.

It will be the duty of the executive, with sufficient appropriations for the purpose to prosecute unsparingly all who have been engaged in depriving colored citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution. It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantee of the primary rights of citizens is to be found in that capacity for self-protection which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education.

The means at the command of the local and State authorities are, in many cases, wholly inadequate to furnish a free institute to all who need it. This is especially true, where before emancipation, the education of people was neglected or prevented in the interest of slavery.

Firmly in the conviction that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country with a view to a wise and comprehensive action by the government of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the local educational fund in several States where grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been developed on uneducated people by devoting to the purpose grants of public lands, and, if necessary, by appropriations from the treasury of the United States.

In my former annual messages I have asked the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of reformation of the civil service system of the government. My views concerning the danger of patronage or appointments for personal considerations have been strengthened by my observation and experience in the executive office, and I believe these dangers threaten the stability of the government.

It is the recognized duty and purpose of the United States to suppress polygamy where it now exists in our territories, and to prevent its extension.

I recommend that Congress provide for the government of Utah by a governor and judges, or commissioners, appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate—a government analogous to the provisional government established for the Territory northwest of Ohio, by the ordinance of 1787. If, however, it is deemed best to continue the existing form of local government, I recommend that the right to vote, to hold office, and sit on juries in the Territory of Utah, be confined to those who neither practice nor uphold polygamy.

Our relations with all foreign countries have been those of undisturbed peace, and have presented no occasion for concern as to their continued maintenance.

There is reason to believe that the obstacles which have so long prevented rapid and convenient communication between the United States and Mexico by railways, are on the point of disappearing, and that several important enterprises of this character will soon be set on foot which cannot fail to contribute largely to the prosperity of both countries.

The relations between this government and that of the United States of Columbia have engaged public attention during the past year, mainly by reason of the project of an inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus of Panama, to be built by private capital under a concession from the Colombian government for that purpose. The treaty obligations subsisting between the United States and Colombia, by which we guarantee the neutrality of the transit and the sovereignty and property of Columbia in the isthmus, make it necessary that the conditions under which so stupendous a change in the region embraced in this guarantee should be effected—transforming, as it would, this isthmus, from a barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, into a gateway and thoroughfare between them, for the navies and the merchant-ships of the world—should receive the approval of this government, as being compatible with the discharge of these obligations on our part, and consistent with our interest as the principal commercial power of the Western Hemisphere.

The condition of the financial affairs of the government, as shown by the report of the secretary of the treasury, is very satisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the United States, whether considered with respect to trade, currency, credit, growing wealth, or the extent and and variety of our resources, is more favorable than that of any other country of our time, and has never been surpassed by that of any country at any period of its history.

The ordinary revenues, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were $333,526,610 98. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were 267,642,957 78. Leaving a surplus revenue $65,883,653 20.

The debt of the United States, less cash in treasury and exclusive of accruing interest, attained its maximum of $2,756,431,571 43 in August, 1865, and has since that time been reduced to $1,886,019,504 65. Of the principal of the debt, $108,758, 100 has been paid since March 1, 1877, effecting an annual saving of interest of $6,107,593. The burden of interest has also been diminished by the sale of bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and the application of the proceeds to the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate. The annual saving thus secured since March 1, 1877, is $14,290,453 50.

The two great rivers of the North American continent — the Mississippi and Columbia — have their navigable waters wholly within the limits of the United States, and are of vast importance to our internal and foreign commerce. The permanency of the important work on the South Pass of the Mississippi river seems now to be assured. There has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ended August 9, last.

A comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is a matter of transcendent importance.

I commend to the attention of Congress the great services of the commander-in-chief of our armies during the war for the Union, whose wise patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States contain many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military merit, authorizing rank and emoluments to to be conferred for eminent services to the country. An act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a captain-general of the army, with suitable provisions relating to compensation, retirement and other details, would in my judgment, be altogether fitting and proper, and would be warmly approved by the country.

The Indians have made gratifying progress in agriculture, herding and mechanical pursuits. Many who were a few years ago in hostile conflict with the government, are quietly settle down on farms, where they hope to make their permanent homes, building houses and engaging in the occupation of civilized life.

The commissioner of education reports a continued increase of public interest in educational affairs, and that the public schools generally throughout the country are well sustained. Industrial training is attracting deserved attention, and colleges for instruction, theoretical and practical, in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including the government schools recently established for the instruction of Indian youth, are gaining steadily in public estimation.

The commissioners ask special attention to the depredation committed on the lands reserved for the future support of public instruction, and to the very great need of help from the nation for schools in the territories and in the Southern States.

A Change of Pastorate.

REV. H. R. MILLER, PASTOR OF THE SEDALIA M. E. CHURCH, TRANSFERRED TO SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The above announcement will, no doubt, create considerable surprise in Sedalia, and cause many regrets. The M. E. Church has rapidly increased in Texas, and it is becoming a powerful organization in that State.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation of San Antonio, Texas, have recently completed a magnificent church edifice, constructed from the beautiful stone for which Southwestern Texas is famed. It is stated that the building is the finest church structure in San Antonio, and in all Southwestern Texas. Bishop E. O. Haven recently notified Rev. H. R. Miller that he transferred him to the Austin Conference and appointed him to take charge of the pastorate of the San Antonio congregation. As the church edifice will be dedicated in about two weeks, Rev. Miller's stay in Sedalia will necessarily be short.

San Antonio is a city of about 35,000 population; and while it has many streets of Spanish designing which gave the town the name of being ancient and non-progressive, those marks are rapidly disappearing. The majority of its people are now intelligent, highly educated, and in fact were once the best people of the North and East. The unsightly one-story buildings are being replaced by beautiful business blocks. It has fine church buildings, private residences, and at this time of the year is a perfect paradise with its beautiful lawns filled with choice flowers and plants. The very air, the history of the city, and romantic scenery breathe the life of poety into the visitor.

The *Eagle,* while it sincerely regrets the loss of the Rev. Miller, congratulates him upon receiving an appointment to such a city as San Antonio, and congratulates the citizens of San Antonio upon receiving such a minister and worker into their midst.

Since the residence of Rev. Miller in Sedalia, he has formed many acquaintances both inside and outside the congregation, who value him very much as a Christian gentleman and a polished scholar. His views on religion, while they are strict in point of his belief, partake of that liberality which always commands a respectful hearing from all classes. He wins, he does not frighten nor drive.

Rev. Miller has been pastor of the Ohio street M. E. Church, for about one year and nine months, and during his ministry here he has received one hundred new members into that church. In addition to this he has been instrumental in creating a deep interest in the Sunday-school work. Since his arrival, the lower story of the M. E. Church building has been constructed into business rooms which now yield a handsome income to the Church; and the audience room has been remodeled, refurnished, and neatly and newly carpeted. He is a hard worker and an intelligent and successful manager in religious affairs. The Sedalia congregation will have deep sorrow in the hearts of its people when the Rev. Miller takes his departure, but they will wish him God speed to a successful future in his new field of labor. He will take his departure for San Antonio about the 15th of December.

The following complimentary paper was unanimously adopted by the clergymen of Sedalia at their meeting Monday morning:

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 29, 1880.

"Being informed that our friend and brother, Rev. H. R. Miller, pastor of the Ohio street M. E. Church, of this city, is about to be transferred to another field of labor, we, his brethren in the ministry in this city, desire to give some expression to the feelings we bear toward him.

After an intimate personal acquaintance, we now bear the strongest testimony to his devotion to his calling, to his ability as a preacher of the Gospel, to his eminent success in his charge in this city. His generosity, charity, sympathy with all philanthropic enterprises and urbanity of manner, have greatly endeared him to his church, his brother ministers and the city. He will go to his new field of labor followed by the prayers of many, and the best wishes of all. We predict for him a large success and part from him with regret.

[Signed.]
GEO. A. BEATTIE, First Presbyterian.
S. D. FULTON, East Sedalia Baptist.
S. ALEXANDER, Montgomery St. M. E.
ALLEN J. VAN WAGNER, Congregational.
J. H. DUNCAN, Christian.
P. D. STEPHENSON, O. S. Presbyterian.
R. A. HOLLOWAY, M. E. Church South.
J. B. FULLER, First Baptist Church.

—*Sedalia Eagle.*

General News Items.

The Alabama Legislature adjourned to Feb. 1.

Omaha, Neb., had a $250,000 fire, originating in a wholesale liquor house.

Victorio's old band have murdered from 20 to 30 women and children, near Chihuahua, Mexico.

The Greeks are disposed to enter into direct negotiations with the Turks for a settlement of the boundary question.

The municipality of Paris has rejected the petition of Henri Rochefort for a site for a monument of the deceased Communists.

M. de Lesseps is pushing his Panama canal scheme with extraordinary vigor. Subscriptions for stocks are pouring in from capitalists in all European countries.

Serious trouble has arisen in the Cabinet again over the Irish question, and it may lead to important secessions from the Cabinet or to an early meeting of Parliament.

M. Anderwent, minister of justice and police, has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation, and M. Droz, minister of commerce and agriculture, has been elected Vice President.

A fresh and violent shock of earthquake occurred at Agram, Croatia, at midnight of the 7th. It was accompanied by subterranean rumblings, which continued though the night and caused panic.

Collector of Internal Revenue, G. W. Atkinson, of Louisville, Ky., has been ordered to proceed to Louisiana for the purpose of investigating the difficulties at Lake Providence and to report thereon as early as practicable.

A note prepared by the ministers has been sent to the Sultan for approval. It proposes that Greece shall receive considerable increase of territory, but that Janina, Mertzova and Larissa shall remain Turkish.

The secretary of the navy ordered a British ship out of the government navy-yard at Norfolk. The ship was permitted to be placed in dry-dock as a matter of courtesy. The captain repaid the kindness by indulging in disgusting profanity at our flag, navy and country.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Church for Southern Alabama met at Pensacola on the 8th, Bishop McTyiere presiding. About 250 delegates were present. They visited the navy-yard and other points on the steamship Admiral of the Pensacola and Havana steamship line.

In Ireland Orangemen in some places are obliged to join the League rather than lose their business, property and lives. The organization becomes daily more perfect in its details. The accumulation of arms in the country is regarded with much apprehension. One house supplies 240 revolvers weekly to different parts of the country.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation, in New York, a resolution was adopted endorsing the recommendation of the President of the United States in favor of liberal expenditures for the harbors, rivers and canals of the country, and declaring that the success of Capt. Eads's jetties at the month of the Mississippi is a source of national honor and prosperity.

A large land league meeting was to have been held at Brankborough, Ireland, but was dispersed by a local magistrate, who read the riot act. The meeting was held in the field outside of the village, and Mr. O'Kelly, member of Parliament, made a speech protesting against interference of the magistrate, and denounced Chief Justice May as an criminal villain.

The solid South has made another narrow escape. A genuine Yankee, H. I. Kimball, came within 54 votes of being elected Mayor of the city of Atlanta, Ga. The entire press of the city and Democratic orators were loud in denouncing Mr. Kimbell, and yet he seems to have had a large backing. Mr. Kimball has been one of the chief agents in starting the new life of Georgia. He built for Atlanta the largest hotel south of Washington, and the Capitol; got their fair grounds, and led in the introduction of water into the city. His excuse for running for Mayor was that he wanted to clean and pave the streets. Just such men as Mr. Kimball would give new life and energy to the South, but get poor encouragement.—*Inter-Ocean.*

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1880.

The Southwestern for 1881.

We will send the SOUTHWESTERN to all new subscribers for 1881, free from the time their subscriptions are received up to January 1. This is a liberal offer. We give no premiums. The price of the paper is $2 a year, postage prepaid. This makes the SOUTHWESTERN one of the cheapest religious papers published in America.

Subscribers for 1881 have already commenced coming in. We trust the preachers everywhere will at once begin the canvas for 1881 in earnest.

We propose to make the paper better than ever during the months to come. But our success depends on the co-operation of the pastors and other friends who have in the past done so much in building up our subscription list.

Send on the names and money for 1881.

Rev. James Morrow told "How we got our English Bible," at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on Monday evening; and preached to young men in the Carondelet Street M. E. Church on Sunday.

J. C. Hartzell, secretary of the Louisiana Conference, has sent to each pastor, the blanks for statistical reports. They conform to the new Discipline, and it is expected that great care will be used in filling them up. They will be returned to the proper secretary on the first day of the conference session.

Within the past two weeks some of the brethren have pushed the SOUTHWESTERN canvass vigorously. 30 from Murfreesboro, 15 from Nashville, 8 from Gordonsville, Tennessee; 10 from Rosedale, La.; and 38 from Austin, Texas, are among the lists. Good cheer comes from all along the lines of Methodism.

A short serial by Mrs. Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," etc., will begin in the February *Scribner*. Meantime Mrs. Burnett is writing what promises to be her longest novel, for this monthly. Its scene is laid in Washington. Mr. Cable's new serial, "Madame Delphine," will also begin in February, and run through three or four numbers. Mrs. Schayer's "Tiger-Lily" will be concluded in January.

Two weeks ago to-day, Rev. A. M. Green, at St. James Chapel, A. M. E. Church, began a course of three lectures, having for their subject criticisms on people and things in the city of New Orleans. We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of complimentary tickets. The object of these lectures is to raise money for the erection of the chapel school building on Dorbigny street. To-night the last lecture will be delivered. Tickets may be had at this office.

Rev. J. N. Potts, of Detroit, Mich. and editor of the Michigan *Christian Advocate*, we are pleased to announce, will begin January 1, 1881, the publication of *The Methodist* [illegible]. It will be devoted to [illegible] law, the administration of [illegible], and the practical [illegible] Methodist economy. It [illegible] in the interests of [illegible] elders, preachers in [illegible] preachers, class-leaders, [illegible] Sunday-school [illegible] and disciplinary [illegible]. Terms, 60 cents per [illegible] Jan. 1.

[illegible] annual report of the [illegible] Meeting Association [illegible] the [illegible]. There [illegible] 84 ad- [illegible] believers [illegible] prayer and [illegible] the grand [illegible]

Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

There can be no true history of mankind which does not reveal the cause of man's depravity and wickedness on one hand, and his restoration and purity on the other, through the agency of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. For when you analyze the real spirit of the world's history and the animus that underlies the actions of men and nations, you will make the discovery that it is not so much the rise or fall of empires, republics and nationalities; it is not so much the growth or decay of institutions domestic, social or political; it is not so much the habits and customs of a people; it is not so much the arts of war or the pursuits of a peaceful commerce that fills so large a place in the eye of the world, as it is the outcroppings of the inward, hidden life of the race, seeking and struggling for something better and higher, that causes all the agitation and upheaval in the world.

It is over this wide field with its thousands of revolutions and evolutions—its growth and decay—its decay and progress, that the Christian philosopher fixes his attention, and seeks to disentangle God's plans from the confusion of human errors, and perverted human history.

The great realities and results of human history and divine prophecy, now stand out like great mountain peaks, luminous to the eye of the Christian philosopher, because the light of divine revelation, evolved from the cross of Christ, shines all over the pages of this world's discordant mass of human passions and events, clearly revealing to us the workings of a divine providence, all tending to the one supreme end of human happiness and human redemption. Worldly philosophers, politicians and statesmen, may effect to overlook and treat with indifference the Church of Christ, the only living embodiment of spiritual power in the world, and regard all this praying, and preaching and missionary efforts to evangelize the world as frivolous occupations in comparison with their great schemes of legislative statecraft which their political sagacity has set a going to perfect humanity, but they will come to find out, that the great mystery of godliness in the person of Jesus Christ will yet occupy the vacant throne of this world. They will yet come to find that all these revolutions, wars, and civil and political commotions have only been so many agencies marshalled by a divine hand to accomplish the sublime result of a regenerated and redeemed humanity.

The wild slogan cries of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, swelling up from the heart, and finding utterance on the lips of struggling millions, is not so wide of the mark of the principle of that freedom of the soul which yet awaits our emancipated nature.

The source from which these blessings are to be realized is the wretched mistake under which the masses labor, because of diplomatic villiany, drilled ignorance and political chicanery, but which shall yet be overthrown be the power of the gospel of Christ.

For just let these oppressed millions of earth, but find out, and find out they will, that the liberty for which they sigh, is but a true liberty of soul—a personal salvation through faith in the Son of God, instead of a false liberty through the bloody role of revolution; that the equality which their inward consciousness assures them is their birthright, is an equality founded upon the faith of Christianity in the sight of God who is no respector of persons; that the fraternity, blazoned upon their banners as genuine, is but the fraternity of love found in the great brotherhood of Christianity; and where is the political despotism or iron-handed tyranny that could hold such a people in subjection and ignorance?

Do you doubt the power and hesitate to believe in the final triumph of Christianity and humanity? God is at the helm of this world's affairs, and holds all the elements and agencies of power at his command, and would have you [illegible] in this sublime work of [illegible] redemption.

[illegible] that Christ will accept [illegible] not even the most earnest [illegible], the world will accept [illegible] not even the most con- [illegible], they all cry out [illegible] good right to cry out— [illegible] practical proof that you [illegible] believe and are in earn- [illegible] these momentous truths [illegible] human happiness de- [illegible] eternal salvation hangs.

[illegible] College for [illegible] Bingham- [illegible] foreign [illegible] ac- [illegible] Gospel and Beirut.

Over the Field.

AT CENTRAL TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

We arrived at the Central Tennessee Conference, at Huntington, on the second day of the session and remained during the day and evening. This Conference includes the work among our white people in middle and west Tennessee, and is composed of an aggressive body of men. Three years ago there were thirty-six preaching places, now there seventy-eight. Several young men have lately entered this Conference, and it was understood that several places would have to be left to be supplied, and will be filled by transfers. The territory occupied by this Conference is among the most difficult in the South. It includes Nashville, the headquarters of the M. E. Church South, which body represents some of the strongest influences operating against our Church in all the Southern States.

In these regions of Tennessee the effects of slavery in keeping large masses of the whites in ignorance, are everywhere evident. While not by any means confined to this class, still the Church finds among its multitudes open doors for the establishment of churches and schools. No grander field for Church work can be found on this continent. The Church that preaches to the most poor people of this generation will preach to the most rich in the next; and the Church which carries the gospel to the greatest number of the poor and ignorant people of the South to-day, will command the largest influence in the same region in the near future. The whole Church should remember the heroic brethren of the Central Tennessee Conference in prayer. Its presiding elders and pastors are fighting the battle of the Church, at a point of great exposure and in the midst of difficulties and of self sacrifices, known to but few men in the Christian world.

We had the good fortune to hear Bishop Foster's addresses to the class entering Conference. It was one of the most comprehensive, instructive, and Methodistic addresses we have heard from any of our bishops. From being one of the conservative of our bishops on our southern work, especially among the whites, Bishop Foster has come to be one of the most enthusiastic. His tours in the South during the past years have made him thoroughly familiar with the vast unoccupied field for Church work in every Southern State, and his great mind and heroic soul have thoroughly become aroused to the magnitude of the work to be done. While according the fullest measure of fraternal greetings to all Churches in their work, he sees the vast outlying fields into which his own Church is called. The reports of the preachers had told of hardships, and of the poor condition of many of the people they went to. The reports recalled to the mind of the Bishop the early years of his own ministry, when in a single year he travelled thousands of miles on horseback in the mountains of Virginia. That address will never be forgotton by those who heard it.

Bro. Cotton, whom we knew years ago when a student in Illinois, is an honored member of this Conference. He will give the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN a synopsis af the Conference proceedings.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF TENNESSEE.

Huntington is the home of Tennessee's new Governor. We were the guest of Gov. Hawkins, and his brother, Judge Hawkins, who, with two other brothers, differs from the Governor in politics. Gov. Hawkins is sixty-nine years old, of medium height, weighs perhaps one hundred and seventy-five pounds, is pleasant and affable in conversation, and has the manner of a thoroughly practical, honest and strong man. He was the eldest of thirteen children. His mother still lives, and largely to her faith, and love and efforts in the midst of poverty and the disadvantages of a new country, is due the success of several of her sons. One son in the late election was a Hancock elector, another (Alvin) candidate for Governor. She is herself a Democrat. Gov. Hawkins has great hopes that political Bourbonism has received it death blow in Tennessee. He feels that hereafter the Whig vote of the State will stand with the Republicans. His own vote was 104,000, being a plurality of 28,000 over his strongest competitor. Tennessee will have a good Governor for two years. Gov. Hawkins is an active and devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of our last General Conference. It was there, last May, that we first met him.

After attending and delivering one of the addresses at the anniversary of the Church Extension Society, Friday night, the 26th, we took the train at midnight for Memphis and Little Rock.

J. C. H.

Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, has our thanks for a copy of his annual report.

Subscribe for your Church paper.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, on Thursday, Dec. 2d, Frederick S. Winton, Esq., in the chair.

The Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, Hon. George H. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Francis T. King, of Maryland, Vice Presidents of the Society, who had come to attend the Wycliffe Commemoration in the evening, supported the chairman.

The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Daniel Butler, of Boston.

It was stated that during the past month, 18,308 volumes had been distributed by colporteurs laboring in fifteen States of the Union under the direction of the Society. It is manifest that this comparatively new department of labor is becoming more and more important. Specially gratifying are the reports of the month concerning the distribution of the Scriptures among the Mormons. Grants of books were made by the Board for the Indian Territory, Cuba, Liberia, and to the Moravian Publication Society for Barbadoes, and $200 in funds for the "Societe Centrale of France."

Two auxiliary societies were recognized in Montana, and one each in Iowa, Utah, and West Virginia.

Receipts for the month were $128,223.06. Volumes issued, 95,363.

Central Tennessee Conference.

Says Dr. Fuller in the Atlanta *Advocate*: "From McMinnville we had the pleasure of accompanying Bishop Foster, Drs. Braden, Hartzell, Mitchell, Ford, brother Jones and others to Tullahoma, stopping at that place with the brothers Maynard.

"Bishop Foster preached at night, and on the morrow the reverend brethren moved on to Nashville, except Dr. Hartzell, who tarried at Murfreesboro to preach. Dr. Mitchell kept the train for the North, Bishop Foster lectured at night at Central Tennessee college, and next morning looked over the premises, visiting various departments of the institution, and in the afternoon left for Huntingdon, the seat of the Central Tennessee conference.

"The conference met on Thursday morning, the 25th ult., Thanksgiving day, Bishop Foster presiding. A. G. Park was elected secretary, J. N. Turrentine, assistant, J. M. Carter, recorder, and M. T. Brown and A. Wells, statistical secretaries. Huntingdon is the place of residence of Governor Hawkins, who is an esteemed and honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the General Conference at Cincinnati, in May last. The conference indicated its appreciation of the personal worth of the Governor, by the adoption of the following resolution:

"'WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, Hon. Alvin Hawkins, has been elected governor of the commonwealth of Tennessee by the free suffrages of his fellow citizens; therefore

"'Resolved, That, as a conference, we tender the governor elect our hearty sympathy and earnest prayers for the success of his administration.'

"It was our privilege to enjoy the hospitality of the Governor and his family with Bishop Foster. Thanksgiving day was duly observed, with the regulation turkey.

"The conference has had some growth during the year. The statistics show 844 probationers, 5,082 members—being an increase of over four hundred, and 75 local preachers, making in all, 5,901. It has 123 houses, worth $90,280, and 13 parsonages, worth $7,025; Sunday-schools 106, officers and teachers 655, scholars 3,964, being an increase of 245. Raised for missions $374.43, an increase of over one hundred dollars. For Church Extension $73.30, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society $19.70, tracts $12.35, Sunday-school Union $39.05, Freedmen's Aid $14.85, education $20.75, American Bible Society $6.80, other collections $133.65, for the support of the ministry $2,944.28. This is manifestly a mistake, because the missionary appropriation is a larger sum than this. Brethren should be more careful in giving their statistics. This report makes it appear that the people have not paid a dollar for the support of their pastors during the past year, and there is no doubt that some, seeing the figures in the minutes, will thus construe them, to the damage of the church. For conference claimants $29.05, current expenses $889.70. Two ministers were ordained elders, eight were ordained deacons and ten were received as probationers in the conference. Over seventy appointments were made. The work expands and strengthens year by year.

"The session was one of unusual interest. Drs. Ford and Mandeville, of the Rock River conference, were present and preached and spoke on various occasions with marked ability. Bishop Foster's addresses to the deacons and on missions, and his sermon on Sunday, were extraordinary productions. We have no house of worship in Huntingdon. The conference was held in the church-house of the Southern Methodists, which they tendered for the purpose with generous courtesy and fraternity. This point is so important and full of promise and the membership so small, that Bishop Foster offered to give one-fourth of the cost of a house, provided one should be built after a plan furnished by Dr. Kynett, secretary of the Board of Church Extension, and completely finished, furnished and paid for, except the one-fourth to be paid by himself. The new church will be built during the coming summer and will, no doubt, be a model of beauty and convenience for religious purposes."

THE APPOINTMENTS.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT—J. W. Register, P. E.
Nashville, Spruce-street, W. B. Rippetoe.
Nashville, North Nashville, to be supplied.
White Bluff, J. D. Droke.
Ashland, to be supplied.
Bon Aqua, to be supplied.
Union Valley, to be supplied.
Pine Wood, J. B. Walthour.
Dickson, R. S. Sampson.
Gillem, to be supplied.
Erin, S. Davie.
Stewart, N. E. Kimball.
Dover, to be supplied.
Clarksville, A. C. Spencer.
Camden, E. N. Williams.
Chaseville, to be supplied.

SHELBYVILLE DISTRICT—J. A. Turrentine, P. E.
Shelbyville, J. W. Droke.
Bedford, W. J. Bonham.
Rover, D. P. Searcy.
Alisonia, S. H. Stricklin.
Farmington, O. E. Hammond.
Petersburg, A. E. Barnes.
Norris Creek, to be supplied.
Flat Creek, F. Deal.
Winchester, H. M. Elwyn.
Tullahoma, J. M. Carter.
Hillsboro, to be supplied.
Hollow Springs, to be supplied.
Milton, to be supplied.
J. M. Carter, president of Tullahoma college.
T. C. Carter, missionary to China.

McMINNVILLE DISTRICT—J. W. McNeil, P. E.
McMinnville, J. L. Park.
McMinnville circuit and Short Mountain, W. P. Banks.
Sparta, D. P. Hart.
Falling Water, to be supplied.
Bloomington, to be supplied.
Monroe, S. L. Clark.
Salina, to be supplied.
Gainesboro, to be supplied.
Red Boiling Springs, to be supplied.
Watertown, to be supplied.
Carthage, to be supplied.
Laurel Hill, F. W. Henck.
Doweltown, I. L. Chandler.

WAYNESBORO DISTRICT—O. O. Knight, P. E.
Laurenceburg, to be supplied.
Summertown, J. Duffy.
Williamsport, to be supplied.
Linden, S. T. Smith.
Shawnette, G. M. Glick.
Houston, E. H. Creasey.
Cypress, J. E. Hurlbut.
Walnut Grove, to be supplied.
Cherry Grove, J. R. Kirkpatrick.
Horse Creek, to be supplied.
Blooming Grove, to be supplied.
Decatur, W. A. Dickson.
Saltillo, to be supplied.
Adamsville, J. T. Lewis.
Corinth and Purdy, T. Cotton.
Shiloh, to be supplied.
James Duffy, principal Summertown Academy.

MEMPHIS DISTRICT—A. Wells, P. E.
Memphis, St. John, to be supplied.
Memphis, Sixth-street, to be supplied.
Galloway, F. M. Morgan.
Byhalia, R. T. Thomas.
Huntingdon, J. E. Cole.
Clarksburg and Hollow Rock, L. A. Bedwell.
Lexington, G. N. Roberts.
Carroll, J. R. Fuller.
Edgar, E. R. Couder.
Bradford, B. F. Deaton.
Cairo, A. G. Park.
Dyersburg, to be supplied.
Hathaway, to be supplied.
Friendship, M. T. Brown.
Spring Hill, to be supplied.
J. E. Cole, principal of West Tennessee seminary.
M. T. Brown, principal of Cairo institute.

Southern German Conference Appointments for 1881.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—C. Urbantke, P. E.
Bear Creek, F. Ries.
Brenham and Washington, W. Pfaeffle.
Dallas and Palmer, W. Felsing.
Falls, A. Ulbrich.
Galveston, F. Mumme.
Giddings, O. Heerlein.
Houston, J. J. Kienle.
Industry, J. C. Albrecht.
New Orleans, First Church, G. Dosdall.
New Orleans, Second Church, W. H. Traeger.
New Orleans, Third Church, D. Matthael.
Spring Creek, H. Franz.
Waco, R. Brueck.
F. Von Schluembach, German Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, member of Waco quarterly conference.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—Henry Dietz, P. E.
Austin, Chas. Schuler.
Cibolo, F. Bohmfalk.
Fredricksburg, Geo. Koch.
Hockheim and Victoria, J. P. Rosenberg, one to be supplied.
Lavaca, A. Raesner.
Llano, H. Homberg and C. Pluenecke.
Medina, J. Guyer.
Rockdale, to be supplied.
San Antonio, Otto Riebe.
Seguin and Schumansville, J. E. Urbantke.
Schulenburg, J. Ott.
Williamson, to be supplied.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. G. De La Matyr at the end of his Congressional term is going to live in Florida.

—Bishop Foss and family have gone from Middletown, Conn., to their new home in Minneapolis, Minn.

—Ex-President Grant, President Hayes and President-elect Garfield have each three sons and a daughter.

—John T. Crawford, of Cincinnati, has left an estate valued at from $30,000 to $100,000 to found a home for aged colored men.

—W. P. Rogers, agent of Harper & Bros., on a year's leave of absence for general recuperation of health, is stopping in the city for a few days, when he will go on to Texas.

—Rev. C. E. Mandeville, of Rockford, Ill., left this city last week on his return home, via Montgomery, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., at which places he expected to stop a short time. While here he visited several educational institutions and churches, and appeared to enjoy himself.

—Mrs. Bertha E. Sigler, of Osceola, Iowa, has given the Western Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society the sum of $3000 to erect buildings for Mrs. Hoskins school in Budaon, India.

—Prof. Swing has successfully stood a good deal of criticism, but we question whether he can survive many such compliments as that Mr. Ingersoll recently paid him. "Professor Swing," said the infidel orator, "so nearly agrees with me that I do not feel called upon to reply".—*Buffalo Express.*

—Rev. L. A. Rudisill received 21 persons in the Methodist church at Salt Lake City on Sabbath, Nov. 14th. Under his direction the main audience room is being greatly improved. The trustees have laid aside the furnaces and instead put in four large new stoves. Fifty have been added the past month to the attendance of the Sunday-school.

—Alessandro Gavazzi, the Italian patriot and deputy of the Free Church in Italy, arrived in New York, Nov. 28. It is eight years since he was in America and he is now 72 years old, is six feet high and broad shouldered. He proposes to lecture every day, and preach on Sundays, to give an account of the speed of the gospel in Italy, and plead for assistance to carry on the good work. He reports that Italy is free, but the dangers of the transition state are almost as great as of that which preceded it. The greatest danger is not from Romanism, but infidelity. The masses have lost faith in priests, pope, pontifex. There is danger they will lose faith in God. Gavazzi proposed to remain in New York two weeks, and then go south. The movement he founded began in 1853; the union of the churches occurred in 1870. They adopted a declaration of principles equivalent to evangelical doctrines of Christianity. He started from New York last week. Last Sunday he was at Richmond, Va.; a week later he expected to arrive at Savannah and he hopes to spend the holidays at New Orleans. According to his present plans he will return to New York when the weather moderates, and it is possible that he will deliver lectures on other than religious subjects before sailing for Italy.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana Methodists are learning the value of newspapers as a means of social and religious culture. We want 1000 new subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1881. Let the leaders push the cause of their church paper.

Isaac Hayward, Baton Rouge: "The weather has been so bad I have not been able to get around much. Mud is knee deep. I will try to get all the subscribers I can."

J. W. Lewis, Thompson Chapel, New Orleans: "On the 22d of Oct. our presiding elder, M. Dale, held our third quarterly conference and preached on Sunday at 3 o'clock. The church has paid to the pastor $102.25; to the presiding elder, $5. The Lord will stand by His church. A basket meeting was held Nov. 28. We were blessed with good weather, but were disappointed at the absence of some who promised to be with us. Among those present were Rev. A. E. P. Albert, of Union Chapel M. E. Church; Rev. P. King, of Mt. Zion M. E. Church; Rev. G. Washington, of Congregational Church; M. Dyer, of New Iberia; Rev. Chas. Malone, of A. M. E. Church. We were made happy throughout the day, and closed with $37.25. I expect 25 subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN from this church."

TENNESSEE.

Let us hear from you, brethren. Fill up your lists, and let us send out good tidings to your people each week. Shall we have 1000 subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN from Tennessee this year?

J. F. Summerhill, Lawrenceburg: "I arrived on my work, and am well pleased with the prospects of a great harvest at this place this year. I was met with a cordial welcome."

TEXAS.

Texas can easily increase her subscription to the SOUTHWESTERN to a clear 2000. Let the work for 1881 begin now, and be kept up for the next three months with vigor.

A. Culbreath, Pittsville: "Twelve members handed me their tobacco, and I put it in the stove. Among them were 3 local preachers named George Davis, Wm. Shelton and Tim Beller."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Chief Justice Brickell, of Alabama, resigned.

Gen. E. O. C. Ord has been retired from active service.

The explosion of the boiler of a portable steam saw mill at Orange, Mass., killed six persons.

Already reports come of 14 seats to be contested in the next Congress, all of the Southern and South-western States.

The recommendations of President Hayes on the Mormon question give great satisfaction to the Gentiles of Salt Lake City.

Milwaukee is to have a new morning Republican newspaper. It is understood that Horace Rublee will be editor-in-chief, and Dr. Kalne managing editor.

Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, visited Austin, Tex., and has large quantities of several varieties of fish with which to stock the rivers of Texas.

The east-bound stage was robbed three miles east of Brownwood, Texas, at 8 o'clock Wednesday night. Two robbers, after relieving the passengers of $165, cut open the mail-bags, extracting registered letters, from which they obtained about $350.

The following nominations by the President were sent to the Senate: Col. Nelson A. Miles, brigadier general vice Gen. Ord, retired; Col. Wm. B. Hazen, chief signal officer with the rank of brigadier general. Collector of customs—Tomlinson F. Johnson, for Savannah, and J. Mason Rice, for St. Marys, Ga. United States district attorneys—John S. Bigby, for the northern and southern districts of Georgia; Wm. H. Smith, northern and middle Alabama; Luke Lea, southern district of Mississippi; John B. Stickney, northern district of Florida; Charles C. Waters, eastern district of Arkansas. James W. Siler, of Arkansas, for United States consul at Lagnayra, and Edwin H. Smith, of Virginia, consul at Naples. Robert W. Wallace, United States marshal for the district of South Carolina. J. P. Batchelor, of North Carolina, appointed from civil life to be second lieutenant in the army.

A Word from Central Tennessee Conference.

BY T. COTTON.

In compliance with a kind invitation from the editor, I send a few items to the SOUTHWESTERN concerning the Central Tennessee Annual Conference and its recent session at Huntington, Tenn. I must first mention the great pleasure derived from seeing the genial face and grasping the hand of Dr. Hartzell, after so may years of separation. I was surprised to see that he had changed so little since. When he a student, both in the university and in the Garret Biblical Institute, and at the same time a youthful pastor, and the writer almost a veteran, we labored together in the vineyard of the Lord, in Central Illinois.

While indulging in personal mention, I must not omit the very acceptable visit to the conference of Rev. C. E. Mandeville, presiding elder of Rockford district, Rock River Conference, whose eloquent sermon on Sabbath night, and pleasant inspiring remarks at other times will not be soon forgotton. I need not say that the presence and labors of Dr. E. Q. Fuller, editor of the *Methodist Advocate*, and of Dr. J. B. Ford, our Sunday-school secretary for the South were as usual, highly appreciated by the ministers and people in attendance. But the great event of the session was the sermon of Bishop Foster, on Sabbath morning, from I. Timothy 3:16. It was a masterpiece of pulpit eloquence, of that lofty and powerful kind which has been so correctly defined as "logic on fire." Its impression on the preachers and the entire audience was overwhelming; nor were the labors of the bishop confined to his Sabbath morning discourse, and his duties as a presiding officer. We shall long remember his addresses at the Sabbath school and missionary anniversaries, his most wise and loving remarks at the close of the conference, his simple and fervent prayers, and his constant endeavors to bring us up to a high standard of Christian manhood and ministerial efficiency. Though not addicted to flattery, and dealing largely in plain and wholesome admonition, yet he was impelled to utter many inspiring words of commendation at the record made by the conference; the heroic endurance of its members in the midst of the privations and trials, their aggressive spirit, and the buoyant courage with which they received their marching orders and moved out to the trials and triumphs of another year. This was but the third session of the conference since its organization at Shelbyville, by Bishop Harris. It has more than doubled its members, the two presiding elders' districts with which it started, have increased to five with about 75 pastoral charges.

This body of white men consecrated to the service of Christ and about three-fifths of their number natives of the South, have a sublime mission, and if they remain true to their calling will achieve by the grace of God great things for his glory. An honest conviction that a division into white and colored conferences would be conducive to the stability and growth of the work as a whole, impelled a majority to desire the organization of a conference composed entirely of white members to labor for the salvation and education of the whites of the South, leaving the Tennessee Conference in the hands of its colored members and rejoicing in the present growth and improvement of both conferences. In conclusion, I but give expression to the unanimous feeling of the Central Tennessee Conference in bidding the editor of the SOUTHWESTERN a hearty welcome to our next annual session.

Purdy, Tenn.

National Temperance Convention.

The Eighth National Temperance Convention held at Chicago, June 1, 1875, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the next National Convention shall be called by the National Temperance Society, whenever, in the judgment of said Society, the need for such Convention becomes apparent."

We do, therefore, earnestly and cordially invite all Associations of Ministers and Churches, all General Assembles and Synods, all General and Annual Conferences, Classes, Presbyteries and Religious State Conventions, all National and State Temperance Organizations, all Woman's National and State Unions, Grand Divisions Sons of Temperance, Grand Lodges of Good Templars, Grand Temples of Honor and Temperance, and other State Temperance bodies, to send delegates to a National Temperance Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs, June 21, 1881.

Each body to be entitled to send seven delegates, of which the presiding officer and Secretary shall be two. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the bishops severally are presidents of a number of Conferences, this rule may not be binding. The same variation of this rule may apply to other organizations similarly constituted. In case any Presbytery, Association, Conference, or Organization shall not be in session after the issue of this call and prior to the meeting of the Convention, or shall fail to appoint delegates, the presiding officer or, in his absence or failure to do so, the Secretary may appoint the same. All delegates must have credentials duly signed by one or both the officers of their respective bodies. Vacancies in delegations may be filled by the remaining delegates. It is proposed that this Convention shall be composed entirely of delegates from delegative bodies and not from subordinate organizations.

In every section of the land this great subject is awakening deep interest, and by many persons it has been urged upon us that we request Christian people and patriots to assemble for prayer and deliberation touching the best methods for the freedom of the entire land from the curse of intemperance. The whole range of life, individual and social, the home, the Church, and the State, is involved. Upon the various aspects of this most important problem papers will be presented from the ablest writers and discussed by the best speakers in the country. The call for such an assembly is louder and the encouragement to hold one is greater to-day than ever. Let the high character of this Ninth Convention demonstrate the intense devotion the people of this nation cherish for temperance, patriotism, and religion.

WM. E. DODGE, President.
J. N. STEARNS, Cor. Sec.
THEODORE L. CUYLER.
ALBERT G. LAWSON.
J. O. PECK.
JAMES B. DUNN.
W. T. SABINE.
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER.
JOSHUA L. BAILY.
Committee.

Shaw University.

We have just enjoyed a visit from Rev. C. E. Mandeville, presiding elder in the Rock River Conference, who is making a trip through the Southern States. He visited various recitations in our school, preached a very interesting and edifying sermon in Asbury Chapel, Wednesday evening, and delivered a most excellent lecture to our students on Thursday morning. He left Thursday evening for New Orleans, followed by the prayers of all who had the pleasure of meeting him.

The present school term will close Wednesday, Dec. 22nd; the winter term will open Monday, Jan. 3rd. It is important to all those expecting to be in school during the term to be present on the day of opening.

W. W. HOOPER.

Holly Springs, Miss.

A Cowardly Assault.

MR. EDITOR—On the night of the 23d of November Moses Davis (col.) who resides half a mile of Enterprise, Clark Co., Miss., was called to his door and shot in the head. The bull-dozers were three white men; they are known, but no arrests yet. The shot did not prove fatal. Moses is a good Republican.

CORRESPONDENT.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

[illegible]

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

When Lesson I. is named, the [illegible] may be asked: Who was [illegible] lesson that was blessed? [illegible] What did he have to [illegible] the blessing? (Sowed [illegible]) Did he have noth- [illegible]? How was he [illegible] When they strove for [illegible], what did he do? For [illegible] sake specially, was Isaac [illegible]? If Lesson II. is cited, ask: Who obtained the blessing? Who thought it belonged to him- self? How did Jacob obtain it —by what means? Did it prove to be a blessing? Impress the fact that every blessing obtained by deception is a curse. And Esau lost his blessing, because he de- spised—what? On Lesson III. en- quire: Where Jacob was? What was he doing? In his dream, what did he see? Who were ascending and descending upon this stairway? Who was at the top? What did God promise Jacob in regard to the land? What in regard to his seed? What in regard to not leav- ing him? What did Jacob say that he would do? On Lesson IV., catechise the scholars as to what Jacob was doing? From whom did he ask [illegible] to protect him? Till what [illegible]? What did he do to Jacob's thigh? When the day broke, what request did this "man" make? What did Jacob reply? How was [illegible] Jacob—by chang- ing [illegible] to what? What does that mean? Who was this man?

[illegible] the points that the true [illegible] is blessed 1. In possessions. [illegible] 3. In communion. [illegible] places. 5. In [illegible] prayer.

[illegible] ask the school to point out [illegible] in which the true ser- [illegible] tried. Lesson V. By [illegible] Joseph hated? Why [illegible] hated? What did he [illegible]—that his brothers would do [illegible]? What did his brothers [illegible] do to him? What did they [illegible] his father? How did he [illegible] VI. Joseph was put [illegible] accusation? What [illegible] given? Who were [illegible] prison? Who was [illegible] them? One day what [illegible] sad? Who inter- [illegible] dreams? What hap- [illegible] chief butler? To the [illegible] How much longer [illegible] have to remain in [illegible]

[illegible] the fact that a true ser- [illegible] 1. Hated by bad [illegible] against by them. [illegible] the good. 4. [illegible] Lastly, [illegible] of the Quarterly [illegible] review should be [illegible]

[illegible]

factory, that he was going to rest with Jesus. He then smiled and said "all I want is Jesus." A large con- course followed his remains to the grave, when the last service was per- formed by Rev. M. Crocket, pastor of Hamburg circuit.

Ben Sutton, a trustee of Mande- ville church died last August.

Sister Sarah Murray died Oct. 9, aged 50 years, in full triumph of faith. She was a member of Mande- ville church for 15 years, and leaves a husband and six children.

C. WASHINGTON.

Mandeville, La.

WHY suffer longer the torments of Dys- pepsia? Why bear such distress from Con- stipation, Dull Headache and Piles? Why allow the blood poisoned by Inactive Kid- neys? Take Simmons Liver Regulator, and rejoice in health. Take it and you will add one more to the thousands it has cured.

"I CERTIFY that I have been afflicted for many years with Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache and Affections of the Kid- neys, caused by a Torpid Liver. I have tried a great many remedies and physicians' prescriptions without success—my health failing me all the time. I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator, and have had more real good health since than for years before. The Regulator relieves it at once and is more satisfactory in its effects than anything of the kind I have ever tried. I have also used it with good success in my family to ward off Billious attacks.

"JOS. C. WHEELER,
"Cumberland Presbyterian Minister, Le- banon, Mo."

The sixty-seventh annual Con- ference of the M. E. Church South, of Mississippi, met in Vicksburg on the 8th. Rev. C. G. Andrews, in the absence of the bishop, called the Conference to order. About seventy delegates were present.

Arousing its Readers.

An alarm of fire at midnight is a startling thing, but not half so startling to many who hear it as would be the sudden knowledge of their own dangerous physical con- dition. Thousands of thousands are hurrying to their graves be- cause they are carelessly indifferent to the insidious inroads of disease and the means of cure. It is the mission of H. H. Warner & Co., with their Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, to arouse men to a sense of their danger and cure them.—*Mem- phis Appeal.*

NEW BOOKS.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of each one will be given, after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HOW I FOUND IT NORTH AND SOUTH. Bos- ton: Lee & Shepard. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich. Price, 50 cts.

MARCO POLO: HIS TRAVELS AND ADVEN- TURES. By G. M. Towle. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich. Price $1.25.

THE BEST TABLEAU. Rev. Charles Beecher. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New Orleans: J. C. Eyrich. Price $1.50.

TALKS AND STORIES ABOUT PRAYER. By Rev. W. F. Crafts. American Tract So- ciety. New Orleans: Presbyterian De- pository.

BOOK NOTICES.

LITTLE MOTHER. By Madame E. De Pres- sense. New York: American Tract So- ciety.

A very interesting story for chil- dren. The child who is designated as little mother has trials severely testing her character and endurance out of which she comes in triumph. The scenes are laid in France.

MEMORIALS OF GILBERT HAVEN. Edited by W. H. Daniels. Boston: B. P. Russell & Co.

A treasury of the leading utter- ances of the Church on the life and death of the great and beloved Bish- op. A volume especially welcome to a Methodist library, and worthy of a general reading. It contains a por- trait of Bishop Haven, and illustra- tions of points of interest in his life. The dedication by Editor Daniels is unique.

The *Youth's Companion*, of Bos- ton, employs the same writers as the best English and American magazines, and no other publication for the family furnishes so much entertainment and instruction of a superior order for so low a price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The *American Journal of Micro- scopy* for November has a number of interesting papers, one on the detec- tion of forgery under the microscope. New York. $1 per year.

—The *Little Folks Reader* for De- cember tells about the bear that came to school, Mary's journey, the old snow man, and why the clock told stories. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. 75 cents a year.

—The Boston *Musical Herald* for December has the usual supply of music, musical notes, and miscellany. A description is given of the guitar, [illegible] lute, his, and other stringed [illegible]. Terms, $1.50 per year; [illegible] 15 cents.

[illegible] to call especial atten- [illegible] advertisement of D. M. [illegible] & Co., Detroit, Mich., [illegible] in our columns. [illegible] of the largest and [illegible] engaged in the [illegible] the United States, [illegible] justly earned [illegible] always being [illegible] Our [illegible] well to avail them- [illegible] to send their [illegible] free to all [illegible]

[illegible] ALL RIGHT!— [illegible] "Yes," giv- [illegible] Their ex- [illegible] penalt [illegible] See

[illegible] Ute Creek, Col- [illegible]

Opinion of Eminent Dr. H. R. Walton, Annapolis, Md.

Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, is a most excellent preparation. It is par excellence. Superior to Cod Liver Oil or anything ever used in wasted or impaired constitution, and an excellent preventive of ma- larial diseases. I. L. Lyons, drug- gist, agent; New Orleans.

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Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation—Spring Con- ferences of 1881.

Conference.	Place.	Time.	Bishop.
North India	Bareilly	Jan. 6	Merrill
Florida	Jacksonville	Jan. 8	Warren
S. Carolina	Florence	Jan. 12	Warren
Mississippi	Canton	Jan. 12	Foss
Liberia	Monrovia	Jan. 19	
Mexico Mission	Mexico		
Blue Ridge	Ashley	Jan. 20	Warren
Louisiana	Shreveport	Jan. 26	Foss
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Jan. 27	Warren
Little Rock	Hot Springs	Feb. 3	Foss
Arkansas	Little Rock	Feb. 10	Foss
S. Kansas	Wallington	M'ch 2	Hurst
Baltimore	Martinsburgh	M'ch 9	Simpson
New Jersey	Salem	M'ch 9	Foster
Virginia	Price's Fork	M'ch 10	Andrews
Kansas	Concordia	M'ch 10	Hurst
Wilmington	Lewes	M'ch 16	Bowman
Philadelp'ia	Pottsville	M'ch 16	Harris
Italy Miss'n	Rome	M'ch 18	Merrill
Washington	Wheeling	M'ch 22	Simpson
Lexington	Springfield	M'ch 23	Wiley
Central Pa.	York	M'ch 23	Andrews
Missouri	Cameron	M'ch 23	Hurst
Newark	Jersey City	M'ch 30	Harris
EastGerman	Poughkeepsie	M'ch 31	Foster
St. Louis	Rolla	M'ch 31	Hurst
N'th Indiana	Wabash City	Apl. 6	Simpson
New York	Yonkers	Apl. 6	Bowman
N. Y. East	Brooklyn	Apl. 6	Wiley
Wyoming	Waverly	Apl. 6	Andrews
N. England		Apl. 6	Peck
North N. Y.	Oswego	Apl. 13	Andrews
Providence	Fall River	Apl. 14	Peck
N.Ham'shir	Claremont	Apl. 20	Bowman
Troy	Glen's Falls	Apl. 20	Wiley
Vermont	Bradford	Apl. 20	Andrews
Maine	Portland	Apl. 27	Peck
East Maine	Belfast	May 25	Harris

Bishop Haven, after attending the four Conferences in Texas during November and December, will remove his family to San Francisco, and devote himself to the duties of his office on the Pacific Coast till the Fall Con- ferences of 1881.

By order of the Board of Bishops,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.
New York, Nov. 4, 1880.

Murfreesboro District, Tennessee Confer- ence.

My first round of quarterly meetings for the Murfreesboro district, Tennessee Con- ference will be held as follows: Murfrees- boro circuit, Dec. 11-12; Murfreesboro Sta- tion, Dec. 16-19; Stone River circuit, Dec. 18-19; Wavelberry circuit, Dec. 25-26; Shelbyville Station, Dec. 31 and Jan. 2; Shelbyville circuit, Jan. 1-2; Carthage cir- cuit, Jan. 8-9; Martin Creek circuit, Jan. 8; North Lebanon, Jan. 15-16; Cooksville circuit, Jan. 22-23; Alexandria circuit, Jan. 29-30; McMinnville Station, Feb. 4-6; Mc- Minnville circuit, Feb. 5-6; Sparta circuit, Feb. 12-13; Summerville circuit, Feb. 19-20; Van Buren, Feb. 26-27. The district con- ference will be held on North Lebanon cir- cuit, commencing January 12th and con- tinues three days. All the brethren must come prepared to stay until the conference closes. All the district stewards must come prepared to attend to their duties.

H. W. KEY, P. E.

Little Rock Conference.

The White River District Conference will be opened on the 30th of Dec., 1880, in- stead of the 26th of Jan., as published.

I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

West Tennessee District, Tennessee Con- ference.

FIRST ROUND.

Brownsville circuit, Dec. 11-12; Mason circuit, Dec. 18-19; Fayette circuit, Dec. 25-26; Big Creek, Jan. 1-2; Memphis, Cen- tenary Chapel, Jan. 8-9; Memphis circuit, Jan. 15-16; Mannersville, Jan. 22-23; Cy- press, Jan. 29-30; Mansfield, Feb. 5-6; Purdy, Feb. 12-13; Henderson, Feb. 19-20; Waynesboro, Feb. 26-27; Lawrenceburg, March, 5-6; Linden, March 12-13.

B. B. MANSON, P. E.

For Christmas Times

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THE NIGHT OF GLORY; OR, BIRTH OF CHRIST.—A new Sacred Cantata, by W. H. DOANE. $20 per 100; 25 cents by mail.

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SANTA CLAUS, by W. H. DOANE, the best Christmas Cantata ever published. $25 per 100; 25 cents each by mail.

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[illegible] A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily [illegible] Costly outfit free. Address [illegible] & Co., Augusta, Maine. 30 1y

[illegible] and expenses to agents. [illegible] P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Publishers' Department

How to Send Money.—Always send money by draft, postal money-order, express, or reg- istered letters. Letters can be registered at any post office.

Our Terms.—The price of the SOUTHWEST- ERN is $2 a year, payable in advance. $1 pays for the paper for six months.

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Advertising Rates.—See head of first col- umn, first page.

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The brethren will remember that we will take pleasure in sending specimen copies of the SOUTHWESTERN to any one who asks for them, to use in the canvass.

Brethren, please do not forget to look after renewals for this ADVOCATE. Get every one if you possibly can.

Is there a preacher in any of our Con- ferences who can not, if he will only try, send us at least five subscribers? We do not believe there is.

BILLS SENT OUT.

We have sent bills to all who owe us, and we want the money. Do not wait till Con- ference. Send it now—we need it.

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These Lectures embrace a liberal and fair criticism of

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With other interesting observations on Do- mestic and Public Life in New Orleans.

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An Elegant Dining Room for Ladies and Gentlemen on second floor.

MEALS supplied to Families, Balls, Parties etc., on application to

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STIN- SON & Co., Portland, Maine. 30 1y

Rail Road Column.

The Louisville and Nashville rail- road has decided to bridge the Ohio river at Henderson, Ky.

The construction of the New Or- leans Pacific road is to be pushed with vigor.

A meeting of citizens of San Anto- nio was called to organize a company to construct a railway from San An- tonio to the coast.

Waco, Texas, is raising a subscrip- tion to buy depot grounds in the city, and purchase the way through the county for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad.

General manager Dodge, of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, says their company will at once commence laying a third rail between Pueblo and Denver. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe freight cars will run into Denver, but passengers will change at Pueblo as heretofore.

The Pensacola division of the Lou- isville and Nashville railroad have started a fast mail service to Cuba. The first steamer will leave Pensaco- la on Saturday. Time, sixty-nine hours from Cincinnati to Havana by this route. An additional line, under the same management, will run from Pensacola to Cedar Keys, Florida.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Knoxville and Ohio railroad reso- lutions were adopted authorizing the directors to let a contract for the completion of the road to the point of junction with the Louisville and Nashville road as soon as the latter company is obliged to complete the Knoxville branch to the Tennessee State line; a resolution was also adopted authorizing the issuance of $1,300,000 in bonds to take up the present indebtedness and prosecute the work, and setting forth the ad- vantage of the new outlet for the coal banks of East Tennessee.

THE GREAT

Jackson Route

Having been re-built with

STEEL RAILS,

Equipment improved, Track ballasted and Speed increased, is now the Smoothest, Safest, and Most Attractive Line to all points

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IT IS

180 Miles Shorter and 10½ Hours Quicker to Chicago.
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A visit to Mammoth Cave at any season of the year is delightful. The temperature, 55°, being the same the year round, the most deli- cate can visit it without fear of cold, heat or exhaustion.

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LEADING STAPLES.

Cotton, ℔ lb.	
Ordinary	9
Middling	11½
Good middling	12½
Middling fair	13
Sugar, ℔ lb.	
Yellow clarified	7¾
White clarified	8¾
Powdered	10¾
Crushed	11
Molasses, in bbls., ℔ gallon.	
Common	33
Fair	36
Choice	42
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:	
Common	—@4½
Fair	—@5
Choice	6 @
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔ lb.:	
Western	23@24
New York	23@24
Coffee, ℔ lb.:	
Ordinary	11½
Prime	14½
Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	11
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	2 90
Flour, ℔ bbl:	
Superfine	3 50
XX	4 62½
XXX	5 00
Choice family	5 75
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	68
White	68
Mixed	67
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	50
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	1 00
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	— @26 00
Choice	— @28 00
PROVISIONS.	
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	9
Shoulders	5¼
Sides, clear rib	8¾
Sides, clear	9¼
Hams, sugar-cured	10½
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	11 50
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	7¾
Clear sides	8
Shoulders	5¼
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9¾
Choice, in tierces	@9¾
Esculents:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 40
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 50
Onions, ℔ bbl	5 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 00
Cabbages, ℔ crate	3 50
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	8 00
BALING STUFFS.	
Bagging, ℔ yard:	
India	10½
Twine, ℔ lb.:	
Baling	17
Ties, ℔ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	1 75
SUNDRIES.	
Poultry, ℔ dozen:	
Grown chickens	3 50
Young chickens	2 00
Ducks	2 50
Geese	5 00
Turkeys	9 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen:	
Western	28@35
Southern	35@37
Pecans, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	8 to 12
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ℔ bbl	4 75
Wool, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	27@28
Clear lake	29 to 30
Hides, ℔ lb.:	
Country green	8½ to 9
Dry salted	11½ to 12
Dry flint	14
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	5½
Oak Staves, ℔ 1000:	
Kegs	30 00
Barrels	14 00

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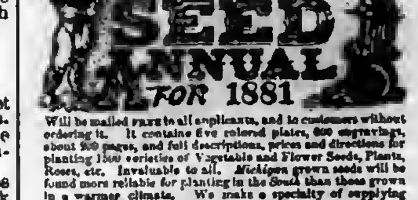

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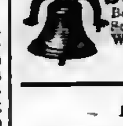

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2nd " A $300 Estey & Co. Organ.
3d " A $100 Gold Watch.
4th " A $100 Sewing Machine.

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Cyrus Kirk, Vice-President.
A. A. Golpe, Secretary.
F. Lopez, Treasurer.
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George D. Gaddis, Undertaker.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott Chinn, Chaplain.
Dennis Braize, Chairman Sick Committee.
Ben Hale, Chairman Stewards.
Sarah Patterson, Lady President.
Fannie Thompson, Lady Vice President.
Lucinda Pascall, Chairman of Female Stew- ards' Board.
Matilda Glover, Chairman Sick Committe.
Rev. Robert Hodge, Father. } These are to Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
Home Committee—Joseph Denpree, chair- man; Lemuel Moore; Prince Duncan.
Entrance Fee, $5.00.
Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
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This Association meets on the fourth Sun- day of every month, at 10:30 a. m., at Union Sun Relief Hall, No. 129 Perdido street.

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Wm. James, Treasurer.
B. D. Smith, Grand Marshal.
C. E. Powell, Chairman Finance.
Sam Bell, Chaplain.
C. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary.
Thos. G. Jefferson, Finance Secretary.
G. D. Gaddis, Undertaker upper district.
A. P. Boyer, Undertaker lower district.
J. H. Coker, Physician.

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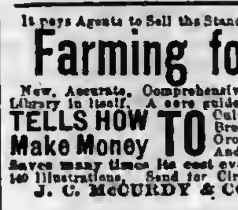

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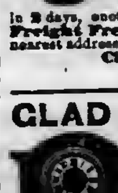

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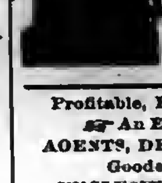

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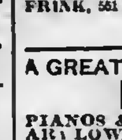

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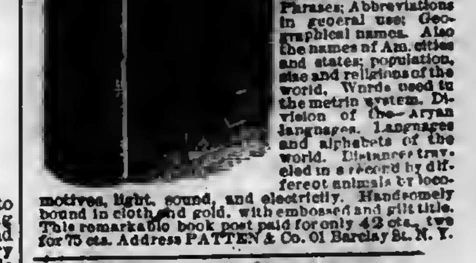

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Young Folks' Corner.

"THE PURE IN HEART SEE GOD."

BY MRS. MARY L. DICKINSON.

A child stood at the casement,
  When the evening sun hung low
Above the vales of shadow
  And the mountain tops of snow;
And as he watched the glory
  Flaming from peak to peak,
I watched the glow of pleasure
  Flashing from eye to cheek.

There glowed on every hillside
  The maples' crimson tinge;
There tossed in every valley
  The birches' golden fringe;
And mount and vale and cloudland
  Lay in his raptured sight
In pulsing folds of color,
  In trembling waves of light.

The dear child's face grew brighter,
  As paled the dying day,
The red lips whispered, smiling;
  I heard them softly say,
As if he spoke to angels
  Who must have listened there,
"How much the good God loves us,
  To make the world so fair!"

Ah, yes! the dear God loves us,
  Though oft our older gaze,
From "eyes that seeing see not,"
  Can scarce discern his ways;
But the purer heart of childhood,
  In cloud and sky and sod,
Can find, where we might miss it,
  The tender thought of God.

A Sagacious Donkey.

In no part of the world, probably is the patient animal, which is too often treated with cruelty, so well cared for as in Spain. In this country the donkey and the mule are petted and become great favorites, and among the peasantry they are almost looked upon as members of the household. As showing the wonderful influence which kind treatment will exercise, especially on the donkey, we are told that a Spanish peasant who possessed one was in the habit of journeying from his home to the city of Madrid for the purpose of conveying milk to the customers whom he supplied there; and every morning he and his donkey with laden panniers went their accustomed round. One day, however, the peasant became ill, and having no one to send was in rather a serious dilemma; whereupon his wife suggested that the donkey should be dispatched alone. Accordingly the panniers were filled as usual with the cans of milk; a piece of paper was attached, requesting customers to measure their own milk and return the cans, and the donkey started off. In a short time the faithful creature returned with the empty cans, having duly performed its errand; and not only did it continue to do so for several days, but its master afterward learned that it did not merely go the usual round, and trust to the customers coming out to it in the road, but even had the sagacity to go up to their doors and ring their bells (which in Spain often pull downward) with its mouth.—*Christian Advocate.*

A Rabbit's Curious Home.

We have often heard of rabbits rearing their young in strange places, but the following fact seems most extraordinary: An official on the London and Northwestern Railway, in the Midland counties, had constantly noticed a rabbit passing to and fro on the permanent way. Curious to know where it came from, he examined the locality, and eventually discovered beneath a "railway sleeper" a nest of four young rabbits. Continuing his observations, he noticed that whenever the parent rabbit left her young she carefully closed the aperture with sand and small stones. Considering that during the day some dozen of trains, often heavily laden, passed over this identical sleeper, you will agree that in choosing such a place for its young the mother made a very curious manner.

Don't [illegible] failures to [illegible] luck, my boy. I'll tell you what your trouble is: you are lazy. [illegible] Mr. Cobden's proverbs about "Luck and labor." "Luck is waiting for something to turn up; [illegible] with keen eyes and strong [illegible] something. Luck [illegible] wishes the post- [illegible] him news of a [illegible] out at six [illegible] pen, or ring- [illegible] of [illegible]; labor [illegible] Luck slips [illegible] strides [illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

Don't fail to show the subscription list for 1881, and to solicit names. We rely on our friends to do their whole duty for their church paper, and to give even better results than last year for the SOUTHWESTERN.

H. Cawthorn, Enterprise: "I am building a parsonage, have one room completed, and am living in it."

J. P. Freeman, Rosemeath: "Thanksgiving day was observed in accordance with the proclamation of the President."

R. Walker, Forest: "Our work is prospering; 26 conversions, 1 on probation, 5 reclaimed."

J. C. Clemens, Benton circuit: "In protracted meeting I received 15 converts, 39 probationers; membership in full is 191. Received on salary $106.15. Have 2 Sabbath-schools on my work, with 140 scholars."

J. P. Jordan, Enterprise: "We have an addition of 25 new converts. Our presiding elder J. W. Dunn held his last quarterly conference, we promised him $30 but gave him only $26 85. Our pastor, A. J. Allen, is compelling sinners to open their hearts."

Rev. J. Everette, Mashnlaville circuit: "Our protracted meetings closed with 20 converts, 7 by letter, 6 on probation, 20 adults baptized. Our churches are in a prosperous condition. People seem to love their pastor. They have paid him $195; elder, $14.10; missionary, $15 50. Great improvements on churches."

TEXAS.

Texas can easily increase her subscription to the SOUTHWESTERN to a clear 2000. Let the work for 1881 begin now, and be kept up for the next three months with vigor.

A. Thomas, Caney: "I have purchased a lot, built a church on it, and organized a day school. The trustees have employed me to teach it. I have had a hard time. There never was a Methodist church here before, and the people were very much opposed to it. We are gaining influence. I received $4.55 for support this year, and have made a little crop of cotton and potatoes. The church is ready for dedication, and will be known as St. Peter's Chapel."

V. M. Cole, West Chapel, Galveston: "The Lord has blessed us this year. We improved our church, put in a new style pulpit, and repainted the building. Collections—missionary, $6 80; Sabbath-school, $5. I administered the sacrament to 96, including 3 visitors from A. M. E. Church and Bro. Maris Rasmissen, of Torondal, Norway, a class leader there. At night we went aboard ship and brought three members ashore. The Captain and family, all members, were prevented from coming by cold weather. We prayed for him."

W. P. Armstrong wrote us from Fort Scott, Kansas: "I have just returned from the Austin conference session. Had a very pleasant conference in most respects. The work is well manned for the incoming year, and we shall have a good report from Texas at another conference. Bishop Haven won all hearts by his kindness, attention in detail to the business in hand, and the frankness with which he expressed himself on all subjects. Dr. Moss, of Elmira, New York, traveling companion of the Bishop, did fine service by his addresses on church interests, and sermons delivered before the conference. May the Lord bless our work in the great State of Texas."

Church papers are the purveyors of religious light. Subscribe for your church paper.

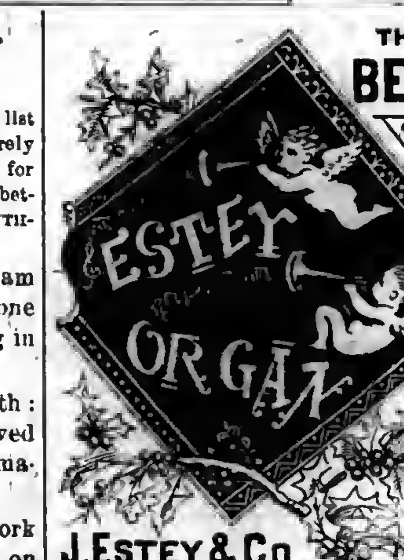
A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it.

Life is a book of which we have but one edition. Let each day's actions, as they add their pages to the indestructible volume, be such as we shall be willing to have an assembled world to read.

The Chicago *Times* says: Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is highly endorsed by ministers, judges, physicians, surgeons, by men of literary and scholarly distinction, and by individuals in all the walks of life.

AN OLD LADY writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. [illegible] a little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30, and [illegible] hundreds need just [illegible] medicine." See advertise[ment]. [illegible]



47 1t eow

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CONSUMPTION—BRONCHITIS—ASTHMA.

WERE FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP useless in all other diseases, the benefits which it undoubtedly yields in Consumption and other diseases of the Respiratory Organs would vindicate its claim to the attention of every medical practitioner. From the statistics of England and America it is a fair estimate that one-tenth of the entire deaths is caused by Consumption alone. If the Syrup is used perseveringly it subdues the tendency to Consumption, and in many confirmed cases, as that of the inventor, it has effected a cure.

Indigestion and habitual Costiveness almost always arise from weakness of the nerves and muscles of the stomach and bowels. In such cases Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has proved itself of the greatest service. The evacuations soon become copious and healthy.

This Syrup will cure PULMONARY CONSUMPTION in the first stage, and will give great relief and prolong life in the second and third. It will cure ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS, and COUGHS. It will cure all diseases originating from want of Muscular Action and Nervous Force.

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Will find this Syrup of inestimable value. A dose should be taken before speaking or singing.

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Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skilfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.

Remember! This TONIC cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. HISCOX & CO., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing. 38 1y nr

IRON SCROLL SAW for $2.00.

The Harvest Scroll Saw No. 1, has polished tilting table, 6 saws, 10 designs, 1 foot wood and manual. Price, complete, boxed, $2.00. Will saw a 22 inch circle and wood one inch thick. The Harvest Scroll Saw No. 2. Same as above, with 12 best saws, Hope's New Manual of Scroll Sawing (100 pages) 40 full sized designs and miniatures of 300 designs. Price, complete, $2.50. Sent by express to any address on receipt of price. ☞ Send also for new catalogues of Scroll Saw Goods, Tools, Skates, Bicycles, Games and Home Amusements. Order blanks and envelopes free. JOHN WILKINSON, Manufacturer and Importer, 77 State St., Chicago, Ill. 49 tf

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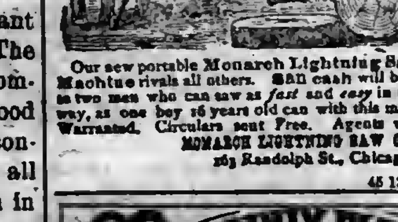
A boy 16 years old can saw off a 3-foot log in two minutes.



Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. $50 cash will be given to two men who can saw as *fast* and *easy* in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted. MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. 45 13t

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A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposedly scientific people were only a few years ago, as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangements of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidney and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend towards all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

Cure for Catarrh.

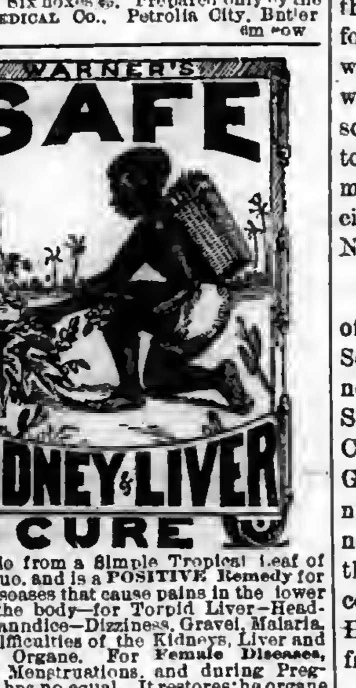
The following is a simple and immediate cure for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The remedy is a new compound, entirely different from all other preparations or medicines used for Catarrh or Lung Diseases. It is the discovery of Dr. Hartshorn (an eminent physician) called Dr. Hartshorn's Swamp Weed Compound. You smoke the remedy in a pipe, which converts it into a dense smoke or vapor. This you inhale, emitting the smoke through the nose. After a few trials this will be easy to do. If the nose is stopped up so that it is almost impossible to breathe, one pipe ful will make the head as clear as a bell. Sufferers from that horrible disease, Ulcerated Catarrh, will find relief and comfort from the first day's use, and a permanent cure in due course of time. The number of remarkable cures effected by this new remedy is simply wonderful, and where once introduced and known it has a larger sale and takes the lead of all other Catarrh and Lung medicines. It penetrates to the very seat of the disease and breaks it up at its fountain head. It is the best remedy in the world for

Asthma and Bronchitis.

Swallowing the vapor or smoke gives instantaneous relief, enabling the patient to lie down and enjoy refreshing sleep. The principal ingredient in this medicine is one of our common weeds (found growing in wet or swampy ground), and when combined with Cubebs, Extract of Pine Tar, &c., forms the best Catarrh and Lung treatment ever devised. It is a sure antidote for Cough, Sore Throat and Offensive Breath. It will make the foulest breath pure and sweet. All fatal epidemics are absorbed and propagated in the system by *inhalation*. So potent for evil, it is now made most powerful for good. Thus, in accordance with reason and common sense, does this remedy, by inhalation, come in direct contact with disease, and by absorption into the system, cleanses the blood.

To Consumptives.

Quit dosing the stomach with cod-liver oil, sickening syrups, and balsams. Eat more beefsteak and nourishing food. Take some simple medicine to aid digestion and to keep the bowels regular. Smoke the Swamp Weed Compound once or twice daily and exercise in the open air in good weather. Try the above prescription, and you will bless that day you read our advertisement. The medicine is pleasant and perfectly harmless, and there is no use going to high-priced "Catarrh and Lung doctors" while you can procure this remedy. Price by mail, post-paid, $1 per box. Six boxes $5. Prepared only by the BOWYER MEDICAL CO., Petrolia City, Butler Co., Pa. 6m eow



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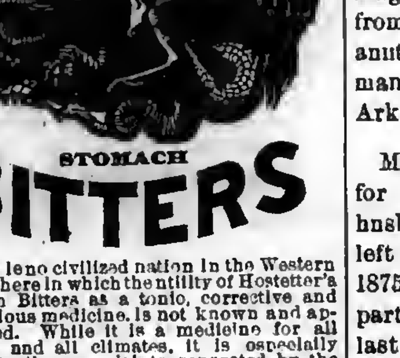

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The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—The people inquired for by Bro. Henry Smith are found, as I know them very well. Fannie and Julian are dead. Charles is living in Grimes county, Texas. Anderson is his P. O. address. I am yours in Christ,

L. H. HORN.

Cold Springs, Texas, Nov. 25, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my uncle Ishmon. He used to belong to one Robt. Olden, a Presbyterian preacher in Bibbs county, Ala. My name is Ishmon Fykes, a son of uncle's brother, Sam Fykes. My mother's name is Mary. The last I heard of uncle Ishmon he was at Scott's Factory, Alabama. Address me at Enterprise, Clark Co., Miss. ISHMON FYKES.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to find my son, Anderson Kagal, who left Kosciusko, Miss., about the breaking out of the war, with one Stephen Flanagan. I have received several letters from him since; he left, but the last one I received was about four years ago. At that time he was in Marion, Va. He said he was a Methodist preacher. I wish so much to find my son. Dear pastors and brethren, will you help me? If found address me at Kosciusko, Miss., in care of Rev. J. M. Nevils. JANE TIPTON.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to hear of my sisters Rebecca and Arlona Seals. They moved to West Tennessee before the war with James Seales. Arlona went with Billy Clark. They have a brother named George Seales, and their mother's name is Sylva and their father's name is Neptune Jordan. Before the war they lived in Williamson county, Tenn., and belonged to Joe Henry Seales. Address me at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

ADAM NELSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my niece. The last time I heard from her she was in Kansas. Her mother was Annie Brown, my sister, and her step-father was Anderson Brown. Myself and family left Franklin, Tenn., in 1875, and we left them there. My sister died soon after I left, and a lady friend of mine that lived in Franklin wrote to my daughter Lucy and said that little Annie Brown had gone to Kansas with her step-father's mother. This lady was Maggie Cowans. I wish to hear from little Annie. I am her only aunt. My name is Louisa Hardeman. Address me at Pine Bluff, Ark. LOUISA HARDEMAN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my aunt Eliza Ratcliff. Her husband is Dave Ratcliff. We all left Franklin, Tenn., together in 1875, moving to Arkansas, and parted at Memphis, Tenn. The last time I heard from them they were at Steward's Landing, White River. Her oldest daughter is named Mary. The next was Josie, the next Berrie. Her oldest son was Albert, the next Wallace. I used to go by the name of Louisa Kemple, and I married Henry Hardeman. He died in Tennessee and I now go by the name of Louisa Hardeman. Address me at Pine Bluff, Ark., in care of Lucy Hardeman. LOUISA HARDEMAN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister whom I left in Monroe county, Miss. Her name is Rachel. She is a daughter of John Coleman. Her mother was Nancy. She belonged to Hugh Rosebrough in South Carolina. Mr. Rosebrough moved from South Carolina to Mississippi. At his death the property was divided and sister Rachel was sold in New Orleans by Jerry Walker, a son-in-law of Rosebrough's. Mother had 8 children, four girls and four boys, viz: Samuel, Isaac, Allen, Lee, Harriett, Lizzie, Linda, and Rachel. I fell to Eliza Rosebrough and moved to Carrollton, Carroll county, Miss. Liza Rosebrough married Dr. G. W. Vasser. Any information of my sisters will be gladly received. My name is Harriett. Address me at Carrollton, Carroll Co., Miss., in care of B. Harris.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Do you know what it is to suffer with Piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels and prevents recurrence of disease. Try it without delay. The dry and the liquid are both sold by druggists.—*Globe.*

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DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

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CURES DYSPEPSIA. IRON TONIC.

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And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

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It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF

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It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2. Address

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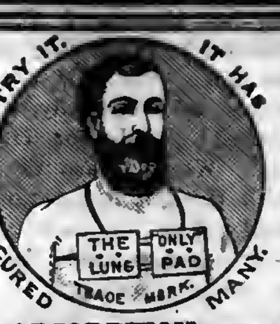
The 'Only' Lung Pad Co., Williams Block, DETROIT, Mich.



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It DRIVES INTO the system curatives agents and healing medicines.

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THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect: if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

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Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

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KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

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It is a dry vegetable compound and

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Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

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All cases promptly and permanently cured by Dr. S. W. BEALL, Homeopathic Catarrhal Specialist, A reputable Physician of 30 years' practice.

Not a Douche, Not an Inhaler, Not a Snuff.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh has never been cured by local treatment alone. Catarrh being constitutional requires constitutional treatment to eradicate it from the system.

In connection with Dr. Beall's Nasal Catarrh Specific, a course of treatment is furnished each patient *as indicated by the symptoms.* Also an Atomizer with cleansing solutions to be locally applied in the form of a spray. Patients at a distance treated by the aid of a carefully prepared diagnostic sheet. *No single box or bottle of medicine is applicable to all cases.*

Dr. Beall has cured hundreds of cases in its worst form, and patients now being treated in all parts of the United States report rapid improvement. Treatment is pleasant and directions easily followed.

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Send stamp for diagnostic sheet and pamphlet containing home testimonials. Address

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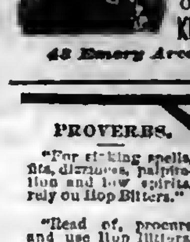

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—BY—

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Editor SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

IN PAMPHLET FORM.

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HOLD THE FORT.

[illegible]

"ever." Washington laid down the emblems of authority, in 1796, and passed down from the place of power to private life, saying, "Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." Jefferson and Madison, completing the triad of great Virginians, gave the freest utterance to their judgment, that "no republican government can rest on aught but the intelligence and virtue of the people." Of the eighteen colleges founded in the last century, seven were in the South—more than their proportion according to the population. In the earlier history of the country the South greatly surpassed the North in the number of men educated abroad. And that section of the country has always been liberal in endowing colleges by the state.

Why is it, then, that a country so well started in educational matters, so inspired by the admonitions of its wisest men, and with an income of hundreds of millions flowing in from abroad every year in payment for a single crop of cotton, should need help from abroad to educate the children of the state? What possible folly could turn such wisdom and wealth into ignorance and poverty? The answer is easy to find. The South undertook to educate by colleges, the North by common schools. In the South the state provided higher institutions of learning, and left private enterprise to provide the lower. In the North the state provided the primary schools, and left the colleges to be provided by the vast benevolence of the people. The South undertook to provide for a few aristocrats, the North for the mass plebeians. The South undertook to build its pyramid at the top without any foundation, the North laid the foundations broad as the continent, strong as thought, and open to every man who was able to go to the top. The result in the South was, that even the colleges failed of their purpose for the want of pupils; in the North, that those who had tasted of the sweets of knowledge must have a higher education, till the colleges [illegible] by the hundred [illegible] with endowments of four or five millions. Then the few students in the South who desired an education came North or went abroad.

This care for the few and neglect of the many was a repetition of the [illegible]

Thirteenth Anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

DR. RUST'S REPORT.

This anniversary affords a very fit occasion for brief allusion to the good and wise men, translated from the Church militant to the Church triumphant, who, in this city, fourteen years ago, took an active part in the organization of this society.

Bishop Clark inaugurated our work in the South, took an active part in the organization of this society, was its first president, earnestly advocated its claims, remembered it in his will, and thus gave his fullest sanction to the society and the administration of its affairs. The last night of the bishop's conscious stay on earth he recounted his struggles and sufferings in planting our Church and schools in the South, and rejoiced that God had permitted him to have a humble part in this grand work.

Adam Poe, D.D., was one of the founders of this society, and until his death its faithful treasurer. He advocated its claims and contributed to its funds. Just before his death he requested the executive committee, of which he was a member, to meet in his sick-room, that he might take part in the discussions and unite in commending the society to the fostering care of the General Conference. His last work was for the education of the freedmen.

Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., signed the call for the convention, and aided in the organization of the society. He advocated its claims with eloquence, and when his dying hour had come, when pastor and family had gathered around his bed to offer prayer and praise, preparatory to his ascension, looking around the room and missing the colored nurse, he ordered a suspension of the solemn service till this faithful soul should come. The part Dr. Eddy took in the formation of this society for the education of the freedmen, and the work he did for the world's redemption as secretary of the Missionary Society, find appropriate consummation in the sublime scene of the family gathering around his dying couch.

It is fitting in this connection to refer to our first resident bishop in the South, who took so deep an interest in our cause, wrote and spoke so fervently in its behalf, and raised so much money for its support. In the death of Bishop Gilbert Haven the society lost a true friend and eloquent advocate, and the colored people a bold champion of their rights, a fearless denouncer of their wrongs, and a tender sympathizer with their sufferings. On that grand coronation day of Bishop Haven, preparatory to his reception into heaven, he urged his friends to stand by the colored people, and directed his son to pay the balance of his thousand dollar subscription towards the erection of Chrisman Hall, for which enterprise he had planned and begged and prayed.

THE PAST YEAR.

Another year in the history of our society is numbered. A year's work for the freedmen at this crisis of our national existence means something. It may avail more for humanity than the efforts of a score of years in time to come. A neglect of duty to-day may furnish regret for a century.

We are thankful to Almighty God that the past year has been one of great effort and encouraging success. The society has collected more money, made greater additions to its school property and accommodations, raised to a higher grade the standard of scholarship in its schools, furnished more well trained graduates, developed a higher type of Christian character and life, brought more souls to Christ, and sent out a larger number of educated teachers, physicians, and preachers to aid and save the ignorant and neglected masses of the South, than it has done during any previous year of its history.

While we rejoice in the encouraging statement of a small increase in this department of benevolence, [illegible] at the thought that our Church, so influential in members and money, should do so little for this race, which has suffered so terribly in our midst. [illegible]

[illegible]

the society for the past year, as a liberal installment of interest on the principal, and an honest recognition of the great debt we owe this race, and which we have so long neglected to pay. But the time to liquidate this debt has come. The payment of both principal and interest can not longer be postponed without discredit to the people, peril to the nation, and offense to God.

WORK AT HOME.

The American Church has a mission of vast importance to fulfill in the world's conversion to righteousness and truth, and while it embraces in faith and effort the whole world, it must not neglect that part of it nearest home, easiest of access, which can be cultivated at the least expense, and which, when brought under the power of the Cross of Christ, will exert controlling influence upon the destiny of nations. In an effort to save the whole world, vigilance must be employed to preserve this country from the incoming tide of vice and wretchedness from abroad, and ignorance and lawlessness at home. This must be recruiting ground for all lands; freedom, intelligence, and morality must be inscribed upon our banners; schools and churches must dot the whole land, and all the inhabitants feel their quickening and elevating influence. In the name of Him who died to save us, we must do what we can to aid the South and educate the freedmen that they may take some humble part in the preservation of our free institutions, the redemption of Africa, and the salvation of the world.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

We submit a brief report of what has been done the past year, the amount of money collected, and the purposes for which it has been expended.

The financial statement for the twelve months ending July 1, 1880, is as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Cash in treasury July 1, 1879		$876 74
Contributed from July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880		83,403 83
Loan for Chrisman Hall and other new buildings		13,412 18
		$97,492 25
Ladd Endowment		6,884 00
Total receipts (including $13,412 18 loan)		$104,376 25

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

Salaries and board of teachers and school expenses		$42,011 09
Salary of corresponding secretary, office and traveling expenses		3,451 62
Aid to young men preparing for the Ministry		2,116 66
Clerk hire		720 00
Insurance and interest		1,339 23
Furniture for schools		445 95
Printing		629 15
Repairs on buildings		1,229 00
Postage		538 00
On Real Estate and Buildings:		
Chrisman Hall, Clark University, Atlanta, Ga	$20,000 00	
Cen. Biblical Inst. Baltimore, Md	15,550 00	
Meharry Med. Col. Nashville, Tenn	4,366 00	
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas	1,913 09	
Cookman Institute Jacksonville, Fla	416 66	
		42,245 75
Balance in treasury		9,764 83
		$97,492 25
Ladd Endowment		6,884 00
Total disbursements		$104,376 25
Total indebtedness at the close of last year		$9,326 14
Loan to cover increased indebtedness incurred in the erection of Chrisman Hall and other buildings		13,412 18
Total indebtedness at the close of this year		$22,738 32
Collected and disbursed during thirteen years		$893,918 40

The society has received, during the year, $100,287.33: an increase over last year of $15,126.51. To obtain and disburse this sum cost $4,329.15, of which the salary of the corresponding secretary, in traveling expenses in supervising the schools, office expenses, and clerk hire, amount to $4,171.61. The entire cost to the society for running expenses is less than 5 per cent, and the salaries of the officers amount to only a little above 4 per cent.

NEW BUILDINGS.

1. We have just completed Chrisman Hall, of Clark University, at a cost of 30,000. It is a beautiful four-story brick building, with a basement of granite, of modern architecture, having a commodious chapel, convenient school-rooms, and boarding accommodations for the teachers and a hundred pupils. Mrs. Chrisman contributed $10,000 to this building, and Bishop G. Haven had pledged $10,000, only a part which had been raised when he was stricken with death.

2. We have finished the building for the Meharry Medical Department of the Central Tennessee College, at Nashville, at an expense of $15,000. It bears the name of Meharry, in honor of four brothers who have contributed so liberally to the building. Dr. Alexander Meharry, late of the Cincinnati Conference, selected the site and made a donation toward its purchase, and his widow has made liberal contributions toward the erection of the building and endowment of the college. It has graduated four promising classes of physicians, and it is the only medical college in the Mississippi Valley where colored students can obtain a good medical education.

3. The Centenary Biblical Institute, at Baltimore, has found a liberal benefactor in Rev. J. F. Goucher, of the Baltimore Conference, who has donated a site for the new building, costing $8000, and $5500 in cash. To secure this generous donation the friends added $6500, and a beautiful building has been erected at a cost of $20,000—exclusive of the land—which is a noble monument of the liberality and philanthropy of Baltimore Methodism.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The society has aided in the establishment and support of the following six schools, which have been chartered with full collegiate powers: Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.; Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.; Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.; New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.; Shaw University, Holly Springs, Miss.; Wiley University, Marshall, Texas. It has three theological schools: Centenary Biblical Institute, Baltimore, Md.; Baker Institute, Orangeburg, S. C.; Thomson Biblical Institute, New Orleans, La. It has one medical college: The Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee.

It has ten institutions not chartered: Bennett Seminary, Greensboro, N. C.; Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dadeville Seminary, Dadeville, Ala.; Haven Normal School, Waynesboro, Ga.; La Grange Seminary, La Grange, Ga.; Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss.; Rust Normal school, Huntsville, Ala.; Walden Seminary, Little Rock, Ark.; West Texas Conference Seminary, Austin, Tex.; West Tennessee Seminary, Mason, Tennessee.

In these twenty institutions of pupils taught during the year are classified as follows: Biblical, 372; Law, 23; Medical, 85; Collegiate, 90; Academic, 320; Normal, 1100; Intermediate, 217; Primary, 332; total, 2460. Number of pupils taught in our schools, 63,000. Number taught by our pupils more than 500,000. Amount of permanent school property more than $250,000. Number of teachers this year, 80.

Gov. St. John's Eloquent Address on the "Exodusters."

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, spoke last night at Farwell Hall, on the subject of the negro exodus. The Governor has come into national prominence lately, not only by reason of his connection with the Northern movement of the colored men of the South, but by his recent re-election to the gubernatorial chair on a platform which pledges the State government to prohibition, and forbids the manufacture as well as the sale of liquor within the State of Kansas. On the latter movement he will speak to-night at Farwell Hall. In reference to the exodus he spoke with deep feeling borne of intimate acquaintance with the people whom it fell to his lot as Governor to welcome to the State, and for whom the State has generously provided. His manner as a speaker is singularly breezy and enthusiastic, and he held the attention of his audience to the close.

He expressed a regret, in opening, that so few people were present, because he was to speak of a subject that before many years, possibly before many months, might become of interest and importance to the entire country. Twenty-five years ago the pro-slavery men, with guns in their hands, were fighting to force the negroes into Kansas as slaves. Free men met them, fought them back, and won a glorious victory. [Applause.] To-day the very element that fought to force the negro into Kansas are opposed to his entering the State, on the ground that the climate is too cold, and the poor colored man would freeze to death there. [Laughter.] When they first began to arrive at Wyandotte in 1879, penniless, naked, friendless, miserable-looking objects of pity, and the people of Kansas were told that thousands more were on their way from the South, he was appealed to, as the Governor of the State, to issue a proclamation forbidding their coming. But he remembered that of the 150,000 white emigrants in Kansas 100,000 were poor men; that to the bone and muscle and brain of poor men Kansas owed her glorious position as a State; that at Ossawatomie the tree of liberty was planted by old John Brown, whose soul was still marching on; he had seen it actually demonstrated that corn planted and hoed by colored men grew as rapidly as that planted and hoed by white men, brought as much money; he remembered that corn was wealth, and a bushel of corn was worth a ton of race prejudice, and he said, "Let them come."

Speaking of the causes of the exodus, he cited the case of an old colored man, nearly 90, without money, food, or friends, who told him he knew he couldn't work, "but," he added, "Massa, der's one thing I kin do, I kin be buried here in free Kansas."

The investigating committee which he organized, and which inquired into the causes of the exodus among the refugees themselves, found that the had been bulldozed, outraged, cheated, wronged in every conceivable way, not permitted to vote, their leaders killed, and the masses of them intimidated and frightened till they did not dare even to talk about going to Kansas. As showing how the colored people were swindled by the dominant race at the South, he exhibited a bill produced by one of the refugees who came from Edward's Landing, Miss., and curiously enough one of the white men who came from Mississippi to inquire of Gov. St. John as to how the exodus might be stopped, was the man who made out this bill. In this account half a pound of dog-leg tobacco was charged at 25 cents; molasses, $1.50 a gallon (worth 40 cents in Chicago); bacon, 20 cents per pound; brogans, $2.50@3 a pair; flour, $14 a barrel, and other things in proportion. The money sent for the relief of the refugees had been spent in erecting barracks for their accommodation, a general headquarters, with storehouses, etc., and in forwarding them westward.

Gov. St. John took occasion to pay a tribute to Mrs. Elizabeth L. Comstock and Mrs. Laura Haviland, who, in this work, had been faithful, honest, earnest, and prayerful, stinting themselves in order to do more for these oppressed people. God, said Gov. St. John, never made two nobler, grander women.

He estimated that 60,000 colored people had come into Kansas since 1877, of whom, perhaps, 40,000 remained, while 20,000 had been forwarded to Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. There had been spent about $50,000 in their behalf. Ninety per cent of them, perhaps, needed help at the start, but only temporarily, because they quickly became self-supporting. God's hand was in this work, and whenever they fell short of funds help invariably arrived from some unexpected quarter. Morally, the refugees were getting along well. They were well behaved, sober, industrious, and fully eighty per cent of their votes this fall were in favor of prohibition. [Applause.] He felt if Abraham Lincoln were living, that greatest and truest of all Americans would prefer to see some of these people acquire homes in his own State of Illinois. He appealed to the country, whose captive soldiers, escaping from Southern prison pens, had always found a friend in the log-cabin of the colored man, not to turn away now from the refugee from Southern tyranny.

Gov. St. John predicted that the exodus would continue, and would increase in magnitude until the people of the South gave to the black man protection at the ballot-box, protection for his property, allowed him to vote according to the dictates of his own conscience, and respected the sanctity of his home. These given them, they would prefer to stay in the South, but as matters now stood their feeling was expressed in the remark of a colored man to him, that he would rather be shot than sent back. We had had enough temporizing on this question, and he (Gov. St. John) favored securing the black man in the South all the rights that we now enjoy in the Northern States.—*Inter-Ocean, Dec. 11.*

Wanted—4000 more subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN.

Church Extension.

One gentleman gave a subscription lately to the Board of Church Extension, in one of Chaplain McCabe's meetings, of $250 to be used to build a church in a community where every communicant in the church at its organization would sign the total abstinence pledge and promise to vote for prohibition. The place, however, must be west of Kansas. What frontier town speaks for this money? Fulfill the conditions and it can be drawn for at sight. May the example of Kansas prove contagious to the whole nation.

A presiding elder, whose name is withholden for the present, sends a letter containing a check for $220, which, with a previous gift of $30, makes $250 to secure the erection of a frontier church. "This donation is to build one of your frontier churches. It does not come from a rich woman, but from one who has earned every dollar of it by hard work since you were here last winter. You will readily remember the great-hearted donor at my house, and since she listened to your earnest pleading she has given herself no rest until she could send to you the requisite $250 for a church. She sends her heart and her prayers along with the gift, and only regrets it cannot be four times as much."

Rev. Wilson Stokes, of Medford, N. J., sent $250 from some one of the Lord's anointed to secure the erection of one of these frontier churches. New Jersey has some disciples who remember the words of the Lord Jesus when he said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

A prominent Iowa gentleman says: "Draw on me for a church every month." He holds the board, however, to the following conditions: The churches to be dedicated free from debt, and his contribution to be one-tenth of the cost.

All right. There are many applications for aid that would be met by this proposition.

The Board of Church Extension is aiding one church a day. Let us make it two for every day in the year, and then we will be doing very well. Francis Asbury will hear of it in heaven, and have a good shout over it.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Woman's Rejoicing.

BY MARGERY LAPORTE.

MR. EDITOR—We feel this morning thankful to God that we are free four more years, and we think all the colored people should fall before the Lord and thank him for the grand victory of Gen. Garfield being elected as our President. We do thank God with all our hearts, minds, souls, and strength that we are free again. We know that President Garfield is not a colorline man to set the black man off to himself, but is a good man, believing all men are made of one blood, though we have been slaves and all our rights taken from us, and our preachers killed, and nothing done. It was said they were negro lovers; let them go. But as now the Republican party is elected, we look and wait for the change to come, so that good men will not be afraid to come and teach and preach to us.

May Heaven with all its blessing look down upon the Republican party, is the prayer of a colored woman who has been set free by the war, and knows what it is to be free.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 28, 1880.

Tennessee.

Hon. W. F. Poston, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Tennessee, and recently a member of the Legislature, in his annual report said:

"Never before was the people of Tennessee so enthused on the question of temperance. It has a deep root in the public mind. The judiciary of the State are active in the enforcement of the statutes against intemperance. The political parties are being aroused on the subject; already we find one of the parties assembled in this city this year, and adopt a platform of principles among which they say they favor temperance, etc., and pledge the support of the party to such measures. Never before did the press and pulpit take such a bold and decisive stand in favor of temperance. These influences are not to be underestimated, but should encourage us to hope and look for immediate results."

General News Items.

Four newspapers in Texas are edited by women.

The Prohibition ticket did not receive a vote in Missouri.

The British Admirality decided to abolish flogging in the navy.

Turkey and Greece have agreed to submit their disputes to arbitration by a European Congress.

President Hayes issued a proclamation, abolishing all discriminating duties on imports from China.

General Sherman, in his annual report, renews his recommendation that the army be increased to 25-000 enlisted men of the line.

The retirement of General Irvin McDowell makes General John Pope Major General, and sends him to command the Military Division of the Pacific.

The thanksgiving proclamation of Gov. Thayer, of Oregon, was the shortest, being comprised in a dozen lines, counting date, signatures, and all else.

The Montenegrins occupied the entire district of Dulcigno, and the inhabitants are accorded liberty of worship, amnesty and security of tenure in regard to property.

The American Bible Society celebrated the Wycliffe semi-millenial by services in the New York Academy of Music. Rev. Dr. Storrs was the principal speaker.

Mr. Lemuel Thompson, of Tickfaw, has a pig eighteen months old which weighs 450 pounds. Who says we can't raise hogs in the piney woods?—*Ponchatoula Gazette.*

The Ponca Indians have been legally vindicated by a decision of Judge Dandy at Omaha, which dispossesses the Sioux of that portion of the Ponca reservation which lies within the territory of Dakota.

The exodus of the colored people to Kansas is going on in increased numbers. At Topeka they are arriving at the rate 150 a day. Gov. St. John asked for help in the matter of lumber, to build barracks for them. There is a good deal of suffering among them from the cold.

The colored "exodusters" from North and South Carolina held a convention at Greencastle, Ind., at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted congratulating themselves on having come out of the South into a land of freedom and justice, where they find a fair chance in life. They urge the freedmen in the South to follow their example.

Manning, who contested the seat of Kellogg in the Senate, was a Presidential elector in Louisiana, and cast his vote for Hancock while holding his commission from the Governor as Senator by appointment. If he is a Senator, he could not act as an elector. If his vote is counted, it must be on the assumption that he is not a Senator. Either way he is in a dilemma.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Little Rock Conference of the M. E. Church South, was held in Prescott, Nov. 24-25. Bishop Pierce presiding instead of Bishop Wightman, absent on account of sickness. The *Western Methodist* says: "We may say, in general terms, that though the year just ended was not as prosperous as the one preceding it, much good was done, and there was progress in the work of the Church—but not in every respect. As elsewhere, so here, there has been lack of attention to order and system, and lack also in the observance of ordinances."

The National Council of the Union League of America met in Philadelphia. Gen. J. S. Negley, of Pittsburg, was elected President, and the other officers were re-elected. A report on the Indian policy of the government was adopted strongly advocating the necessity for dissolving the tribal system and requiring Indians should be made citizens. Resolutions were adopted congratulating the country on the election of Garfield and Arthur, and pledging support to the new administration. The reorganization of the Republican party in the South by inviting the co-operation of all progressive men, was warmly discussed, and speeches made in favor by Col. J. E. Bryant, of Georgia; the Hon. Jas. T. Beach, of Missouri, and the Hon. J. D. Brady, of Virginia. The council adjourned to meet in Washington for the purpose of attending the inauguration of President Garfield in a body.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, December 23, 1880.

The Southwestern for 1881.

We urge upon every friend of the SOUTHWESTERN to at once put forth every effort possible to secure subscribers for 1881. With this paper the volume for 1880 ends. We do not want to loose one old subscriber, and we want a large number of new subscribers. The new lists are coming in well, and judging from the cheerful letters received from all parts of the territory, the prospects for five thousand subscribers for 1881 is good.

HOW TO CANVASS.

We do not want our agents to fall in debt; but we must hold them responsible for every name they send longer than one month. Push the canvass as follows: Take the paper into the pulpit and take the names of all who want the paper and tell them they can pay for it within a month. At the end of the month write to us sending what money you have collected, and ordering the names of all who have not paid you or for whom you will not be responsible, stricken off. Remember, all names you send will be charged to you until you write and have their papers stopped.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

Send for specimen copies to canvass with whenever you need them. We will gladly send them free.

We have received a copy of the minutes of 1880, with the compliments of Geo. C. Wilding, secretary of the West Virginia Conference, Parkersburg, West Virginia, for which he will please accept our thanks.

The Louisiana Journal of Education conceives that the friends of public education should educate the public mind to an amendment of the constitution, making the payment of the poll-tax, at a date in each year, remote from a popular election, a prerequisite for the exercise of suffrage.

The Texas and the West Texas Conferences both heartily endorsed the organization and purposes of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, of which Mrs. R. S. Rust, of Cincinnati, is Corresponding Secretary. A committee was appointed in each conference to correspond with Mrs. Rust and to seek to effect organizations in all the charges.

The death of Prof. James C. Watson, the astronomer of the University of Wisconsin, which occurred at his residence in Madison on the 23d of November, is a great loss to the scientific world. Prof. Watson was honored by the French Academy of Science with the gold medal for his many asteroidal and other "celestial" discoveries. His contributions to [illegible] are [illegible]

[illegible]

The Manger in Bethlehem.

The story of Christ's birth loses nothing of its deathless interest from the lapse of time. It is ever old yet ever new—old as the heart of man, yet new as the dawn of infancy. It is as interesting to us as it was to shepherds who first heard it proclaimed by the angel of the Lord. The centuries as they pass only concentrate men's thoughts upon it and develop more and more its far reaching results. "His name," said the ancient prophet, "shall be called wonderful." Nothing could be more wonderful than that the career of Christ on earth should open as it did.

Brief and simple are the words that relate the homely circumstances of our Lord's nativity; yet they describe the greatest event in the world's history: "And she brought forth her first born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn." It was the advent of the world's Redeemer. Jesus the Savior of man had come. He who was in the form of God and thought it not robbery to be equal with God, had descended from His heavenly throne and taken the likeness of sinful flesh and was found in fashion as a man—of the lowliest and poorest of the children of men. No peasant child of Judea was ever born more meanly provided for than He. There is no room for Him in the inn. He is born in a stable.

"Low lies His bed with the beasts of the stall"

—a striking commentary on His own pathetic words: "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay His head."

But the manger cradled a King. His birth was the dawning of a new era in the world's history, the fulfillment and realization of all the ancient prophecies that pointed to Immanuel, God with us. It was part of what the apostle Paul describes as the "great mystery of Godliness—God manifest in the flesh." None can explain the incarnation, or account for the humiliation of the Advent. And yet the mystery of the incarnation is not greater than a thousand others that environ us, not greater than that of creation. The God who could "speak a world from naught" could as easily incarnate himself in human form. If we can believe the one, we can as easily believe the other. And if we cannot pierce through the veil of humility and poverty that enshrouded the Advent, and fully explain why the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords was so humbly born, we may rejoice in the fact that His lowliness and poverty are in some sense a pledge of His peculiar sympathy for all in like circumstances of [illegible].

But there were other scenes at the manger more in keeping with the character of its Occupant. He was worshipped by "a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace, good will toward men." He was worshipped by wondering shepherds, who guided by the "sign" the angel gave them: "Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger,"—came with haste and found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger [illegible] all the things they had heard and seen." The heavens paid homage to Him in the shining of a new star. The wise men of the East saw it, and inquired, "Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen His star in the east and have come to worship Him." [illegible] "And lo, the star, which they saw in the East, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. [illegible] And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother and [illegible] Him; [illegible] gold, and frankincense and [illegible]

[illegible] as given to [illegible] as ye have

done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Better is obedience than sacrifice.

"Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
Vainly with gifts, would His favor secure;
Richer by far is the heart's adoration,
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor."

The West Texas Conference.

The West Texas Conference held its eighth session at Austin, Dec. 1-5, Bishop E. O. Haven presiding, and B. F. Smith, secretary. This is one of the most vigorous and progressive Conferences in the Southern States. Presiding Elders Gates, Richardson, Henson, and Madison, have led this Conference grandly during the past year, and in all respects there has been a commendable advance. This is especially true in benevolent collections.

The anniversaries held during the evening were all well attended and and full of interest. Rev. Dr. C. T. Moss, of Elmira, New York, was present as the representative of the Church Extension, and Freedmen's Aid Societies, and by his addresses he added most to the value of the session. Thursday night the anniversary of the Board of Church Extension was held; on Friday night Bishop Haven spoke on the necessity and importance of education.

WEST TEXAS SEMINARY.

This school at Austin has done a successful year's work, under the direction of Prof. G. O. Richardson and his wife, and Mrs. G. W. Richardson. These have labored as instructors faithfully. Over one hundred students have been enrolled. The total abstinence pledge as to intoxicating drinks and tobacco has been presented to every student and with but few exceptions all have signed and kept it. This school as yet has not been taken fully in charge by the Freemen's Aid Society; but will be very soon. The Conference, acting through Presiding Elder G. W. Richardson, has bought lots which are nearly paid for. The school is at present held in what was formally the Gillett College building. The Brothers Richardson, father and son, and their noble wives, have sacrificed much for this school, and God alone can, and He will reward them as they deserve. The foundation is laid, these and others will build on it and this school will be a center of educational and moral power for all time to come.

The Conference manifested an interest in the school. On Saturday night the educational meeting was in the interest of this school. The younger Richardson gave an account of the past year's work which surprised and gratified the Conference and people. After he was through, one of the students, a daughter of Bro. A. R. Norris, was called to the altar, and made a plea for the school. She had been carefully, and no doubt prayerfully, trained by Mrs. G. W. Richardson, and so well did she make her plea that the audience was carried away with enthusiasm. The plea was so appropriate that it is given in full:

Rev. Fathers and Brethren of the West Texas Conference.

Important matters are now claiming your attention—the work of another year is being sketched before you. But will you not stop a few minutes and hear a little girl's plea? I am emboldened to speak to you, for I know many of these fathers have sons and daughters; and then my own father is numbered among you. I have not come before you to ask food and raiment for bodily comfort; these hands with God's blessing could supply these needs. But I am here as a representative for your sons and daughters, and also for the sons and daughters of our people within the bounds of this Conference. We—your children desire so to improve our spring-time of life, that when the years bring us to life's labors, cares, and responsibilities, we shall have the needful preparation for our work. We know that some of you realize our needs; have yourselves felt how hard it was to be denied the opportunity to gain the knowledge that your calling and position demands. Must we, your children, contend for an education in almost the same helpless, hopeless way that you did? 'Tis true we have the free schools, but they are so short, so imperfectly arranged and conducted, that they only afford os the elementary principles of an education.

Now, dear fathers, and brethren, we ask only what you are ready to admit we need. Can you not, and will you not wisely devise plans and means for placing the West Texas Conference school on a firm basis? Give us neat, plain, substantial buildings; comfortably furnished with seats, desks, maps, charts, and other things that our teachers need in explaining the studies. We do not expect all this to be done in one year, nor perhaps in two; but you can lay your plans, and earnestly work them up until the school is an accomplished fact.

Until quite recently we had hoped the Freedmen's Aid Society would find money to help our struggling school. But the secretary, Dr. Rust, [illegible] he must care for the [illegible] on his hands, and [illegible] no promise of help in the [illegible] to come. So with you alone [illegible] this great work of providing a [illegible] not only for your own children, [illegible] be a training place [illegible] to supply [illegible] as our [illegible] were so earnest in encouraging education that "When Boston was but six years old two thousand dollars were appropriated

to the seminary of Cambridge, now known as Harvard University. Some years after, each family gave a peck of corn, or a shilling in cash for its support."

"In 1700, ten ministers, having previously so agreed, brought together a number of books, each saying as he laid down his gift, I give these books for founding a college in Connecticut." This was the beginning of Yale College.

I bring to you these instances of small beginnings; these institutions are now wealthy. And they have been a power for good, not only in New England, but for the whole nation. The men they have educated are filling important stations all over our land. Cannot we, and shall not we profit by these examples now before us? With you, Rev. Fathers, we leave this important matter, trusting you will grant our request.

The effect of this plea, given as it was, cannot be described. Dr. Moss said he never saw it equalled. As she finished, money began to rain into the lap of the child from the audience, as she held her apron to receive it. Before the enthusiasm subsided nearly a hundred dollars were contributed toward helping the school.

This school must be sustained, and the West Texas Conference must do more and more liberally for it each year.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The routine business of the session was carefully and well attended to, under the wise supervision of Bishop Haven. The committee on Conference relations helped to solve some difficult problems without there being any formal trials.

The Sunday services were attended by immense audiences. Bishop Haven preached at 11 a. m. The editor of the SOUTHWESTERN at 3 p. m., and J. W. Robinson, and L. Carper, at night. Dr. Moss preached in Central M. E. Church, at 11 a. m., and in the Northern Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Wright, pastor) at 7 p. m. Several clergymen of other denominations of the city visited the Conference. Among these were not found any of the M. E. Church South.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The large Conference and many visitors were well entertained. We found a good home at Bro. Richardson's. Bishop Haven and Moss were the guests of Major Purnell and his excellent lady. Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Moore, gave a royal dinner to a large company on Wednesday, and after dinner their babe was baptized by Bishop Haven. Judge Garland and wife, also gave dinner to a large company on Monday evening. The Judge is a Texan by birth, and his wife is a native of Wales. They are true friends to our cause and people. Mrs. Purnell kept open house in good Methodist fashion, and she and the Major were happiest when their table was surrounded by the most guests.

STATISTICS FOR 1879 AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

	1879	1878
MEMBERSHIP.		
Probationers	889	949
Full members	5793	5668
Local preachers	119	94
	6801	6711
BAPTISMS.		
Children	554	478
Adults	583	585
	1137	1063
CHURCH PROPERTY.		
Number of churches	63	52
Property Value	$38,670 00	$38,200 00
Number of Parsonages	8	5
Probable value	$1,550 00	$1,400 00
	$36,220 00	$39,600 00
Paid on buildings and improving	$1,397 70	
Paid on debts	$1,146 55	
Paid on current expenses	$526 40	
Deaths of members	114	100
SUNDAY SCHOOLS.		
Number of schools	110	95
Officers and Teachers	456	349
Scholars of all ages	4226	3387
BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.		
For missions	$389 35	$307 55
For Board of Church Extension	101 00	94 70
For Tract Society	17 70	15 80
For Sunday-school music	37 65	22 30
For Freedmen's Aid Society	89 35	39 20
For Bible Society	5 30	2 10
	$640 35	$182 55

These figures show a small increase in membership. The figures as to church property are manifestly imperfect. The number of scholars in Sunday-school ought to be larger. In benevolent collection the increase is very creditable.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1881.

AUSTIN DISTRICT.—A. R. Norris, P. E.
Austin, Simpson Mission, G. Norman.
Austin, Wesley Chapel, C. L. Madison.
Austin circuit, R. Henderson.
Bastrop and Callinwood, M. Lott.
Belton, George Sawyer.
Cunningham and West Point, A. Foster.
Georgetown and Round Rock, E. Cogswell.
Giddings and Burton, C. Hart.
LaGrange circuit, D. Mucker.
Lampasas and San Saba, C. Shanks.
McDade, Isaac Smith.
Rockdale and Davilla, C. C. Robinson.
Taylorville and Circleville, to be supplied.
J. Henderson, Agent West Texas Conference Seminary and member of Simpson Mission Quarterly Conference.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.—G. W. Richardson, P. E.
Alleyton and Eagle Lake, R. E. Cooper.
Boxville, J. Oakman.
Columbus, L. Carper.
Columbus circuit, C. Young.
Flatonia and Schulenburg, T. Wadkins.
Hallettsville, P. Johnson.
Industry, C. Chase.
LaGrange, G. W. Smith.
Lockhart and San Marcos, W. H. Davis.
Luling, E. Nesbit.
Oakland and Brown's Chapel, G. W. Townsend.
Peach Creek, J. Jarmon.
Wharton and Cane, Van Buren Banks.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.—M. Henson, P. E.
Belmont circuit, R. Deax.
Brownsville, to be supplied by I. Clayton.
Corpus Christi, H. Christmas.
Cuero and New Hope, D. Harper.
Floresville and Lavernia, Peter Clark.
Goliad, [illegible]
Gonzales, A. M. Gregory.
Hondo and Fredricksburg, M. Anderson.
Mission Valley and Centreville, J. Caesar.
Mt. Vernon, L. Morris.
Nockenut, to be supplied by J. T. Gibbons.
Pleasanton circuit, J. T. Jacobs.
Riddlesville and Stockdale, S. Gibbs.
San Antonio and Boerne, P. Gates.
Seguin and Mt. Pleasant, W. H. Mosby.
Texana and Morales, W. Goodwin.
Victoria and Indianola, P. M. Carmichael.

WACO DISTRICT.—S. Gates, P. E.
Bremond and Long Branch, W. Graves.
Calvert, H. Swann.
Dallas and McKinney, J. W. Robinson.
Denison and Pilot Point, A. Lockhart.
East Waco, A. Taylor.
Groesbeck, D. Humphries.
Marlin and Big Creek, J. A. Hall.
Marlin circuit, W. J. Mitchell.
Port Sullivan and Milan Grove, S. Smith.
Spring Hill circuit, G. Wilson.
Waco, St. James, B. F. Smith.
Waco Mission, A. Brack.

The Texas Conference.

The fifteenth session of the Texas Conference was held in Houston, Dec. 8 13. Bishop E. O. Haven presided, W. Wesley, Secretary. Several matters helped to make it one of the best sessions of this body. It met on historic ground. Fifteen years ago Bishop Simpson reorganized the Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the spot where the late session was held. Only a little handful of brethren greeted the Bishop. One of them, Rev. Elias Dibble, now on the retired list, gave to the late conference an account of that first meeting, and electrified the Conference with words of courage for the future as he compared our work now in Texas with that small beginning. Four annual conferences, with over two hundred preachers, and over 20,000 members have grown from that little band. Another thing was the splendid new church in which the Conference held its Sunday services and did its last day's work. The old church is a good one but the new one is much better and marks the wonderful progress of our people in fifteen years. The building is 42-80; high arched ceiling; galleries on rear end and two sides, recess in rear of pulpit for choir, and in architecture and finish is a model. The spire is 140 feet high. It needs plastering and paint inside, and pews. The Board of Church Extension gave a loan of $1000. The people will do the remainder. The cost when done will be about $9000. Bro. Frank Vance and his associate trustees, and pastor Douglas, and presiding elder Cushman, all deserve great credit. This church marks an era in church building among our people of color in Texas. Austin, Galveston, Marshall and other places will follow next with new and splendid church edifices.

The Conference session was throughout harmonious, and all reports indicated progress. Presiding elders Cushman, Molloy, Moore, Rippetoe, and Pullman have already reported the Districts largely in the SOUTHWESTERN. Bro. Moore reports *twenty-eight new pieces* of property ranging from one to five acres, acquired during the past year. On these several churches and parsonages have been built or are under way. The other elders all reported many other acquisitions.

Among the visitors to the Conference was Rev. Dr. Kelly, of the Nashville Conference, who was visiting the conferences of the M. E. Church, South, in Texas, representing the Missionary Society of that Church. He gave a most fraternal and inspiring address to the Conference and by a special invitation of the Conference preached at night. He commended our work in the South very heartily. Rev. Dr. C. T. Moss, of New York, did at this Conference as at all the other Texas conferences which he has attended, splendid service. Rev. Dr. Rankin, the efficient Texas agent of the American Bible Society, represented his cause very ably.

STATISTICS.

MEMBERSHIP.	
Probationers	2,000
Full members	8,799
Local preachers	202
Number of deaths	167
BAPTISMS.	
Children	881
Adults	1,129
CHURCH PROPERTY.	
Number of churches	94
Probable value	$116,099 00
Number of parsonages	20
Probable value	$8,508 00
Paid on buildings and improving	$12,542 90
Paid on debts	$92,105 00
Current expenses	942 83
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.	
Number of schools	146
Officers and teachers	615
Scholars of all ages	6,991
BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.	
For missions	$348 15
For Board of Church Extension	210 27
For Tract Society	16 05
For Sunday-school Union	42 26
For Freedmen's Aid Society	79 97
For Bible Society	26 77
For Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	7 30
For education	23 00
Other collections	50 55
MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.	
For pastors, presiding elders, and bishops	$12,660 17
For conference claimants	38 39

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1880.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—M. H. Nichols, P. E.
Chances Prairie, George Davis.
Chenango and Oyster Creek, Joseph Smith.
Clear Creek and Highlands, A. Gillam.
Columbia, W. Childs.
Frost's Chapel and Pittsville, A. C. Culbreath.
Galveston, St. Paul's, J. K. Loggins.
Galveston, Tabernacle, V. M. Cole.
Harrisburg, Anderson Williams.
Hockley and Rose Hill, Mason Reddick and one to be supplied.
Houston, Mt. Vernon, S. Hardwell.
Houston, St. James, O. Watrous.
Houston, Trinity, P. Douglass.
Houston circuit, E. Roscoe.
Lynchburg, F. Norwood.
Matagorda, A. Thomas.
Oak Hill, John King.
Richmond and Walker, Robert Williams.
Sandy Center, Washington Thomas.
Stafford, James Smith.
Thompson's Switch, to be supplied.
Westfield and Spring, to be supplied.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—W. B. Pullam, P. E.
Cold Spring, James R. Price.
Danville and Grand Lake, Richard Williams.
Huntsville, Jeremiah Smith.
Huntsville circuit, E. Jefferson.
Jasper and Newton, to be supplied.
Liberty and West Liberty, Alfred Britten.
Livingstone, Spencer Kelley.
Lovelady, A. Adair.
Montgomery circuit, Allen Harris.
Moscow circuit, W. McKenzie.
Orange and Beaumont, Jas. E. Shackelford.
Trinity circuit, John Guess.
Walker circuit, B. M. Taylor.
Wallisville, Tobe Ward.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—W. L. Molloy, P. E.
Brookston, Sampson Horne.
Clarksville, S. R. Roberts.
Cypress, E. Wells
Dolbray Springs, Frank Pusley.
Jefferson, Christopher C. Minegan.
Jefferson circuit, Henry Johns.
Marion, John Jackson.
Marshall, Geo O. Richardson.
Marshall circuit, to be supplied.
Paris and Bonham, Taylor Moore.
Pittsburg, Green John.
Queen City, George Gill.
Red River and Indian Nation, Samuel Allen.
Sulphur Springs, Lewis Woodward.
Texarkana, Henry Wilson.
Woodlawn circuit, W. Wesley.
W. H. Davis, President Wiley University.
T. W. Lincoln, teacher in Ogden Seminary, Utah Mission.

NAVASOTA DISTRICT—F. C. Moore, P. E.
Anderson, Frank Gilmore.
Belleville and Hempstead circuit, Aaron Alexander.
Brazos circuit, J. L. Smith.
Brenham, W. W. Brown.
Brenham circuit, B. D. Watrous.
Brewers Hill, J. L. Smyth.
Bryan, Wade Hamilton.
Bryan circuit, W. Van Hook.
Courtney, L. Horne.
Hearne, J. Whitaker.
Hempstead, Edward Lee.
Matthew circuit, to be supplied.
Navasota and Millican, B. F. Williams.
Plantersville, Lewis Lane.
Prairie Plain, F. D. Bookman.
San Felipe, D. Adkins.
Washington, T. Jackson.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—W. Rippetoe, P. E.
Butler, to be supplied.
Cotton Gin, P. G. Brown.
Crockett, Aaron Taylor.
Fairfield, W. Fletcher.
Henderson, to be supplied.
Jacksonville, John Bailey.
Jewett, Wesley Harmes.
Leona, Doctor Morris.
Madison circuit, Mason Williams.
Mineola, Tenola Edwards.
Palestine, P. Morgan.
San Augustine, William Allen.
Tyler, Eli Gray.
Union circuit, Peter Thompson.

Bishop Turner and Dr. Taylor.

There is a mistake somewhere. Some time ago Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Mississippi, and others reported to us that Bishop Turner, of the A. M. E. Church, had stated in an address that Dr. Taylor, our Fraternal Delegate to the late St. Louis General Conference of the African Church, told that body that many colored people people in our Church were preparing to leave it. Dr. Taylor, in last issue, spoke for himself and the following note from Bishop Turner is equally explicit. We give it entire:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1880.

MR. EDITOR—I have just been informed that about six weeks ago you charged me with saying that Rev. M. W. Taylor, D.D., of the M. E. Church, stated, "That he and hundreds of other members of the same Church were preparing to leave and join the A. M. E. Church," or words equivalent to those. Now, sir, if such remarks were made in your paper, they were not true. I have said nothing of the kind. I have spoken in the highest terms of Dr. Taylor as a man of culture and ability since he delivered his great speech before our General Conference last May, and have said that I did not believe there was a minister in the M. E. Church who could have uttered grander words, or made a more telling speech, but as for him coming to the A. M. E. Church, I am at the first of it. Indeed, if left to me I would not have the members (colored) of the M. E. Church to leave and come to the A. M. E. Church. I would have a number of able colored men remain in that Church to fight the negrophobia spirit, which it is not quite rid of yet, while there is another class of colored members in that Church who have no faith or respect in men of their own race. Therefore, they ought to remain under the rule and Church Discipline of our white brethren, till they are able to think and act for themselves.

Yours most respectfully,
H. M. TURNER.

With these explicit words from Bishop Turner and the manly letter from Dr. Taylor, the matter should now be dropped. Somebody has been misunderstood or had a bad memory. "We be brethren."

We append a single remark. Our African brethren have, we think, too much to say about race prejudice in other Churches, without fully realizing how much of this same unchristian sentiment lurks within its own borders. It is a mistake to suppose that because composed entirely of one race, that therefore it is free from race prejudice. And again, the sentiment that a man to prove his manhood must isolate himself from the bulk of mankind is a mistake. Bishop Turner's insinuation in his closing sentence that any colored man in the M. E. Church is *"under"* "white brethren" is as unfair as it is untrue. The people of our Church are all alike under the Discipline of the Church. As to the great questions which effect the welfare of the colored people in their relations to white people in America, the M. E. Church is the chief Church which heroically and in the name of Christ is seeking to solve them. The African Church can do but little because it has no members among white people; the exclusively white Churches can do but little for they only reach one class. But the great M. E. Church holds in her arms all races and classes, and as fast as time and the grace of God purifies men's hearts, brings all into perfect unity.

Rev. L. P. Cushman and Rev. H. M. Nichols.

Bishop Haven has transferred the Rev. L. P. Cushman from the Texas to the Louisiana Conference. Bro. Cushman has for two years had in charge the Houston District of the Texas Conference; and the estimation in which he is held by that body is indicated by the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted by a unanimous rising vote at its late session:

WHEREAS, Rev. L. P. Cushman for two years has done faithful and successful service in this Conference as presiding elder of the Houston District, and

WHEREAS, He has been transferred to the Louisiana Conference;

Resolved, That we hereby record our high appreciation of Bro. Cushman and his labors in our midst, and heartily commend him to our brethren in Louisiana as a minister of Christ worthy of all confidence, and as one who will be with them as he has been with us, a valuable co-laborer with them in the vineyard of the Lord.

The Louisiana Conference is to be congratulated on the acquisition of so true and tried a worker in our Southern field.

Bro. Cushman's place on the Houston District is filled by Rev. H. M. Nichols, whom Bishop Haven transferred from the Austin Conference. Bro. Nichols spent some years in the Holston (Tennessee) Conference in the earlier part of that body's history since the war, and so has had experience in our Southern field. He has lately returned from four and a half years successful work as a missionary in our Church in India. He is a man of large experience and enters upon his work with enthusiasm.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* has changed from quarto to octavo form, and with clear new type, is now one of the handsomest religious newspapers in the country.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Rev. Dr. Brush attended the late session of the Austin Conference at Dallas, Texas. His transfer from that body to the Upper Iowa Conference is already announced. Dr. Brush has put in several years of heroic work in Texas. He has twice represented that work in the General Conference. He is followed by the very best prayers and wishes of his Texas co-laborers. He is now stationed at Magnoketa, Ind.

—Rev. Stephen M. Vail, D.D., died at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. R. Harcourt, Jersey City, Nov. 26, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in La Grange, N. Y., in 1817. At the age of 14 he entered Cazanovia Seminary to prepare for college, and in 1833 was admitted to Bowdoin College. He graduated at 20, in the same class with ex-President Franklin Pierce, his friend through life. He afterward graduated at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and in 1840 became a member of the New York Conference. He served at various points as pastor until 1847 when he was elected President of the seminary at Pennington, N. J. In 1849 he was called to occupy the chair of Professor of Languages in the Concord Theological School, the first theological seminary under the control of the M. E. Church founded in this country. He remained in this position for 18 years, when his health gave way, and he retired to his farm on Staten Island. During the three succeeding years he preached and wrote a great deal for the Methodist press. In 1869 President Grant appointed Dr. Vail Consul to Ludwigshafen, Bavaria. He did good service during the Franco-Prussian war, and returned to this country in 1874. Since he has remained at home, preaching occasionally, but from summer to summer acting as Professor of Greek at the Chautauqua Assemblies. The most prominent of Dr. Vail's published works are "Life in Earnest," and "Ministerial Education." He was a regular contributor to all the leading papers of the church in this country. He leaves a widow and six children. The funeral services were participated in by Bishops Harris and Hurst. Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Crooks delivered an eloquent address commemorative of his life and services.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana Methodists are learning the value of newspapers as a means of social and religious culture. We want 1000 new subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN for 1881. Let the leaders push the cause of their church paper.

Washington Brooks, Washington: "Allow me to make a few remarks to the Louisiana Conference. Dear father, and brethren, for eleven years I have been holding my peace, and as it seems so impressive and so uncharitable of many of my superior brethren I have concluded to speak my mind upon certain facts and give to you a clear idea of certain things I have noticed in our Conference. With this partiality as plainly demonstrated I feel that I, a brother and member of the Conference should give my state of feelings toward it. Think not that I speak harshly, but as a brother and a follower of Christ. The partiality which I speak of is exhibited between the educated and the uneducated ministers. I have noticed that the uneducated ministers are placed in some position, always to build up and lay a solid and pleasant foundation for the educated minister; while they in style and splendor await the completion of the uneducated man's work. How often have they walked into places and grasped what the poor uneducated man should have had. How often has the uneducated man gone forward and made the way pleasant for the educated. This have I noticed, why they are spurned and looked upon with contempt and disdain. God grant that our dear fathers may see their errors and let our educated brethren go among uneducated people and instruct them, and our uneducated brethren go among educated people that they may learn more and be better instructed. What are our theological schools for if not for our uneducated ministers? When we were commissioned to preach the gospel, did we not promise to carry the Word of God to the heathen as well as the enlightened? But how many of us shrink when our father bishop assigns us to some buildozing parish or country? Now for three years I have applied to the conference for time and appropriations to study, and every time it has been rejected, knowing at that time I could not write my name. But since that time through the aid and assistance of God to-day I am what I am. I even notice that when a large sum of money is appropriated that minister is an educated man and highly complimented, but a small sum is to an uneducated minister and very little said about it. God grant that we as brethren come together educated or uneducated, and help one another; instead of keeping down stream let us all try to go up."

TEXAS.

Texas can easily increase her subscription to the SOUTHWESTERN to a clear 2000. Let the work for 1881 begin now, and be kept up for the next three months with vigor.

Peter Thompson, Hawkins: "Elder Rippetoe held his last quarterly conference, and remained from Oct. 9 to 11. Since last quarter there were seven additions, six of whom were baptized. We have only one church house on this circuit yet, and have a Sunday-school in it."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The President assigned Gen. O. O. Howard to the command of West Point military academy, and Gen. Schofield to duty at New Orleans. This change will be hailed with satisfaction by all friends of fair play, and opponents of race prejudices.

A Voice from "Zion."

BY REV. L. A. RUDISILL.

Utah, more especially Salt Lake City, is the Mormon "promised land." With them it is the Zion. In some future letter I will speak of Mormonism and its teachings. In this I will talk about Utah Methodism. At Ogden we have a neat, comfortable church edifice, with a live pastor and people. Rev. S. W. Hyde has been pastor of the church for some time and is well liked. A pleasant surprise was given him a short time ago. Rev. Bro. Lincoln has charge of our church school here, and is meeting with success—some 60 students enrolled. Ogden is to be lighted with the electric light and has a telephone exchange.

At Toelle Rev. J. P. Morris is making a good impression. Here we have a church and school. Notwithstanding the Mormon element surrounding the church, good work is being done.

At Provo Rev. Jaynes is successfully planting the church and school. Bro. Jaynes believes in revivals and has them.

At Beaver Bro. Smith labors with effect, and Mormonism and sin feels his presence. Here also we have a good school in connection with the church.

Salt Lake City is the capital of the territory. Here is located the largest and best church edifice in the territory, valued at $60,000. The Rocky Mountain Seminary is located here—carried on in connection with the church work. Rev Hilton, of Rock River Conference, is president. Three teachers are employed and arrangements made for others as rapidly as needed. The seminary enters upon a very promising future—is well supplied with furniture, etc.

The Church has been a scene of action; workmen have been busy. Says the Rocky Mountain *Advocate*: "The roof has been painted, pleasant rooms for Sunday-school and social purposes have been made under the gallery and the whole interior much improved as to acoustics, appearance and comfort." The Sunday-school is the largest in the

city. Under the present pastorate 23 [illegible] will join church.

Here is published the Rocky Mountain Advocate, and is located the Book and Tract Depository, both under charge of Rev. C. M. Pence. The Advocate has a circulation of about 3500 and is doing [illegible] for the church. The Depository is well supplied with [illegible].

Rev. R. A. Fisher, D.D., our former pastor, now General Superintendent of American Bible Society for Utah, Arizona, Montana and Idaho, makes this city his headquarters. Methodism is planting a school by the side of each church, thus getting hold of the children and saving them from the curse of Mormonism.

Forward all Along the Line!

BY D. W. KAYE.

A word to the members of the Tennessee Conference. I propose the above as a suitable motto for the opening of the conference year. It very adequately expresses the idea which prevailed at the close of our last session, and deserves to be written, in bold characters, upon our banner. Never before were there so many open doors and so many evidences of God's favor upon this year's work. Never before were there so many calls for the opportunity to do more work and better work in the Master's vineyard. More than ever before we are called upon to go forward, to move on our hosts, to occupy every new charge that may be created, to increase our benevolence in every way, and a [illegible] demand that we keep step with the times. We must be more than equal to our opportunities in 1880. To do this will implore on the part of the preachers more work and better work than ever before. Let us be up and doing. We must move forward. We must

Young Folks' Corner.

THE ROBIN REDBREASTS.

A FABLE FOR CHILDREN.

Two robin redbreasts built their nest
Within a hollow tree;
The hen sat quietly at home,
The male sang merrily,
And all the little robins said,
"Wee, wee, wee, wee, wee, wee."

One day the sun was warm and bright,
And shining in the sky;
Cock Robin said, "My little dears,
'Tis time you learnt to fly;"
And all the little ones said,
"I'll try, I'll try, I'll try."

I know a child, and who she is
I'll tell you by-and-by,
When mamma says, "Do this," or "that,"
She says, "What for?" and "Why?"
She'd be a better child by far,
If she would say, "I'll try."

A Bird Story.

But now hear this wonderful little story, from S. G. T., of how a bird-pair secured actually to read [illegible]; for how could they possibly have chosen better words for a motto for their little homes than the two which were found upon it?

In a certain country place, not very far from the city of New York, there was once an entertainment, and handbills were distributed freely in the neighborhood, so that a great many were lying about on the ground, and were blown by the wind into all sorts of places. One of the chief attractions on the programme was a [illegible] entitled "Our Darling," and these two words were of course printed conspicuously on the handbill.

Months after the date of the entertainment, a New York family came to pass the summer in that country place. One day the little boy of the family came running into the house excited and delighted, and calling:

"Mamma! mamma! See what I have found!" and he held up a bird's nest.

[illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

Don't fail to show the subscription list for 1881, and to collect names. We rely on our friends to do their whole duty for [illegible], and to give even better results than last year for the SOUTHWESTERN.

Norwood Healey, Durant: Speaking of many things for the welfare of our race [illegible] me. [illegible] is [illegible] the [illegible] blushed [illegible] but, [illegible] faith [illegible] The [illegible] in [illegible] Can we educate our children to be men and women in the same race? (white). Can we feel that we are free people as others now feel who are ruling over us? No, we can not. While it is a fact that our bodies are free it is another fact that our [illegible] not. Some brother may say, "What shall we do then?" I say, let us meet with our families around the fireside and there pray in secret that God may open the way within the next twelve months for us to go where we can educate our children and [illegible] for the Bible says, "If we ask of Him in faith He will grant it in Grace," and I know the children of Israel asked Him to lead them from the land of Egypt to the land of Canaan and He did it. Some one may ask, What causes Healup to write as he does? I will tell you. Yesterday, as I passed up the street from the postoffice a distinguished merchant halted me and said, "We have got things like we want and in two years you niggers will be totally disfranchised." I now ask who will do it? I can't believe that those who God used as an instrument in His hand to bring about the good times and freedom [illegible]. How can we get away? In answer to the above I would say like Dr. [illegible] in the Annual Conference when speaking [illegible] "Go ye in all the world and preach the Gospel." His modification of the subject was, "We will go."

A [illegible] station we withhold for prudential reasons writes that [illegible] no idea how he has to live. He has read of the worst [illegible]

[illegible]

E. Kendrick, Atlanta: "Our church is in the majority. I [illegible] pressing forward."

Why Wear Plasters? [illegible] but they can't [illegible] back for the Kidneys [illegible]

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT

YOUTH'S COMPANION 1881

ILLUSTRATED BY THE BEST ARTISTS

IT INTERESTS THE OLDER AS WELL AS THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

COMES EVERY WEEK

$1.75 A YEAR

THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED WRITERS CONTRIBUTE TO ITS COLUMNS

SPECIMEN COPY FREE

The Companion

Aims to be practical, yet entertaining; bright, yet judicious; instructive, yet never dull; and by the variety, excellence, and comprehensiveness of its reading, it endeavors to interest all classes of readers. It will give during the year 1881,

Illustrated Serial Stories.

William Black — An Illustrated Serial Story.
J. T. Trowbridge — An Illustrated Serial Story.
Harriet Prescott Spofford — A Story of School-Life.
Louise Chandler Moulton — Tales for the Fireside.
Harriet Beecher Stowe — Tales of Florida.

Travel and Adventure.

Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent of the London *Daily News*, will give personal incidents and adventures in camp and on the battle-field.
C. A. Stephens—A Serial Story of Adventure,—Illustrated.
W. T. Sprague—A Serial Story of Frontier Life,—Illustrated.
Travels and Adventures, in various countries, by U. S. Consuls.

More than Two Hundred Stories

By Regular Contributors and by new writers, among whom are:

Marion Harland, Sara Hoult, H. H. Jackson, Susan Coolidge, John Habberton, Frances M. Peard, Olive Thorne, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Louise Chandler Moulton, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Charlotte Mary Yonge, Rebecca Harding Davis, Sarah Winter Kellogg, J. T. Trowbridge, Mario B. Williams, Rose Terry Cooke, Julia Eastman, Mary A. Denison, Ruth Chesterfield, A. H. Leonowens.

Popular Sketches.

Archibald Forbes will give sketches of Royal Personages, and of European Statesmen and Generals he has met on the battle-field and in other exigencies of military and political life.
Frank Buckland, the eminent English naturalist, will give papers upon his personal experiences in the study of animal life.
The Perils of a Diver's Life, or wrecking under the sea. By John Osborne.
Among the Boomerang Folk, and life in the Australian Bush.

Games and Recreations.

How to Make a Gymnasium. By Prof. D. A. Sargent.
Lacrosse, Base Ball, Cricket, etc. By Henry Chadwick.
Holiday Household Entertainments. By G. B. Bartlett.

Valuable Articles—Illustrated.

By Prof. Richard A. Proctor—Upon "Old and Young Worlds"—The Dog Star, and its Companions—Comets—The "Immensity of Space," etc., etc.—Illustrated.
By E. P. Whipple—Personal Recollections of Prescott, the Historian—Rufus Choate, and Charles Kingsley.—Illustrated.
By James T. Fields—Sketches of a Famous Group of American Authors, Cooper, Willis and Halleck.—Illustrated.
By James Parton—Women who have led society—Josephine—Catherine II—Queen Elizabeth—Victoria—Mrs. John Adams, etc.
By Mrs. H. O. Ward, author of "Sensible Etiquette"—Upon the Etiquette of Common Life—Table Manners—Dress Toilet—Conduct in Public Places—Presents—Introductions—Letters—Notes—Duties of Visitors—Duties of Guests—etc., etc. Ten articles.
By Prof. Luigi Monti—Personal Recollections of Victor Emanuel and of Garibaldi—Incidents Illustrating the Duties of Consular Life.
By Carlyle Petersilea—The Music Student Abroad—His encouragements, his difficulties, his social relations and moral dangers.
By Mary Clemmer—Reminiscences of Public Life in Washington.

Poems.

John G. Whittier, James T. Fields, Edward Lear, Henry W. Longfellow, Paul H. Hayne, Edna Dean Proctor, J. T. Trowbridge, Sidney Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Piatt.

Practical Articles.

Opportunities in the West for Young Men, by E. P. Ferry, Governor Washington Ter.; M. Brayman, Governor Idaho; J. W. Hoyt, Governor Wyoming; and other Territorial State Officers.
Occupations for Women—Showing the ways by which Women and Girls can earn Money. Teaching—Dress-making—Keeping a Little Store. Each article by a woman who earns her livelihood in the occupation she describes.
Frederick C. Shattuck, M. D.—What is to be done in ordinary accidents, before medical aid can be called—Also, Papers on Baths and Bathing—The care of the sick and of the sick-room, etc., etc.
T. H. Knight, M. D.—Throat Diseases—their causes, and ordinary means of prevention.
James Upham, D. D.—Best Suggestions of the Medical Journals.

Editorials.

Editorial Department—This department will contain Editorials upon current topics in art, politics, ethics and literature, with the brief editorial paragraphs that have proved so acceptable a feature during the past years.
Children's Department, for Youngest Readers, Beautifully Illustrated. The best authors and artists are employed in this department, and no effort is spared to secure the brightest things.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To any one who subscribes now, and sends us $1.75, we will send the Companion free to January 1st, and a full year's subscription from that date.

Subscription Price, $1.75. Specimen copies sent free. Please mention in what paper you read this advertisement. Address

YOUTH'S COMPANION,
41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

CONSUMPTION—BRONCHITIS—ASTHMA.

Were Fellows' Compound Syrup useless in all other diseases, the benefits derived from it undoubtedly would in Consumption and other diseases of the Respiratory [illegible] would vindicate its claims to the attention of every medical practitioner. From the statistics of England and America it is a fair estimate that one-tenth of the entire deaths are caused by Consumption alone. If the Syrup is used perseveringly it subdues the tendency to Consumption, and in many confirmed cases, as that of the inventor, [illegible] cure.

Indigestion and habitual Costiveness almost always arise from weakness of the nerves and muscles of the stomach and bowels. In such cases Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has proved itself of the greatest service. The evacuations become copious and healthy.

This Syrup will cure Pulmonary Consumption in the first stage, and will give great relief and prolong life in the second and third. It will cure Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and Coughs. It will cure all diseases originating from want of Muscular Action and Nervous Force.

Public Speakers and Singers

Will find this Syrup of inestimable value. A dose should be taken before speaking or singing.

Aphonia, or Loss of Voice, is usually cured by a few doses. We have known cases where a single dose has been effectual.

S. Jacob, M. D., St. John, N. B., writes:

I had occasion to use your Syrup in a case of Aphonia which would not yield to regular treatment; it proved to be all that you claim [illegible] with expedition and [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BEST

J. ESTEY & CO.
BRATTLEBORO VT.

BELLS.

The following prices include the MOUNTINGS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
[illegible] inches	[illegible] lbs	[illegible] lbs	$45 00
[illegible] inches	[illegible] lbs	[illegible] lbs	60 00
[illegible] inches	[illegible] lbs	[illegible] lbs	80 00
[illegible] inches	550 lbs	[illegible] lbs	120 00
[illegible] inches	[illegible] lbs	[illegible] lbs	160 00
[illegible] inches	[illegible] lbs	[illegible] lbs	[illegible]
[illegible] inches	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
[illegible] inches	[illegible] lbs	2000 lbs	400 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches with good Bells at the prices [illegible], which are as low as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The Bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
New Orleans, La.

[illegible] for $2.00 [illegible]

Church and School Bells [illegible]

A Sure Cure for Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism.

Here is a medicine that positively cures Rheumatism. We say *positively cures*, because there is no longer any doubt about it. The remedy is DR. BOWYER'S PANACEA. Thousands of cures attest its merits. The only safe dissolvent of the poisonous uric acid which exists in the blood of all rheumatic patients. It is an internal and external remedy, and being extracted from vegetables, roots, barks, etc., it is perfectly harmless to the most delicate constitution. The PANACEA is prepared in the most scientific manner known to chemistry. It is very pleasant to the taste. Prepared only by the BOWYER MEDICAL CO., Petrolia City, Butler Co., Pa.

Dr. Bowyer—Dear Sir: Having suffered for years [illegible] told me I must die. I accordingly called in the priest, who also said I must die; but a neighbor told me of your PANACEA, and induced me to try it, and it soon relieved me, and in three days I was able to be around, and now am well. I would freely recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with that painful disease. I believe it to be all, and more than you have recommended it to be. Yours with respect,
LORENZ SCHREINER,
No. 16 Sumner Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

We were eye-witnesses of the above case, and can vouch for the truth of the above statement.
D. Hamilton, 54 Sumner St., Cleveland, Ohio.
D. A. McIlvaine, 107 Huron St.

Dr. Bowyer—I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for a long time, for which I used your medicine, and it gave me relief almost instantly.
PATRICK FARRELL,
Near Marine Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

This great remedy for Rheumatism for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle. Ask for Dr. Bowyer's PANACEA OR KING OF PAIN.

Catarrh.

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Everything known to be good in the treatment of Nasal Catarrh, Throat, Bronchial, or Lung diseases, combined in one grand system. Dr. Hartshorn's new remedy is made from a common swamp weed, combined with gums, balsams, essential oils, &c., such as are separately used by the most eminent physicians in the treatment of Catarrh and Lung diseases. The remedy is converted into a dense medicated vapor by smoking it in a pipe. By the inhaling process this vapor or smoke is drawn through the various passages of the head and lungs, reaching and healing every irritated spot. It is very pleasant. Any child, woman, or invalid can smoke it. It gives instantaneous relief when used for

Asthma.

The use of a single package will convince any sufferer from Bronchitis and

Consumption

of its wonderful virtues. No medicine can reach the air passages of the head and lungs like a finely medicated vapor. In due time we shall publish a Book of Testimonials that will make Old Fogyism quake in his boots. Price of Dr. Hartshorn's Compound, $1 per box by mail, post-paid. Address, BOWYER MEDICAL CO. (Sole Manufacturers,) Petrolia City, Butler Co., Pa.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights? Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry vegetable compound and [illegible]. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. [illegible]

Liquid [illegible]

In response to the urgent request of [illegible] people who prefer to [illegible] Kidney-Wort already prepared [illegible] therefore liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective and anti-bilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1881.

SAWING MADE EASY.

A boy 16 years old can saw off a 2-foot log in two minutes.

Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. $50 cash will be given [illegible]. Warranted. Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted. MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., [illegible] Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL

PUREST BEST

[illegible] European and New York physicians pronounce it the [illegible]. Sold by Druggists.
W. H. Schieffelin & Co. [illegible] New York.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister, Rachel Carson. She is the daughter of Philip and Silvy Carson. Before they were sold they belonged to Billy Carson. Names of their children: Andy, Lawson, Rachel, and Peggie. Sister Rachel was sold to Mr. Mercollie, and he took her to Texas, and I have never heard from her since. We were all living in North Carolina when she was sold two years before the war, and I have never heard from her or father and mother. Sister and brother are living in Arkansas, 6 miles from Helena. I came to Mississippi in 1874. Grand mother's name is Judy Williams. Address me at Oxford, Miss.

ANDY JOHNSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire information of my father's relatives. He was owned by Captain James Wilson, in Sumner Co., Tenn., near Walnut school house, three miles from the city of Galla in. His father was named Adam Bug, owned by Sam Bug, who lived in Nashville. His mother was Henrietta, owned by Alfred Alexander, in Sumner Co., on Bledsoe Creek (or a similar name). She had four children named Susan, Henry, Matilda, Sarah, besides my father; his name is Lewis. He was owned by Capt. James Wilson. He also had two aunts, one named Caroline Wilson and the other Malisa Wilson. They were owned by Stephen Wilson. He lived on Walnut Creek, three miles west of Gallatin. My father was sold to a negro trader by the name of Dick Featherson in 1844, and brought to Mississippi, where he has lived ever since, and has never heard anything of his relatives since he was sold away from them. He now resides at Clinton, Miss. Address me at Clinton, Hinds Co., Miss.

L. W. C. WILSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my step-father, mother, sister, and brother. Mother's name was Juda Burrel, and step-father Richard Burrel. He left his mother in Virginia in 1847, he then a [illegible] year old boy. His step-father used to belong to Richard Cook. His mother used to belong to a man by the name of James Odel, who sold her to Leon Slater. His name was then Isam Christian and he had a brother Emanuel Christian, but now he goes by the name of Isam Carlton. His sister belonged to John Crump. Her name was Malvina, and her husband was Tom. She lived with John Crump, five miles from the Hotel at New Kent Court House, Va. His mother's sister was Nancy Burrel. She belonged to Hal Valten. His aunt was the mother of five children, Lettitia, Hannah, Anna, Eliza Octana; the boy, he does not remember his name. I write for my step-father to inquire for his relations. Should any of his people see this they will please address him at Frelsburg, Texas. He now goes by the name of Isam Carlton.

MRS. LILLY DOBSON.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clean and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it.

The Chattanooga *Commercial* says: "On the night of the 24th ult. near Cebanon, Tenn., five chartered school-houses were burned by incendiaries in order, it is believed, to allow liquor sellers to evade the 'four mile' law. The perpetrators of the dastardly deed should be hunted down and made an example of."

The Pleasures of Hope.

When the body is bowed with pain an intense longing for relief brings hope. This may brighten the suffering but it does not cure. At a time like this how welcome is such a friend as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, bringing home, health, and happiness and the joys of a renewed life.

Subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN.

AN OLD LADY writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used a little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30, and am sure that hundreds need just such a medicine." See advertisement.

Any lady wishing to know of the merits of the Excelsior Kidney Pad, its action, etc., are referred to T. H. MORSCKNER, Photograph Parlors, Toledo, Ohio.—*See Adv.*

Subscribe for your Church paper.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

[illegible]

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES DYSPEPSIA.

The SECRET of GOOD LUCK IN BUSINESS.

Be it [illegible] the Free, Skilful, and Persistent USE OF PRINTER'S INK.

How to do it at next to no cost, so as to pay, is all explained in the handsome [illegible] pamphlet describing the world renowned Model Press. This little book may make to save you hundreds of dollars. The popularity of the Model Press is world-wide. It is in the use by Business Men to-day, in every civilized country on the Globe. It is strong, fast, reliable and simple, and so easily managed that any boy of 10 years can do a nice work, and hundreds of dollars worth of it every year, and to print is more fascinating than to play. [illegible] Sunday-School Superintendents are using the Model Press with unbounded success in Church and S. S. work. We make 15 styles, hand and foot power, at prices from $3.00 to $175.00. We have just made a

Sweeping Reduction in Prices

of all Type, Cuts, Inks, Stock, etc. [illegible] If you already have a Press you may save some money by getting this Reduced Price List, showing over 2000 styles.

J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., 721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

GOOD LUCK — MODEL PRESS — Send to Cents for [illegible] Circular and Reduced Price List.

I want a large, live, 16-page, Illustrated, religious, Family, Temperance paper; free from sectarianism, politics, controversy, advertisements, [illegible], containing [illegible], stories, incidents, [illegible] Temperance, [illegible] THE CHRISTIAN, AND LITTLE CHRISTIAN. [illegible] fine paper, large type, and good binding, for young and old, send for The Christian [illegible] Address H. L. HASTINGS, [illegible]

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD

Cure YOUR Back Ache

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad

It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF.

Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2. Address

This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

The "Only" Lung Pad Co.
Williams Block,
DETROIT, Mich.

THE "ONLY" LUNG PAD — CURES MANY — TRADE MARK

Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way)

All LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING Troubles

It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines. It DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death. Thousands testify to its virtues.

YOU CAN BE RELIEVED AND CURED

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and RADICALLY EFFECTUAL Remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $2.00, by

Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Millions a Year," sent free.

The "Only" Lung Pad Co.
Williams Block,
DETROIT, Mich.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skilfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used. It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints. If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you. Remember! This Tonic cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

[illegible] Our [illegible] contains [illegible] Pins; [illegible] Pendant, [illegible] which we [illegible] for only [illegible] in order to introduce our goods [illegible] makes the sale of our goods [illegible] Rose Coral, very stylish, [illegible] J. [illegible] & Co., 51 Barclay St., New York.

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1.25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

WE'RE HAPPY IN OUR HOME.

WHY?

Because we have PLENTY TO EAT, PLENTY TO SELL. We Read The American Agriculturist.

[illegible] help us to think, plan, and work better [illegible] It helps Wife, and pleases and instructs the Children. [illegible] and every Man, Woman, and Child in City, Village, and Country—ought to have it."

[illegible] for Vol. 40 (1881), $1.50 a year; Three, $4 (Four, $5), & Rest of this year free. [illegible] Specimen for 3 Cents.

Splendid Premiums at No Cost. [illegible] Descriptions.

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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ON THE WAY TO AUSTIN.

On the way to Texas we had the good fortune to fall in with Rev. Dr. Kelly, of the M. E. Church, South, who was visiting conferences of his Church in the interests of the Book Concern and Missionary Society of his denomination. The Doctor was for a number of years a missionary in China. He is a man of extended culture, and broad and liberal Christian sentiments. Naturally our discussions turned upon questions relating to the policy and histories of our respective Churches, and their relations to each other especially in the Southern States. Would that all the leading minds of his Church were as glad as he to judge rightly the motives and work of our Church in the South. Dr. Kelly had a day at Houston and dropped in at our Conference, and by request addressed the Conference and preached at night. He accorded full praise to our Church for her work in the South and preached a most acceptable sermon.

At Marshall, by derangement of trains, we were kept over a day. We arrived at midnight, in the rain and oh, the mud! Misfortunes in travel usually come in groups. It seemed that everybody and their friends had been delayed too. Besides the Southern Methodist Conference was assembling, and Court was in session and the celebrated Rothchild's case was on hand. After an hour's waiting in the damp cold atmosphere of a fireless station room, and another worse hour of dragging through the mud from hotel to hotel our company at last found shelter. Dr. Kelly and ourselves shared one bed in a room where were two other beds, well filled with weary humanity.

The monotony of waiting for the train next day was relieved by discussions of the Rothchild's murder case. Four years ago he brought from New Orleans to Marshall a brilliant but bad woman, to whom he was married, and of whom he [illegible]. They passed on to Jefferson and spent another night. In the morning he took her to a [illegible] grove and [illegible] shot her dead, and left saying that she had gone to some friends. The pawning of some of her jewels in St. Louis led to his arrest. He is a Jew of respectable parents. For four years money and the miserably imperfect criminal code of Texas have kept him from the gallows. At last the [illegible] so it is said, been found technically imperfect, and it has been quashed, so the four years of trials go for nought, and the whole prosecution must be gone over. He will be cleared. We saw him taking the train with the [illegible] Fat, clean shaven, well dressed, and seemingly happy, [illegible] where we stood [illegible] Barrymore [illegible] in the same court [illegible] the day before the [illegible] Curry [illegible] Had either Curry or [illegible] been poor and friendless and stolen a pig or load of corn [illegible] would be in the penitentiary. [illegible] administration of law in [illegible] in Texas. It is [illegible] that [illegible] murders in Texas [illegible] and we were told [illegible] U. S. Deputy [illegible] were now fully [illegible] in the State [illegible]

friend with them asked the brother who we were: "Is that the nigger Bishop going to Austin to hold the nigger Methodist Conference?" The brother replied, "No," and explained who we were. The reply was a muttered oath and, "we have heard of that paper and its editor." Then followed conversation on the SOUTHWESTERN and its editor and kindred topics in the midst of which it was said, "If we had the power in our own hands we would see that no such publications came into the State." The brother reported the above in open conference, which was the first we heard of it. Thank God neither Hancock electors nor their friends have the power to repress the oncoming tide of the better Christian civilization which is rapidly permeating every grade of society in Texas to elevate and save it. Political and religious bourbonism is receiving its death stabs in Texas. The people are awaking to the necessity of public schools. In every town can be found papers representing the oncoming future of true prosperity as distinguished from the past of slavery and caste. Such papers are *Harper's Weekly*, *New York Times*, *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, and last, though not least, the SOUTHWESTERN.

By the way any man who is posted on the conditions of society in nine-tenths of the territory in this Southern country cannot fail to understand the probable consequences of Hancock's election upon the work of our own and similar Churches in the South. The South has masses of good people, and in all towns and villages there is liberality of sentiment to afford protection and often encouragement to our church work. But an overflowing public sentiment rooted in the past yet lives, ready to crystallize almost anywhere, when occasion arises, to assert the old prejudices and animosities. The redemption of the South from her old self is to be and is now going on; but, as a whole her condition on questions of heart love to the Union, or heart interest in the salvation of the colored people, and in being willing that there shall be perfect freedom of thought and action among all the people is illustrated by the spiritual condition of old Peter Cartwright when he said his sanctification had effected him only in spots.

J. C. H.

Church papers are the purveyors of religious light. Subscribe for your church paper.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Education and its Effect on the Working Classes.

BY JOHN C. BERRY.

There is an absurd idea that prevails among a certain class—a class the name of which need not be mentioned—that among the laboring classes the light which education gives should be withheld in order to *perpetuate* a working class. Believing that a general diffusion of useful knowledge would demolish the existence of that class which composed of the laboring classes. We believe there would be a change in the working ranks, but for the better. We have every reason to believe, that were scientific knowledge universally diffused among the working classes, every department of useful arts would be pushed with a rapid progress to perfection, and new arts and inventions, hitherto unknown, be introduced on the theatre of the world, to increase the enjoyment of domestic society and to embellish the face of nature. No possible limits can be assigned to the powers of genius, to the resources of science, to the improvement of machinery, to the aids to be derived from chemical operations, and to the skill and industry of mechanics [illegible] when guided by the light which scientific discoveries [illegible] around them. What [illegible] of more immediate benefit to the farmer than a knowledge of the chemical or fertilizing properties of certain manures he would use on his farm, in order to adapt them in rightful proportions to the trees or plants he would have them promote, and [illegible] the truthful estimate of the tenacity of certain timbers as is [illegible] in the construction of a certain thing, whose strength would be required? How [illegible] [illegible] chemical and mechanical powers, but much more, we may confidently expect, will be achieved in generations yet to come, when the physical universe shall be more extensively explored, and the gates of the temple of knowedge thrown open to all.

Future Franklins, Watts, Davies, and Arkwrights will doubtless arise, with minds still more brilliantly illuminated with the lights of science; and the splendid inventions of the present age be far surpassed in the "future miracles of mechanical powers" which which will distinguish the ages yet to come. But, in order to this "wished for communication" it is indispensibly requisite that the mass of mankind be aroused from slumber, that knowledge be generally diffused, and that the light of science shed its influence on men of every nation, of every profession, and of every rank. And if, through apathy or avarice, or indulgence in sensual propensities, we refuse to lend our helping hand to this object, society may yet relapse into the darkness which enveloped the human understanding during the middle ages, and the inventions of the past ages, like the stately monument of Grecian and Roman arts, be lost amid the mist of ignorance, or blended with the ruins of empires. What if skilled labor should take the place of manuel labor, if it be labor saving or productive to human happiness, we say "suffer it to be so." That science has done much for the promotion of human happiness is evident; much, how, ever, is still wanting to complete the enjoyment of the lower ranks, especially among the colored people. In the *country* many of them live in the most wretched hovels, open to the wind and rain, without a separate apartment to which an individual may retire for any mental exercise. Hence, the allurements to visit the "lurking place of the worm" to drown the gloom that naturally envelopes the human mind when unemployed, or without the necessary materials for mental speculation; thereby the earnings of the day, or perhaps the week, are wantonly consumed in *drinking* and *gambling*. But were the minds of the lower order imbued with a certain portion of useful science, and did they possess such a competency as every human being ought to enjoy, their knowledge would lead them to habits of *diligence* and *economy*. In most instances, it will be found that ignorance is the fruitful source of indolence, waste, and extravagance, and that abject poverty is the result of a want of discrimination, and proper arrangement of domestic affairs. As slovenliness and filth are generally the characteristics of ignorance and vulgarity, so an attention to *cleanliness* is one of the distinguishing features of cultivated minds. Cleanliness is conductive to health and virtuous activity, but uncleanliness is prejudicial to both. Of these facts, the North is aware, and seeks to educate every class of citizens. Hence the magnitude of her inventive genius, and general prosperity over that of the South, considering the unfavorable condition of the soil compared with that of the South. That no republic or commonwealth can long continue to flourish and prosper, or even exist, without a sufficient amount of useful knowledge being diffused among its general classes, is universally acknowledged. Now, if the foregoing remarks be true, who can wonder that there is so much vice yet remaining in the ranks of the poor unfortunate Negro, who, is just beginning to emerge from utter darkness—with only a few that have reached the eminence, to becken him on to its lofty height. Few too, have ascended to the highest chambers in the temple of science and general knowledge, to teach to other nations the ability of the Negro in solving the mathematical problems; and in unravelling the philosophical knots, and in surmounting the many barriers that were intended to impede his onward progress. Now, as the Negro has shown his ability to learn, and bids fair to become popular in the history of America as a nation, every possible means that tends to their elevation, should be put to immediate use. The Negro, it must be remembered, is an exotic of the gorgeous and superb countries of the world, and he has, deep in his heart, a passion for all that is splendid, rich and fanciful, a passion which rarely indulged by an untrained taste, draws on them the ridicule of the colder and more correct white race. Some writer has thus beautifully said: "If ever Africa shall show an elevated and cultured race—and come it must, some time, her turn to figure in the great drama of human improvement—life will awake there with a gorgeousness and splendor ot which our western tribes faintly have conceived. In that far-off mystic land of gold, and gems, and spices, and waving palms, and wondrous flowers, and miraculous fertility, will awake new forms of art, new styles of splendor, and the Negro race no longer despised and trodden down, will, perhaps, show forth some of the latest and most magnificent revelations of human life. Certainly they will, in their gentleness, their lowly docility of heart, their aptitude to repose on a superior mind and rest on a higher power, their child-like simplicity of affections and facility of forgiveness. In all these they will exhibit the highest form of the peculiar *Christian life*, and, perhaps as God chasteneth whom he loveth, he hath chosen poor Africa in the furnace of afflictions, to make her the highest and noblest in that kingdom which he will set up, when every other kingdom has been tried, and failed; for the first shall be last, and the last the first. Then raise up your heads, ye sons and daughters of Africa! Thy day star will yet arise, and the prejudices and antipathy, that now form such mountain barriers will fade and die, as fadeth the lurkings mists before the morning sun.

Dec. 18, 1880.

The SOUTHWESTERN is a cheap family newspaper.

"Learn or Locate."

BY J. W. E. BOWENS.

[Concluded.]

Truth admitted, covered up, unnoticed or denied, still remains truth. A writer has made strictures upon my former article, claiming that too much is expected of the Negro in so short a time since his emancipation. He admits the truth of my statements, but does not relish it. His article reminds one of the illogical and pathetic wail of Agamemnon who upon being accused rightfully of dishonoring the priest of Apollo, says to Chalsis: "Prophet of ills—neither has thou ever as yet uttered any favorable prediction, or done aught that was advantageous for me."

We admit that much has been done by the Negro since liberated; but the admission does not include boasting. Our purpose is to set forth what is, and not to praise what has been accomplished. If the writer will take the time to study what has been accomplished in the mechanical and literary professions which are the marks of a nation's growth from the savage stage to the cultured, the more influential—he will find very little is left whereof to boast. A lack of proper advancement in these professions may not be exclusively our fault. We will not at this juncture speak of these things.

It has often been said that the pulpit is one of the great educators of the masses, and that "Whatever is, is right," in other words, let God be true, and all men liars. The former expresses a common truth, the latter argues not for standing ignorance and widespreading vice and immorality in consequence of the ignorance. By far the greater part of our southern congregations, especially our darker ones, have never had any teacher save the minister.

He has to contend with the superstitions, with vice, with ignorance which are the offsprings of the "twin relic of barbarism" in its most hideous form. The Bible is his book. It is a book of mysteries, of science; contains biology, chronology, ethnology, and psychology. He is called and sent forth not necessarlyy a polemic, and yet if need be he is to stand and contend boldly for the truth. With it he is to go forth in the saving of souls, putting to flight infidels, shivering the pre-conceived notions of skeptics, dispelling the gloom of superstition, and giving the light in all its beauty, and in edifying the church. How must he perform these sacred duties and discharge these obligations? He *must* study; this is his imperative duty. As well for a teacher to appear before his class without having prepared the lesson, as for a minister to appear in his pulpit without study.

Coupled with the cry, "save the masses" should be the cry preserve inviolate the sacred oracles, save the Bible from the onslaughts of wicked and designing men; keep the standard of morality elevated. The minister stands therefore in his pulpit yielding an influence that is immeasurable, touching springs in the character of individuals, that shall send forth streams of gladness, or spread desolation in its direful course. His touches upon the character either beautify or mar.

The minister, therefore, is to be an *educated*, as well as a pious man. By close observation it is found that but few of our students remain in school long enough to graduate. Several causes may be adduced why they thus leave. The principal is the lack of funds. The most of our students are earnest, faithful workers, both with the hands and head. Many are compelled to leave to seek places to refill their pockets in order to attend one term of school. There are many, however, who are spendthrifts. This may be striking, yet true. The power and the desire to appear well in society, to dress with advantage is both worthy and commendable; but when carried to an extreme, it then becomes objectionable.

An extravagant poor man is unworthy the sympathy of intelligent men when fortune fails him. It is to be said with no little reluctance that many of our students who complain of the want of funds *dress too well*.

There is a common sense in dress, that some men fail to realize. If our young men could be induced to *save*—mighty word—they could be able to remain in school longer. The love of the glitter and the evanescent are peculiar weaknesses of the proud. While we do not advise miserly conduct, we do advise a more prudent use of the funds they may have secured through or gifts.

There are some, however, who, as forestated, desire to remain in school and accomplish the prescribed course both in the classics and in theology, but poverty prevents. How shall this be remedied? We think it advisable that each of these fifteen Conferences in the South should support one of its young men in school until graduation. We do not advise that this be done indiscriminately or without regard to certain prerequisites; but that at least one, whom the Conference, shall deem the best fitted and worthy the favor.

The prerequisites should be such as to prevent the merely ambitious from securing the appointment.

Good Christian character, capacity and inclination, graces, and some acquirements should be among the prerequisites. The Conference should do this for its own good, for one thoroughly educated and fully consecrated man, gives caste to the deliberations of a body and is a power untold for truth. It should develop the best ability, it should train its young men, it should set it stamp of approval upon the highest intellectual culture possible, for when the best intellectual culture is in the rank of the ministry, there need be no fear of its lagging. We are not among those who fear that too much intelligence is corrupting. Let the minister be a scientist, and he is a better minister.

Wanted—4000 more subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

That Circuit.

BY D. W. HAYS.

A circuit, sometimes, on account of its peculiar features, becomes interesting as a study. Here is one. It is within the bounds of the Tennessee Conference. It embraces three or four preaching places, and has a membership of over sixty, including probationers. Last year it enjoyed a glorious revival, resulting in the awakening and conversion of a great many souls, a number of whom were added to the church. At Conference it was represented as being in a growing condition. The preacher in charge was eulogized for his fidelity and for his remarkable industry in cultivating the field. Since the close of the session I have looked over the statistics, from which I have learned something about that circuit. It appears that for the past two years it has failed to report a single cent raised for the benevolent enterprises of the Church. For two whole years that circuit has gone on the list of appointments, has been supplied with a preacher who received a part of his salary from our heavily strained Missionary Society, and in return it sends up nothing but a blank. But it is in a growing condition, notwithstanding. Miserable growth that! If it is the only kind of growth sought, the quicker that circuit sinks into oblivion the better. I would not be understood as placing a light estimate on the work of getting men converted to God. That I regard as our main business as Christians and ministers of the Gospel, and could wish that our diligence in it might be increased an hundred fold. But getting men converted is not everything. Far from it. Usefulness is a condition of discipleship. The man who, after his conversion, settles down into indifference or laziness, never contributing anything for the upbuilding of the church to which he belong, commits a fearful mistake and sins against his own soul. He has received the grace of God in vain. As Methodists, we are pledged to the support of our benevolent causes to the extent of our ability. Was this fact presented on that circuit? The preacher tells me that he has urged the collections, but could not find any one who would consent to give toward them—that in every instance there was lacking a sense of responsibility in the matter. Now I would like to know how long this state of things is to continue. It seems to be an infection which is gradually spreading its baneful influence into regions hitherto noted for their healthful atmosphere, and from which "blanks" seldom come. What can be done for that circuit? Who will bring forward the much-needed remedy? We wait to see.

Missionaries' Mail.

Missionaries in heathen lands sometimes have strange and painful experience in regard to obtaining tidings from their friends in the home-land. A striking instance of this kind recently came to my notice. It was related by Dr. Gulich, the present agent of the American Bible Society at Yokohama, Japan. It occurred during his career as missionary in the Micronesian Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Gulich and his associates in work, in these islands, after having been left one whole year without any tidings whatever from their home-land, heard that a mail had arrived for them on one of the neighboring islands. They at once hastened to the place and asked the native chiefs whether a package had come for them. They were answered in the affirmative, and soon a big bundle of mail-matter, consisting of letters and papers from their friends in America, was placed before them. Then they spent a short time in conversation with the chiefs and their associates, and went through the usual ceremonies of politeness. Being greatly delighted with getting a mail, and desirous to show their appreciation of the good will of the chiefs in receiving it for them, they concluded to make them some presents. This, however, was a mistake, as the sequel will show. Those chiefs and their associates, being unable to appreciate the value of anything not good to eat, at once concluded that the missionaries had received some extra delicacies, and forthwith took the mail away from them. The missionaries explained and entreated, but all in vain. The chiefs and their companions at once began to eat the supposed delicacies. First they bit off mouthfuls of letters and papers, chewed and tried to swallow it, but none of them could make the thing go down. Then they put some of it into a pot and boiled it, but the taste remained unsatisfactory. Next they mixed some of it with herbs and boiled it, fried it, roasted it, and, in short, prepared it in all the different ways known to them for preparing food, while the poor, helpless missionaries stood by and saw their long-looked for and precious mail disappear, piece by piece, and, finally, they had to return home and report to their eager wives and children that their mail was all gone!

Here in Japan we have no such trouble. The postal arrangements are excellent, and the mails are carried with great care, and delivered with remarkable promptness.—*Rev. J. Hartzler.*

John Bright says the working classes of England attach as little value to the dogmas of Christianity as the upper classes do to the practice of religion.

General News Items.

Gasper Tochmann, a Polish exile, and a brigadier general in the Confederate service, died in Fredericksburg, Va., on the 22d.

Dr. T. F. Linde, mayor of Hot Springs, Ark., was assassinated on the 22d, by a person who had concealed himself in his doorway.

Hon. A. L. Ackermann died on the 22d. He was attorney general during President Grant's first term, and a Republican leader in Georgia.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent reports that all the powers have adhered to the arbitration scheme which has been communicated to the Porte.

Premier Coumoundouros has sent a circular to the representatives of Greece abroad instructing them to decline the proposal for European arbitration if it is offered.

Judge Wm. B. Woods, was confirmed by the Senate, to be associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Paul M. Ruthauf, as postmaster at Austin, Texas.

Brooklyn people are again to be disturbed by the revival of the contest of the Presbyterian clergy over the question as to whether or not Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage is a liar.

An evening train on the Wilmington and Shelby railroad, broke through a sixty-foot trestle, near Lincolnton, N. C., on the 22d. Five persons were killed and several wounded.

The governor general of Kharkoff states that during the year 1879, 7000 inhabitants of that providence died of diphtheria, and 5500 during the first ten months of 1880. Typhus fever is increasing in the south of Russia. There are 300 cases now in the hospital at Odessa.

While four men were crossing the track of the Pennsylvania railroad at Bristol, Penn., to get on the train standing at the depot, they were struck by a fast line. One of the men died shortly afterward; the other three are very badly injured; one of them, it is thought, cannot live.

The house committee on elections instructed the clerk to notify contestants in the case of O'Hara vs. Kitchen, from the second North Carolina district, and Herbert and Merchant vs. J. H. Acklen, third Louisiana district, to show cause prior to Jan. 11 why their appeals shall not be dismissed.

In the French Senate, the removal of the crucifixes from the elementary schools of Paris was questioned, and it was declared to have been done in a careless and irreverent manner. M. Herold, prefect of the Seine, explained that he had punished the parties who had so acted, and he had received authorization from Premier Ferry before he ordered their removal. The Senate by 159 to 39 regretted the act. M. Herold tendered his resignation. Premier Ferry and M. Constans, ministers of the interior and of worship, have also declared that they will resign.

Joseph Deloach died in Memphis, aged seventy-three years. He was a prominent Union man during the late war. He gave Gen. Grant timely warning of the approach of Van Dorn's cavalry, which saved the General from capture. This incident occurred near Collierville, in 1862. Grant was on a reconnoitering expedition, and had intended resting for the night at Deloach's house. The service rendered was not forgotten, for on his ascension to the presidency, Deloach was appointed postmaster at Memphis, which position he held during eight years of Grant's administration.

The Texas, Santa Fe and Northern railroad, recently chartered under the laws of New Mexico, with a capital of $12,000,000, elected Chas. J. Lowly, of New York, president; Bernard Seligman, vice president; Chas. H. Gildersleeve, secretary, and Lehman Speigelberg, treasurer, and passed resolutions to contract at once for the San Juan division, so as to have immediate connection with the Denver and Rio Grande railroad for transfer of freight and passengers. The new road proceeds from Santa Fe northward to Salt Lake City, by the valley of the Chama and San Juan, and southwest through Bonanza City, the coal fields of the Pecos Valley and Texas to the gulf at Corpus Christi Pass, and also by a branch to Albuquerque. The road will be narrow gauge and will connect with the Texas Narrow Gauge, now building toward Presidio del Norte.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D. D., Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1880.

The Southwestern for 1881.

We urge upon every friend of the SOUTHWESTERN to at once put forth every effort possible to secure subscribers for 1881. With this paper the volume for 1880 ends. We do not want to loose one old subscriber and we want a large number of new subscribers. The new lists are coming in well, and judging from the cheerful letters received from all parts of the territory, the prospects for five thousand subscribers for 1881 is good.

HOW TO CANVASS.

We do not want our agents to fall in debt; but we must hold them responsible for every name they send longer than one month. Push the canvass as follows: Take the paper into the pulpit and take the names of all who want the paper and tell them they can pay for it within a month. At the end of the month write to us sending what money you have collected, and ordering the names of all who have not paid you or for whom you will not be responsible, stricken off. Remember, all names you send will be charged to you until you write and have their papers stopped.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

Send for specimen copies to canvass with whenever you need them. We will gladly send them free.

New Orleans University.

The New Orleans University closed the first term of the present scholastic year, Dec. 22. The attendance during the term has been over a hundred, and the work done has been first-class, by both pre- [illegible] President [illegible] grows in popularity and strength with students and people [illegible] Prof. [illegible] graduate of the University, [illegible] [illegible] department [illegible] [illegible]

Randolph county, Alabama, has been carried for prohibition. Thank God!

The New Orleans *Democrat* has [illegible]

The proceedings of the last General Conference make a splendid volume of nearly 700 pages. Dr. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The Old Year.

We are nearing the close of another year. This is the last issue of the SOUTHWESTERN for the year 1880. It is fitting that we spend the closing hours of the dying year in reflections that may serve to stimulate us to live better in the year to come. We are reminded of the rapid flight of the years and that we too must soon pass away. The brevity and uncertainty of our earthly life are in the Scriptures set forth and illustrated in the most striking imagery. The rush of the years is compared to that of swollen and dashing waters: "Thou carriest them away as with a flood." There is in our lives that ever and overflowing motion that likens them to the stream that rests not till it reaches the ocean.

"Time like one ever rolling stream
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten as a dream
Dies at the opening day."

Thus is often, too, the rushing torrent of disease, of epidemics, of disasters, in which the frail lives of men are swept away as the light drift wood that gathers along the shores of rushing rivers.

"How swift the torrent rolls
That bears us to the sea,
The tide that hurries thoughtless souls
To vast eternity."

"Swifter than a weavers shuttle are our days." Then again our life is likened to "a vapor that appeareth for a little while, and then vanisheth away;" and to the grass: "In the morning it groweth up; in the evening it is cut down and withereth."

"The evening cloud, the morning dew,
The withering grass, the fading flower,
Of earthly hopes are emblems true—
The glory of a passing hour."

"We spend our years as a tale that is told." Soon, of all who now live and labor, love and rejoice, not one will be here. The laughter and the tears of to-day will be hushed to-morrow. The grave will cover all. The places that now know us will know us no more forever.

It is important that we ask ourselves how these few years allotted to us on earth should be spent. How have we been spending the year that is past? What report has its days and hours borne to heaven? Are we willing to face the record made during the past year? The prayer, "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom," should be the most earnest petition of every soul. We are here to-day; to-morrow we go hence. What use shall we make of the time we have? To what end shall we steer our course? By what light shall we guide our journey?

Time is a sacred inheritance for the use of which every man must give an account. Every man has a portion of time given him, a life-lease, be it long or short, in which to do his work. On the doing of that work depends his eternal well-being. He has to secure a preparation for a blessed immortality, and has not a moment too much in which to do it. The shortest life [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Fraternity—"What of the Night?"

Is *Fraternity* growing in the Southern States between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South?

Our reply is yes, fraternity between the ministry and people of these Churches grows yearly, in perhaps every Southern State and as a result throughout the South. Each year the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South is becoming more thoroughly established, and its success is coming to be accepted as another inevitable fact, which must be acknowledged along with several other inevitable facts, which have transpired in this region during the past twenty years. This growth manifests itself in the number of individual ministers of the M. E. Church, South, who visit our conferences in their annual sessions; who exchange pulpits with our white pastors and extend to them social recognition, or visit our schools and say kind words, and by once in a while the statistics of one of our conferences finding a place in one of the Church, South, *Advocates*. These evidences of growing fraternity are confined almost wholly to the places in the South where our Church is well established. This is perhaps only natural and might be the case with any new church organization in any region. Another important limitation is that there is no recognition of our work among the people of color, which could be interpreted as indicating any change of sentiment in the Church, South, as to the relative positions to be maintained between the white and colored people. The "nigger" of slavery is the "nigger" of popular sentiment in the South to-day, and any prosecution of our work in the Southern States which antagonizes this sentiment, will not only not be recognized, but will be met with opposition.

While there is growth it is yet slow. We think however this growth is rapid considering all the circumstances, but the exceptional cases indicated above must not be betaken for more than they count. Fraternity is as yet only in name, except in exceptional times and places.

While our late Austin Conference was in session at Dallas, Texas, the North Texas Conference of the Church, South, was in session in the same place. Fraternal greetings were exchanged through committees. Rev. J. H. McLean, A. M., was appointed by Bishop Pierce to visit our Conference and Bishop E. O. Haven appointed Revs. Wm. Brush, D.D., M. A. Daugherty, and W. P. Armstrong to visit the Southern Conference. What adds to the significance of this action was that each body took the step without the knowledge of the other. Our Austin Conference is a white Conference. We quote the following from the Galveston *Advocate's* account of the meeting in the Southern Conference:

By unanimous request of the Conference, Bishop Pierce responded in a short but expressive address. His greeting was affectionate, cordial and candid. The Bishop begged to express an opinion at variance with some of those expressed by the brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, touching the necessity of that church operating in the South at all. He thought the Church, South, fully competent to care for our Methodist population. The Church, South, ministered to all peoples. He could but regard it as unfortunate that our Northern brethren seem to think differently. However fraternal the two Methodisms; however much one may deprecate [illegible] the other, yet the outside world must be unfavorably impressed by a competition between the two church organizations professing the same doctrines. While the Bishop expressed his dissent candidly, he deprecated any strife between brethren.

Of these words of Bishop Pierce our neighbor and friend, Dr. Parker, of the New Orleans *Advocate*, says:

"Bishop Pierce's reply to the fraternal messengers of the Austin Conference, was in the right spirit, and couched in right words. [illegible] that he saw no necessity for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, and that "he could but regard it as unfortunate that our Northern brethren seem to think differently." The Bishop's language was candid, and expressed the convictions of the Southern Methodism.

It is important also to quote the resolutions adopted by the two bodies. The Austin Conference said:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The Bishop and members of the Austin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also now in session in this city, hereby convey to you their Christian and fraternal greetings, assuring you of their sincere desire and prayers for your abundant prosperity and success in the great harvest field of Christian [illegible] in which we are fellow-laborers for the common cause of Christ and Methodism.

The Southern Conference said:

[illegible] in the true spirit of our holy Christianity, seek only the glory of God in the promotion of [illegible] the blessed Redeemer.

[illegible]

Church has undergone no change in opinion since 1844, that the territory of these Southern States is of right, exclusively theirs. Dr. Parker, with others whom we might quote says that this expresses the conviction of Southern Methodists. Bishop Pierce and Dr. Parker are right. The great body of the ministry and membership of the M. E. Church South, to-day believe, that everyone of our churches south of the Ohio, is in violation of a sacred compact on our part as between Christian Churches. As a result of this belief whatever, of friction comes, the Church South assumes to think itself in no way to blame. The Tennessee Confederate soldiers said to the boys in blue; "What are you 'uns comin' down hur for to bother we 'uns; we 'uns wouldn't bother you'ns if you'ns didn't come and bother we 'uns." So Bishop Pierce says practically to the Methodist Episcopal Church—go and stay out of the South and give no occasion for strife, and then we will be fraternal. To this sentiment Dr. Parker, and nine-tenths of the M. E. Church South, say Amen. Occasionally men are found like Dr. Kelly, of Nashville or good old Savage, of Kentucky, or Dr. Matthews of New Orleans, who take a different view.

Read the above resolutions. The Austin Conference in plain, broad and unreserved terms, says in substance, God bless you in your great work and we are here to help you. The Southern brethern say we give our sympathy to *"all who in the true spirit of our holy Christianity, seek only the glory of God."* Whether intended or not, here is a play upon words, which leaves the matter of practical fraternity to be decided upon by each Southern minister, after he finds out that our brethren do or not in his opinion seek "only the glory of God." There is no commendation of the presence, spirit, or work of our Church in Texas. The words by implication leave the question open whether or not our Austin Conference brethren are seeking only the glory of God. Add to this the fact that the *Advocates* and ministry of the Church, South, with but few exceptions continue to impress the Southern mind with the sentiment that our mission in the South is largely for political ends, or for self aggrandisement, and it is easy to see how our Southern brethren in Texas, can consistently do in the future, just what, with but few exceptions, they have done in the past—let our men and work severely alone!

Fraternity—what of the night?

We conclude:

1. Fraternity in the Southern States between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Church, South, grows slowly but surely.

2. The cause of this growth is neither Cape May nor the fraternal gush meetings in the North, but *the success* of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South.

3. If left to a vote of the bishops, ministry, and membership of the M. E. Church, South, our Church would be voted north of the Ohio in just as few minutes as it would take to put the vote.

4. The colored brother is not counted in, except as a "nigger," by our Southern Methodist brethren in all their acts and words of fraternity.

5. As success has succeeded in establishing fraternity thus far, we have only to go forward in the name of the Lord, and occupy the inviting fields all about us in the South to bring about not only formal, but practical Christian fraternity—with our colored brother counted in.

Temperance Bible Reading.

Mrs. C. A. Richardson, of Austin, Texas, sends us, neatly printed on a card, the following Temperance Bible reading. Let nineteen persons in the congregation be furnished with tables and be assigned a number and asked to find the text opposite the number on the card. Then let the leader announce the first part of the reading—Priests not to drink wine—and call upon numbers one and two to read their texts. This can be followed with questions and remarks as may be appropriate. Then take up the next subject—Rulers not to drink wine, etc.

This is a splendid plan and cannot fail to interest and instruct all present. Try it.

The following is the reading as arranged by Mrs. Richardson:

I. Priests not to drink.—1. Lev. 10: 8, 9, 10, 11. 2. Isaiah 28: 7.

II. Rulers not to drink wine.—3. Prov. 31: 4, 5.

III. A woe on drunkard makers.—4. Hab. 2: 15. 5. Hab. 2: 9, 10.

IV. A woe on the wine drinker.—6. Isaiah 5: 11, 12. 7. Isaiah 5: 22. 8. Isaiah 28: 1. 9. Isaiah 28: 3, 4. 10. Prov. 23: 29, 30. 11. Prov. 23: 31, 32.

V. Wine and strong drink degrading.—12. Prov. 23: 20, 21. 13. Prov. 20: 1. 14. Joel 3: 3.

VI. Drunkenness condemned as other sins.—15. 1 Cor. 5: 11. 16. Luke 21: 34. 17. Rom. 13: 13, 14.

VII. Drunkenness excludes from heaven. 18. Gallatians 5: 19, 20, 21. 19. 1 Cor. 6: 9, 10.

Something New in Dentistry.

The following from the *Galveston News* tells of a new use to which healthy negroes can put their teeth; that is, they can sell them for from three to ten dollars apiece, if they are willing to have them inserted in other people's mouths. The *News* says:

It often happens that a front tooth is broken off even with the gum, while the rest of the teeth remain good. This root may be removed and its place supplied with a sound and healthy tooth, previously removed for that purpose, and made to grow and perform all the functions of a natural tooth. A number of operations of this kind have been successfully performed by Dr. C B Stoddard, of Austin, Texas. As a rule the teeth are selected from the mouths of healthy negroes, and the price paid from $3 to 10 Some of the most fastidious ladies in the State have had this operation performed and are justly proud of the fact.

Buckle's explanation of the decline of the spirit of religious persecution, was that in modern times faith had undergone an eclipse, and men could not bring themselves to persecute others into believing that whereof they were themselves skeptical. The inadequateness of this explanation of one of the most striking social phenomena of our time, is forcibly shown in the *North American Review* for January, by Prof. John Fiske, who assigns a number of other causes. First, there is the decline of the martial spirit and the greater devotion to pacific industrial pursuits. Then, as men rise in the scale of civilization, they are less disposed to be domineering. Finally, men in modern times have quite lost the sense of corporate responsibility—the belief that a whole community is liable for the offenses of each individual comprised in it. The other articles in the *Review* are: "Controlling Forces in American Politics," by Senator Geo. F. Edmunds; "Atheism in Colleges," by President John Bascom; "The Ruins of Central America," by Dèsirè Charnay; "Partisan Government," by William D. Le Sueur; "Popular Art-Education," by Prof. John F. Weir; "The Limitations of Sex," by Nina Morais; "The Mission of the Democratic Party," by Senator William A. Wallace; and finally, a review of Recent Philological Works, by Prof. F. A. March. Sold by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

The *Christian Advocate* (Southern Methodist), of Nashville, has an editorial on Immigration—Emigration. It speaks of the great efforts to secure immigration to the South, and says: "But what of the great multitude who have gone and are going away from these fields to which all the world is being invited? We heard of fifty families who had left a single county in Tennessee about a month ago westward bound." The editor follows with a strong argument to show that if the South is a good place to ask people to come to it is a good place too in which to stay. The editorial concludes: "We are tired of this whining about immigration, lack of capital and such like. * * * Let our people work out their own temporal salvation on their own native soil, relying on their own strong arms, and trusting in the God of their fathers."

There is good logic and sound advice. Now let our Nashville cotemporary give equally good advice to his readers about the other exodus going on which has taken 60,000 people to Kansas alone and threatens to continue with increasing volume.

Says the Pontchatoula (La.) *Gazette*: "We think, as nearly every other editor in the State does, that an extra session of the Legislature is imperatively demanded. Something is necessary to be done in order to put that conglomerated patchwork of absurdities known as the constitution into some kind of working order. And about the first thing to be done is to call a convention to form a new constitution and to allow the people to vote for or against it in a common sense manner, without having to vote for officers under it at the same time. An extra session and a new constitution, by all means."

The *International Review* was begun in New York in 1874, by A. S. Barnes & Co., on a broad and generous basis, with the intent of collecting into it the best thought of the writers of more than one nation, and making it serve as an organ of intercommunication between all English-speaking peoples. Begun as a bi-monthly, it was presently changed to a monthly, and has lately been pushed with greater vigor than ever. Edited in Boston and published in New York, the *International* seems to be striving after an uncommon combination of literary and commercial resources.—*The Literary World.*

We are glad that the Rev. Dr. Curry is to be an associate editor of the New York *Methodist.* He is a man of great intellect and profound convictions. It would be a misfortune to lose him from the religious editorial force of America. We do not like his church polity and dissent from some of his theology, but there are great practical questions which both church and State must grapple with—are, in fact, now grappling with—on this continent, which call not for a few but many editors of brain, conviction and culture. Dr. Curry is such a man.

We have received from the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations a copy of "Three Hundred Topics for the Prayer Meetings of 1881." It is intended for the use of Pastors Association Secretaries, and others active in Christian work. The price is 5 cents per copy or 50 cents per dozen. Send to Richard C. Morse, 23d Street corner 4th Avenue, New York City.

From the City of Mexico we have received *El Abogado Cristiano Ilustrado*, and its almanac for 1881; also a copy of *El Annario Methodista*, or the first Methodist almanac published in the Spanish language, with the compliments of Dr. J. W. Butler. These publications are all of a most creditable character and neat in typography. They are the offspring of our missionaries in Mexico, who are doing noble work in that priest ridden Republic.

The timely article on "Montenegro," in *Scribner* for December, is followed in January by an article by the same writer and the same artist, on "Albania."

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Warren dedicated a church in Greenville, S. C. Dec. 12

—The postoffice of Rev. Jesse P. Price is Friendship, Crockett Co., Tenn. Correspondents will please take notice.

—Hon. A. J. Dumont has been confirmed Naval Officer of this port. He is an efficient officer. The vote was unanimous.

—Bishop Foss was given a public reception and welcome to his Episcopal residence in Minneapolis a few days since. A large number of prominent men of our own and other churches were present.

—In a note, from De Lassus, Mo., Mrs. H. Skewes says of her husband: "Mr. Skewes is very low. We have no hopes whatever of his recovery, but bless God, we do not sorrow as those without hope. He is peaceful and happy; all is bright and glorious beyond. He says tell you he has pleasant recollections of you, and that he is passing over triumphantly." May the dear Master comfort our brother and bear him tenderly to his eternal rest.

—J. Floyd King, of Louisiana, who proposed to introduce in the House a resolution directing the Secretary of the State to inform her Majesty's government that steps should be taken for the restoration of peace and order in Ireland, will have an opportunity to explain to the next Congress in contest with B. H. Lanier, the peculiar "peace and order" which prevails in the fifth district of Louisiana. Acts of bulldozing there have not been excelled in Ireland, and our government should take steps to repress them.

—A few nights ago, about 10 or 11 o'clock, a surprise party of between 50 and 75 of the members of Union Chapel (New Orleans) headed by Bros. Mason, Lacey and sisters Coleman, Washington, Lee, Rossmond, and others, called upon their pastor, Rev. A. B. P. Albert. The party took entire possession of the parsonage, enjoyed themselves with such good things as they brought, and left about 100 lbs. of all that heart could desire of the luxuries and necessaries of this life. Such surprises are pleasant and highly appreciated.

—Mrs. Valena G. Stone, of Boston, has made the following gifts from the estate left by her husband: To Bowdoin College, $70,000; Hollowell Classical School, $10,000; the Fryeburg Academy, Maine, $10,000; Dartmouth College, $35,000; Andover Theological Seminary, $50,000; Philips' Academy, $100,000; Amherst College, $50,000; Wellesley College, $100,000; Women's Board of Missions, $25,000; Young Men's Christian Association of Boston, $25,000; Hamilton College, $30,000; Chicago Theological Seminary, $50,000; American Missionary Association, $150,000; Oberlin College, Ohio, $50,000; Drury College, Springfield, Mo., $50,000; Iowa College, $22,500; Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 10,000.

Bjornsen, the Norwegian poet, in his reception speech in Chicago, said, the monarchy of Norway was too despotic, and that over half of the people were in favor of a republic. He prophesied that it would not be very long before a change would be made by the dethronement of the monarch and the establishment of a republic.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

Texas can easily increase her subscription to the SOUTHWESTERN to a clear 2000. Let the work for 1881 begin now, and be kept up for the next three months with vigor.

Clarendon News: "Our church at Clarendon was left 'to be supplied' at at the recent session of the Austin Conference. We expect a pastor who can devote himself fully to the interests of the charge at Clarendon and Mobeetie, soon. Rev. Mr. Allan, Cartlich and others from time to time will supply the pulpit until regularly filled. The conference is short of men. We find a grand opening for our church at Marshall, one of the old and larger towns of eastern Texas. Here are established the machine shops and general offices of the Texas & Pacific Railway, now on the rapid march to El Paso. This is also the seat of Wiley University, a school of excellent management and character for the education of colored people especially, though not so limited. About one hundred are now in attendance with Professors Davis and Otterman, and another soon to be in charge."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

There is not a single Republican paper in the State of Mississippi.

The Greek government does not intend to recede from the position gained by the Berlin treaty.

The Boers of the Transvaal, South Africa, have declared their independence, and asked for the withdrawal of the British troops.

Should the Porte absolutely refuse arbitration, it is understood that England will propose a new European conference, which Turkish and Greek delegates will be invited to attend.

All negroes, whether free or foreign subjects are forbidden, by a royal decree, to land upon the island of Cuba. Those under foreign rule may not land even temporarily unless security be given.

Four schooners are now employed in carrying salt from Avery's Island, La., to Galveston, where Major Hurley is agent for the Salt Mining Company. This season 6,000,000 pounds of the mineral have been shipped to Texas.

A dispatch from Toledo dated Dec. 26, says: The shooting of Walter G. Drury, at Napoleon, Ohio, by Gen. Robert K. Scott, formerly colonel of the Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and afterwards Governor of South Carolina, occurred this morning. Intense excitement prevails, and danger of lynching is so great that a company of military to-night guard the hotel where Scott is detained by the sheriff under arrest.

Ohio Wesleyan University.

DELAWARE, O., Dec. 15, 1880.

DEAR EDITOR:—The fall term in the Ohio Wesleyan University closes December 22d. The term has been one of exceptional success and pleasure. More than five hundred students have been enrolled and present during the term the largest number in attendance at any time for many years. This large number of young men and young women have prosecuted their studies with eagerness and interest, and scarce a ripple has disturbed the peaceful flow of college life. There has been a deep religious interest throughout the entire term. The University prayer meetings have been seasons of unusual interest and spiritual power, and several students have from week to week been seeking Christ, while others have been reclaimed and quickened. The faculty have done excellent work, and feel abundantly repaid by the success achieved. Monnett Hall, the ladies' home, has been crowded to its utmost capacity, with as fine a class of young ladies as can be found in the country. The number of ladies attending the University is constantly increasing. The winter term will begin January 5. Ladies desiring rooms at Monnett Hall should write as soon as possible and engage them. New classes will be formed in Greek and Latin, and other studies, to accommodate the new students who will enter next term.

C. H. P.

Bishop Turner and Dr. Taylor.

Granada, Miss., Dec. 24, 1880.

EDITOR SOUTHWESTERN:—We beg a small space in the columns of your excellent paper, to say to the many readers of the SOUTHWESTERN, that we were greatly astonished on reading the article of Bishop Turner's in the last issue of the SOUTHWESTERN, denying his statements or address at Grenada on the night of September 8th, 1880, as reported in the SOUTHWESTERN September 23d last. We the undersigned ministers of the Gospel and laymen were present on the occasion and heard what Bishop Turner of the A. M. E. Church, said, relative to what Dr. Taylor of the M. E. Church, should have said at the St. Louis General Conference, that the colored members of the M. E. Church were only in there for the present and they were preparing to leave for the A. M. E. Church in a mass.

With all due respect to Bishop Turner, yet we must say that he has been correctly reported by Rev. J. M. Shumpert in the SOUTHWESTERN September 23d last. He certainly did use that language, and a great deal more like it.

Respectfully,

A. J. WILLIAMS,
late pastor New Hope Church.
J. M. WEATHERS,
pastor Shiloh Baptist Church.
S. P. MARTIN,
Bell Flower Baptist Church.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
G. G. LEONARD.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

January 2, 1881.—ZACHARIAS AND ELIZABETH.

SCRIPTURE.—Luke 1: 5-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And they were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless"—6.

QUARTERLY CENTRAL THOUGHT.—Deliverance from Sin.

LESSON TOPIC.—The Forerunner of the Deliverer.

(Condensed from the National S. S. Teacher.)

In the first two chapters of Luke, there is what Godet very happily terms, "The Gospel of the Infancy." They specially deal with the miraculous birth and the normal development of the Son of man. The annunciations to Zacharias and to Mary show that the "fullness of time" has come. To them there are celestial visions, and speech with angels, and to others there are expectations of the coming of the Messiah, which, on the part of some, is a true "waiting for the consolation of Israel," and, on the part of others, is a mere longing for the advent of one who would deliver the nation from the Roman yoke, and give it a place of grandeur and power among the kingdoms of the world. Patriotism, which, in this instance, was not much more than a synonym for selfishness, was looking in one direction—piety was looking in another. Those who were attemping the redemption of Israel as a release from the bondage of corruption which was manacling the people had premonitions and assurances that the time of the Redeemer was drawing nigh, while those who regarded it only as an emancipation from foreign domination had merely their despairing hope, that, after so long a time of waiting, the time of the coming of their deliverer *could* not be very far off.

Zacharias and his wife Elizabeth were of priestly descent. The wife as well as the husband belonged to the house of Aaron. The first communication which God made concerning the advent of his Son came through the channel which he had established for communion with men. The church of the old dispensation was the first to receive the tidings of that which was to be the foundation of the church of the new. Zacharias, though a priest, also was a husband. The celibacy of priests is an invention of man. They were both righteous before God. They had no child. Their home was a lonely one. It had in it no childish glee nor rollicking laughter. The arms of the aged couple were empty. His lot was to burn incense, which was offered at the time of the morning and evening sacrifice, a coveted honor and privilege. While the incense was burning, it was the custom of the people without in silence to offer prayer. Zacharias, then, had been praying. He was adding prayer to incense. And how could he pray for them better than by pleading for the coming of the Messiah, that he might bring to them a spiritual deliverance?

Coming to them, as John did, at such an advanced period of life, the name was an expression of a fact. God's verdict already was rendered concerning him, no matter what people might say, nor how they might esteem him. "Among men that are born of women," said Christ, "there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist."

He was to be a Nazarite all his life long, indulging in nothing that would sensualize his body, and thus give it a corrupting influence and domination over his soul. The voice of John the Baptist in the wilderness had a powerful effect. It seemed almost to depopulate the cities and the regions round about. John's unsparing denunciations and faithful warnings were heeded by very many, and they once more turned their thoughts and their faces to the Most High. John's mission was not to save, but to make ready for salvation. Zacharias' unbelief in the promise of the angel is in striking contrast to the faith of Abraham. For his unbelief he was stricken dumb until after the event itself should occur. When he came out of the temple, he could not pronounce the customary benediction. He only could beckon. And thus it was that the Levitical blessing remained unspoken because of the promise of the greater blessing to come.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Phill Gordon to Miss L. Bolden, at the residence of the bride, Dec. 16, 1880, Gordonsville, Tenn., by Rev. C. L. Seward.

Mr. Joseph Jordan to Mrs. Ella Roach; also, Mr. J. W. Sims to Mrs. Bella Ann Drew, Dec 6th, 1880, by H. T. C. Abbott, pastor St. Paul Church, Shreveport, La.

At Austin, by Texas, Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., in the Methodist Episcopal Church, S. P. Alexander and Miss Virginia Hardeman. The kind wishes of many follow the happy couple to the their future home.

Kidney Diseases.

Kidney diseases afflict the greater part of the human race, and they are constantly on the increase, but where the virtues of Kidney-Wort have become known, they are held in check and speedily cured. Let those who have had to constantly dose spirits of nitre and such stuff, give this great remedy a trial and be cured. In the dry form it is most economical in the liquid the most convenient. —*Phila. Press.*

Aleka Pasha has tendered his resignation of the governorship of Roumelia in consequence of resolutions passed by the assembly which he interpreted as a vote of want of confidence in his administration. He demands permission to go to Constantinople to explain matters fully.

Cause and effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion ... [illegible] ... See other column.

DEATHS.

Charlotte ..., born Aug. 1855, died Dec 13, 1880 ... was a faithful member of the M. E. Church and died in full triumph of faith.

[illegible]

... She was born in 1845, and has been a faithful member of the M. E. Church since 1871. She died ... and many friends to mourn her loss.

W. H. Hutchins.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

All books received from publishers will be announced as soon as they come to hand. Notices or reviews of each one will be given, after examination, as we think their merits justify.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A YEAR OF WRECK: a true story. By a victim. New York: Harper Bros. For sale at Eyrich's, New Orleans.

SOMETHING NORTH AND SOUTH. A comparative view of crime against the person in several parts of the United States. By H. V. Redfield. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott & Co.

FROM DEATH UNTO LIFE: or, Twenty Years of my Ministry. By Rev. W. Haslam, author of "Building from the Top," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale at Eyrich's, New Orleans.

CHARLES JAMES FOX: The Early History of. By George Otto Trevelyan, M. P., author of The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay. New York: Harper Brothers.

NOTES ON BAPTISM; in which its spirituality as a covenant made or kept is clearly set forth and uniformly adhered to. By Rev. R. Gregg. Springfield, Ill.: H. W. Rokker, printer and binder. For sale at Eyrich's, New Orleans. Price, 75 cents.

BOOK NOTICES.

DRIFTING AND ANCHORED. By Mrs. E. J. Richmond. Three illustrations. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, $1.

A beautiful story of how one can search in vain for happiness out of communion with God, and how at last the heart rests sweetly in Jesus when once it surrenders all to him.

CHATTERBOX. R. Worthington, 770 Broadway, New York, has published among other elegant holiday books the Chatterbox and the Sunday Chatterbox.

These books are printed on fine paper and are elegantly illustrated. Either one would make a beautiful present for the little folks. The print is plain and the matter of the best. Eyrich has them for sale.

MOTHER TRUTH'S MELODIES: Common Sense for Children. A kindergarten. By Mrs. E. P. Miller. Nearly 300 illustrations. New and enlarged edition. Chicago: Fairbanks, Palmer & Co.

This is a book of rare merit. It is dedicated to all who love the children, which, of course, includes all good people. It is a whole library of useful and happy sayings for the little ones.

LESSON COMMENTARY on the International Sunday-school Lessons for 1881. By J. H. Vincent, D.D. and Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, M. A. New York: Phillips & Hunt. Price, $1.25.

This Commentary is invaluable for officers, and teachers in Sunday-schools. It is a collection of the best thoughts of the ablest writers on the lessons for the whole year. They can be ordered of Phillips & Hunt.

BEREAN SERIES Nos. 1, 2 and 3. This Series published by Phillips & Hunt, New York, are: 1. The Senior Lesson Book for 1881; 2. The Berean Question Book for 1881; 3. The Berean Beginner's Book for 1881.

These helps are well adapted to the intended use. They are 15 cents apiece, and can be ordered of Phillips & Hunt, New Orleans.

ELIZABETH CHRISTINE, wife of Frederick the Great. From the German and other sources. By Catherine Hurst. Five illustrations. Price, $1.25.

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LONGEVITY. By John Gardner, M. D. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co. Price, 15 cts.—No. 15 of the Humboldt Library. It contains hints and suggestions for prolonging life, by the use of judicious means based upon an accurate knowledge of the human constitution. It is increased in interest and usefulness by revision and additions, and has been favorably received by the medical and general press.

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES. By Thomas Huxley. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co. Price, 15 cents.

No. 16 of the Humboldt Library. A course of six lectures by an eminent scientist on the great question to which Charles Darwin and himself have given so much thought and force, the origin of species, or causes of the phenomena of organic nature. ... have been strongly combated, others have won their way into general acceptance. The searcher after truth will be instructed by this work of Huxley's.

"I am directed by my uncle, Hon. A. H. Stephens, to say to you that he is inclined to believe that he has derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and that he wishes to give it a further trial. ... respectfully.

W. C. STEPHENS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The Christmas number of Harper's *Young People* may be found at ... and is a beauty.

[illegible]

Novel, and other articles. This excellent reprint of foreign literature may be had for $3 per year.

—For the holidays, the publishers of the popular *Southern Musical Journal* makes the following offer: To every one sending them during December and January, a cash order for sheet music to the amount of $1.50, they will send the Journal free of charge for one year. A specimen copy of the Journal will be mailed on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Address Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.

—The numbers of *The Living Age* for Dec. 11th and 18th, contain, Nature and Law, by Wm. B. Carpenter, Modern Review; Marie Antoinette and Robespierre, translated for The Living Age; The Procedure of Deliberative Bodies, Contemporary Review; A Religious Poem of the Ninth Century, Fraser; Political Somnambulism, Macmillan; Jomini, Moreau and Vandammee, Fortnightly; The Works of Sir Henry Taylor, Nineteenth Century; Insect Conversatism, Spectator; Science for Babes, Saturday Review; Erasmus Darwin, Temple Bar; A Successful African Expedition, Nature; together with instalments of two serials, and choice poetry. Subscription price $8. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—*Good Company*, ($3 00 a year, Springfield Mass.), number fifteen, has an account of a steamboat trip to the head of navigation on the Missouri river by Mr. Herbert Hall Winslow, which is not wanting in graphic description of scenery and experiences with Indians etc. in our vast Northwest. Apropos of Dora d'Istria's recent visit to the United States, the story of that most remarkable woman's life is given. Mrs. M. S. Bull writes of Gerrit Smith. There is an account of the origin and growth of the United States Live-saving service; a paper on Eskimo traditions; an account of the Chinese professor and his family at Cambridge; and "Autumn Leaves" by E. S. Gilbert. For fiction there is a serial and several complete stories.

—Now is the time to subscribe to *The Sunday Magazine*. The January number commences a new volume. A new serial is commenced, entitled, "Out of the World," by Mrs. Robert O'Reilly; there are several interesting short stories, sketches, essays and poems, in fact, the 128 quarto pages are filled with highly entertaining and instructive articles. The Sunday Magazine has now reached its ninth volume, and has deservedly a large circulation; it pleasantly inculcates religious, moral and virtuous sentiments, and should be found in every family in the land. The price of a single copy is only 25 cents, and the yearly subscription $3; six months $1, sent post-free. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

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THOS. JAMES, Darlington, England, says:—The "Only Lung Pad" is being thoroughly tried here. One lady has already received great benefit, who has suffered for years from Bronchitis and Asthma, and congestion of right lung.—*See Adv.*

The *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, is a sprightly, entertaining paper, deservedly popular, and is, without exception, the best of its kind published in America. It is filled to overflowing with the choicest original matter, of so diversified a character that it never fails to interest, instruct and amuse, and is welcomed in the household by young and old alike.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. H. R. Walton, Annapolis, Md.

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The Cincinnati Weekly Times, [illegible] ... Cincinnati, O.

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Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation—Spring Conferences of 1881.

Conference.	Place.	Time.	Bishop.
North India	Bareilly	Jan. 5	Merrill
Florida	Jacksonville	Jan. 5	Warren
S. Carolina	Florence	Jan. 12	Warren
Mississippi	Canton	Jan. 12	Foss
Liberia	Monrovia	Jan. 19	
Mexico Mission	Mexico		
Blue Ridge	Ashley	Jan. 20	Warren
Louisiana	Shreveport	Jan. 26	Foss
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Jan. 27	Warren
Little Rock	Hot Springs	Feb. 3	Foss
Arkansas	Little Rock	Feb. 10	Foss
S. Kansas	Wellington	M'ch 2	Hurst
Baltimore	Martinsburgh	M'ch 9	Simpson
New Jersey	Salem	M'ch 9	Foster
Virginia	Price's Fork	M'ch 10	Andrews
Kansas	Concordia	M'ch 10	Hurst
Wilmington	Lewes	M'ch 16	Bowman
Philadelphia	Pottsville	M'ch 16	Harris
Italy Miss'n	Rome	M'ch 16	Merrill
Washington	Wheeling	M'ch 23	Simpson
Lexington	Springfield	M'ch 23	Wiley
Central Pa	York	M'ch 23	Andrews
Missouri	Cameron	M'ch 23	Hurst
Newark	Jersey City	M'ch 30	Harris
East German	Poughkeepsie	M'ch 31	Foster
St. Louis	Rolla	M'ch 31	Hurst
N'th Indiana	Wabash City	Apl. 6	Simpson
New York	Yonkers	Apl. 6	Bowman
N. Y. East	Brooklyn	Apl. 6	Wiley
Wyoming	Waverly	Apl. 6	Andrews
N. England		Apl. 6	Peck
North N. Y.	Oswego	Apl. 13	Andrews
Providence	Fall River	Apl. 14	Peck
N. Ham'shir	Claremont	Apl. 20	Bowman
Troy	Glen's Falls	Apl. 20	Wiley
Vermont	Bradford	Apl. 20	Andrews
Maine	Portland	Apl. 27	Peck
East Maine	Belfast	May 26	Harris

Bishop Haven, after attending the four Conferences in Texas during November and December, will remove his family to San Francisco, and devote himself to the duties of his office on the Pacific Coast till the Fall Conferences of 1881.

By order of the Board of Bishops.

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 4, 1880.

Huntsville District.

FIRST ROUND.

Huntsville, Jan. 1-2; Huntsville circuit, Jan. 8-9; Walker circuit, Jan. 15-16; Loveladv, Jan. 22-23; Trinity circuit, Jan. 29-30; Danville, Feb. 5-6; Willis Feb. 12-13; Cold Springs, Feb. 19-20; Livingston, Feb. 26 27; Moscow, March 5-6; Wallisville, March 12 13; Orange, March 19-20. The district conference will convene at Liberty March 24, and close on March 27.

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

Houston District, Texas Conference.

The quarterly meetings for the first quarter will be held as follows: Galveston, St. Paul's, Dec. 31 and Jan. 2; Galveston, Tabernacle, Jan. 1 2; Houston, Trinity, Jan. 7-8; Houston, Mt. Vernon, Jan. 8-9; Oyster Creek, Jan. 15 16; Columbus, Jan. 16-17; Matagorda, Jan. 19-20; Chances Prairie, Jan. 22-23; Houston, St. James, Jan. 28-30; Houston circuit, Jan. 30; Harrisburg, Feb 5-6; Lynchburg, Feb. 6; Oak Hill, Feb. 12-13; Frosts Chapel and Pittsville, Feb. 19-20; Richmond, Feb. 20-21; Stafford, Feb. 26 27; Hockley, March 5-6; Sandy Center, March 12-13; Spring, March 19-20.

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

Fares to Mississippi Conference.

DEAR EDITOR—Please publish the following for the benefit of those concerned. Reduction of fare to delegates to Mississippi Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, to be held at Canton, Miss., Jan. 12, 1880. Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R R. agents at New Orleans, and agents at Osyka, to Grand Junction inclusive, will sell tickets to Canton and return at three cents per mile each way, tickets to be on sale Jan. 10th to 12th, 1881, and good to return for 10 days from sale. On the Mobile and Ohio R. R. agents at and between State Line and Corinth will sell tickets to those attending conference, to Meridian and return at 3 cents per mile each way, sales to begin as above. Those who pass over the Vicksburg and Meridian road will pay full fare going and to be returned at one cent per mile on presenting their certificate of attendance upon the Conference to the conductor.

L. BRADFORD.

Granada, Miss., Dec. 23, 1880.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 16, 1880.

The ministers to the annual and district conference, Jackson district, pass over the H. M. R. R. for one fare, and one cent per mile to return from Jan. 5th, 1881; those by river to Canton 25 cents less than full fare on the P. line. District conference at Clinton, Jan. 7.

D. H. WILLIAMS, P. E.
D. D. GOODWIN, P. C.

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Rail Road Column.

We have it from the best authority that the Denison Pacific Railway now terminating at Gainesville will be built to Fort Worth at once, work on both ends has begun. The distance is about one hundred miles.—*Clarendon News.*

The supreme court of the United States has decided that the railroad company, and not the sleeping car company, is responsible for any damage occasioned by the negligence of the porter, conductor, or any defect in the sleeping car. This was in a case where the railroad company refused to settle for damages, claiming that it was the Pullman company that was responsible. The ground of the the decision was that the railroad company could not thus absolve itself from its contract to safely carry passengers, and must be responsible for all losses, through defect or negligence occurring on the entire train.

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ORGANS $30 to $1,000; 2 to 32 Stops. PIANOS $125 up. Paper free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It.

Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some cultured and supposeably scientific people were only a few years ago, as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the back, the liver was deranged; if a pain in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangements of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY

that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who 'bled him copiously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!"

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidney and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precautions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say:

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I had used was a food and restorer to my well nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS

which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well-founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend towards all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

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Common	33
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Western	27@28
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Ordinary	11¼
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Cheese, ℔ lb.:	
Western factory	11
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	3 25
Flour, ℔ bbl:	
Superfine	3 50
XX	4 62½
XXX	4 75
Choice family	5 60
Fish:	
Mackerel, No. 1, in bbls	8 00
Half barrels	4 50
Kits	95
Mackerel, No. 2, in bbls	6 75
Half barrels	3 50
Kits	85
Mackerel, No. 3, in bbls	5 50
Half barrels	3 00
Kits	75
Codfish, ℔ lb	6
Herring, ℔ box	30
Oils, ℔ gallon:	
Coal in cases	23@24
Coal, in bbls	19@21
Linseed, raw	59@61
Linseed, boiled	61@63
Cotton seed	35@45
Salt, ℔ sack:	
Coarse	1 05
Fine	1 45
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bu.:	
Yellow	56
White	55
Mixed	60
Oats, ℔ bu.:	
Western	48
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs.:	
Choice	92½
Hay, ℔ ton:	
Prime	@22 50
Choice	@24 00
PROVISIONS.	
Bacon, ℔ lb.:	
Breakfast	10¼
Shoulders	6¾
Sides, clear rib	8¾
Sides, clear	9
Hams, sugar-cured	10
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.:	
Choice	12 50
Dry Salt Meat, ℔ lb.:	
Clear rib sides	7¾
Clear sides	8
Shoulders	5
Lard, ℔ lb.:	
Choice, in kegs	9¼
Choice, in tierces	@9¼
Vegetables:	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.	2 50
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl.	2 00
Onions, ℔ bbl.	4 50
Apples, ℔ bbl.	3 50
Cabbages, ℔ crate	3 50
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl.	12 00
BALING STUFFS.	
Bagging, ℔ yard:	
India	10¼
Twine, ℔ lb.:	
Baling	17
Ties, ℔ bundle:	
30 ties and buckles	1 75
SUNDRIES.	
Poultry, ℔ dozen:	
Grown chickens	3 75
Young chickens	3 75
Ducks	2 50
Geese	6 00
Turkeys	12 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen:	
Western	35@36
Southern	37@38
Pecans, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	6 to 12
Oranges:	
Louisiana, ℔ bbl.	5 00
Wool, ℔ lb.:	
Louisiana	27@28
Clear lake	29 to 30
Hides, ℔ lb.:	
Country green	8 to 9
Dry salted	— to 11
Dry flint	13
Ox Horns:	
Each	6
Tallow:	
Per pound	5¼
Oak Staves, ℔ 1000:	
Kegs	20 00
Barrels	14 00

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Harmonie Benevolent Association.

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This Society pledges relief to the sick and distressed members; and a decent funeral at death.

M. E. Brower, President.
Cyrus Kirk, Vice-President.
A. A. Goins, Secretary.
F. Lopez, Treasurer.
John A. Smith, Grand Marshal.
Jos. Moore, Chairman Male Stewards' Board.
George D. Gaddis, Undertaker.
Dr. J. H. Coker, Physician.
Rev. Scott China, Chaplain.
Dennis Braize, Chairman Sick Committee.
Ben Hale, Chairman Stewards.
Sarah Patterson, Lady President.
Fannie Thompson, Lady Vice President.
Lucinda Pascall, Chairman of Female Stewards' Board.
Matilda Glover, Chairman Sick Committee.
Rev. Robert Hodge, Father. } These are to
Martha Hunter, Mother. } give council.
Home Committee—Joseph Denuree, chairman; Lemuel Moore; Prince Duncan.
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Monthly Dues, forty cents a month.
Jan1 77-1y

Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Association.

This Association meets on the fourth Sunday of every month, at 10:30 a. m., at Union Sun Relief Hall, No. 129 Perdido street.

Magee E. Brower, President.
Joe Valentine, Vice-President.
Wm. James, Treasurer.
B. D. Smith, Grand Marshal.
C. E. Powell, Chairman Finance.
Sam Bell, Chaplain.
C. D. Bowers, Recording Secretary.
Thos. G. Jefferson, Finance Secretary.
G. D. Gaddis, Undertaker upper district.
A. P. Boyer, Undertaker lower district.
J. H. Coker, Physician.
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Editors' Corner.

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LOUISIANA.

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H. T. O Abbott, Shreveport: "We have our church very near completed and will be ready for the conference. Our last Sabbath night I administered sacrament to one hundred and thirty-six full members of St. Paul and had one additional joined church. We had a glorious time. Pray for the upbuilding of our church."

Geo. Washington, Campte: "My work is in a tolerably good condition, and not so prosperous as it was the first of the year. Sabbath school does not prosper for the want of teachers who love it and will give their time to it. Rainy weather has been a great hinderance all the fall months. There was one good day to attend church in November, and one appointment I could not reach. Part of the crops have been destroyed."

T. G. Montgomery, Clinton: "Fourth quarterly conference was held Dec. 4, by Bluff. Could. Received in full membership 20, reclaimed many backsliders, and paid some of the old debts of the church. Many members have moved and others are going to, so the membership is small. We are doing the best we can and have raised the most of our missionary money. I think we will get all."

MISSISSIPPI.

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Rev. Elias Johnson: "We are in the SOUTHWESTERN family now for the remainder of the year. We have a little church here, and we are trying to raise money to pay our preacher. We have 1000 members in this circuit. We have 1000 members in the church and one Sunday-school. We have 140 Bibles and Testaments in the Sunday-school. We have 140 Bibles and Testaments in the Sunday-school. We have 140 Bibles and Testaments in the